

A HISTORY *of the* UNIVERSITY  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

EDWIN L. GREEN





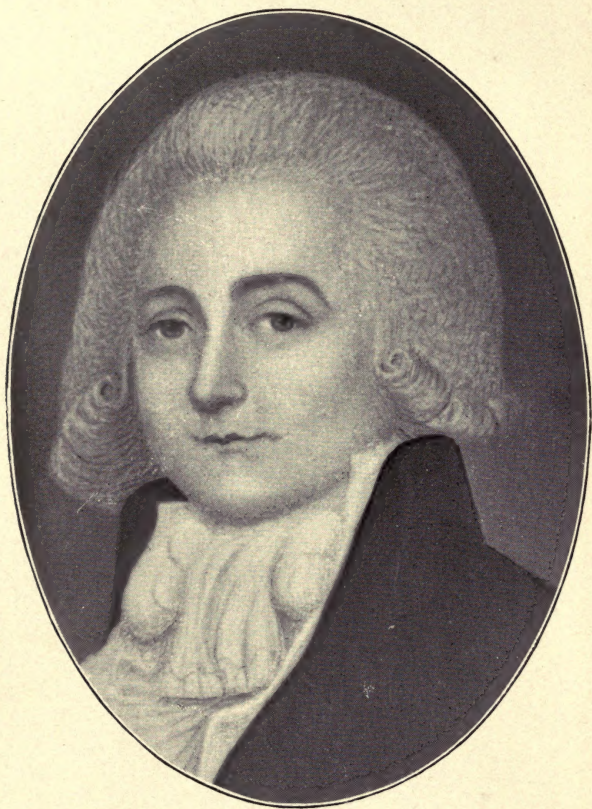


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JOHN DRAYTON.

# A HISTORY *of the* UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY

**EDWIN L. GREEN**

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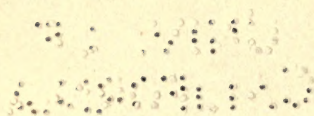
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THE STATE COMPANY

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EDWIN L. GREEN



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the publication of this  
volume is largely due.



## PREFACE.

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Dr. Maximilian LaBorde's History of the South Carolina College appeared in 1859, bringing the narrative down to the close of 1857, the beginning of Judge Longstreet's presidency. A second edition, published in 1874 after the author's death, continued the story to the end of the year 1865 and the establishment of the University of South Carolina. The present volume covers the life of the institution from Governor Drayton's message in 1801 to the resignation of President Mitchell in 1913. It has been found necessary to omit the biographical sketches of the trustees, faculty and officers, which it was at first expected would be included. They will require another volume and await the verdict of the readers of this.

The minutes of the board of trustees and of the faculty have been consulted on all points. All other material that could throw light on any phase of the University's life has been examined. Dr. LaBorde's history has of course often been used: he was an actor in a large part of the events of the period whose story he tells, and frequently, especially in matters biographical, he is the only authority.

The author wishes to thank the many friends who have come to his assistance, especially Professor Charles Woodward Hutson, of New Orleans, of the class of 1860, who kindly answered many questions and lent letters of his college days; Hon. J. F. J. Caldwell, of Newberry, of the class of 1857; the late R. W. Shand, Esq., of Columbia, of the class of 1859; Hon. W. A. Clark, of Columbia, of the class of 1862; Dr. J. W. Babcock, of Columbia, for information especially relating to Dr. Thomas Cooper; Professor Andrew C. Moore,

whose catalogue of the alumni is soon to appear; Professor Yates Snowden, who has given with generous hand. To Mr. August Kohn, trustee of the University of South Carolina, whose untiring zeal for the University is evidenced on all occasions, the author is indebted for constant advice and encouragement.

Columbia, S. C., November 8, 1915.

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## CHAPTER I.

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### THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE AT COLUMBIA.

In the period preceding the Revolution there were no inducements for the rich settlers of the coast country of South Carolina to establish institutions of higher learning: their sons went to England, Scotland, or to Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. The upper section of the province was the home of the Indian and the hunter until it was opened for settlement by Governor Glenn's treaty with the Cherokees in 1753. When the war with England began, the upper half of the province had more inhabitants than the lower, not homogeneous in character as the people of the coast region and widely differing in sentiment from the great planter class. These people were debarred from the educational advantages enjoyed by the low country men. Especially was the need of collegiate institutions felt among them.

At the adoption of the constitution of 1791 the upper country had a much smaller representation in the legislature allotted to it than the lower country, although the latter was far inferior in population. The people of the upper section insistently demanded a larger share in the government. "This the people of the lower country," says Chancellor Harper in his memoir of Chancellor DeSaussure, "feared to grant on the ground of general deficiency of education and intelligence in the upper country, which would render it incompetent to exercise wisely and justly the power which such a reform would place in its hands. It was to remedy this deficiency that it was proposed to establish a college at Columbia. The act was passed not without difficulty, nor without the strenuous opposition of many whom it was intended more especially to benefit."

The problem was twofold, the education of the people and their unification. The true plan to accomplish this sympathy and unity among all classes was the education of

the youth of the State by the State herself in a central college located at the capital, itself the geographical center of the State. "Here should be established one central college," writes Professor R. Means Davis, "in which the youths of all sections, all classes, and all creeds should meet as sons of a common mother, to sit in one common lecture room, lodge in one common dormitory, and feed at a common table, and thus learn to know and respect one another, to appreciate, if not to imbibe, the opinions of one another, and to form ties of perpetual friendship with one another."

In his message to the General Assembly November 23, 1801, Governor John Drayton expressed conviction that "proportionally advantageous also to the citizens of the State will be any attention which you will bestow upon the education of her youth. At the commencement of your last session I took pleasure in submitting this to your consideration, and I now repeat the same to you as a matter claiming your serious and early attention. Were a person to look over the laws of the State, he would naturally imagine we had already arrived at an enviable excellence in literature. He would perceive a College located at Charles Town, one at Cambridge, one at Winnsborough, one at Beaufort and one by the name of Alexandria College in the upper part of the State—all of which are empowered to confer degrees. But were he to direct his inquiries further concerning them, he would find that Cambridge and Winnsborough Colleges were soon discontinued through a want of funds; and although the last mentioned one has been lately renewed through the exertions of the Mount Zion Society, it is still nothing but an elementary school, and one which can never rise to eminence as a College from its present support. Beaufort and Alexandria Colleges are as yet scarcely known but in the land which incorporated them, and Charleston College is at present not entitled to an higher appellation than that of a respectable Academy or Grammar School.

"Could the attention of the Legislature be directed to this important object, and a State College be raised and fostered by its hand at Columbia, or some central and healthy part

of the State, under proper directors and trustees, including as *ex-officio* members the Executive and Judiciary of the State, and any other suitable public officers, there could be no doubt of its rising into eminence, because being supported at first by the public funds the means could not be wanting of inviting and providing for learned and respectable Professors in the various branches of science. Well chosen libraries would be procured, and philosophical apparatus lead the pursuits of our youth from theory to practice. The friendship of young men would thence be promoted, and our political union be much advanced thereby."

At this time the finances of South Carolina were in the hands of an able comptroller, Paul Hamilton, whose reports to the general assembly showed such a flourishing condition that that body was encouraged, says the historian Ramsay, "to establish and endow the South Carolina College at the central seat of government." Opposition to the establishment of the college on the part of those who might have objected on the score of an empty treasury was thus put out of the way. To Comptroller Paul Hamilton belongs a large share of the credit for the new college.

That part of Governor Drayton's message recommending the establishment of a state college was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Thomas R. Smith, Col. W. B. Mitchell, Col. Mays, Mr. Horry, Thomas Smith, Col. Kershaw, Mr. Bennet, Gen. Anderson, and Mr. DeSaussure. This last named gentleman took the liveliest interest in the passage of the bill and deserves most credit for its successful enactment in the face of sharp opposition. During the following session of the general assembly two petitions were presented "from many inhabitants" of one of the upcountry districts praying for the repeal of the act.

The text of the act, which was approved by Governor Drayton December 19, 1801, is in full:

"AN ACT to Establish a College at Columbia.

"Whereas, The proper education of youth contributes greatly to the prosperity of society, and ought always to be an object of legislative attention; and whereas, the estab-

lishment of a college in a central part of the State, where all of its youth may be educated, will highly promote the instruction, the good order and the harmony of the whole community:

“I. *Be it therefore enacted* by the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That his Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable the Associate Judges of the Court of Equity, shall be, *ex-officio*, together with General Charles C. Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Thomas Taylor, the Reverend D. E. Dunlap, the Reverend Mr. John Brown of Lancaster, Wade Hampton, John Chestnut, James B. Richardson, Dr. Isaac Alexander, Henry Dana Ward, the Reverend Samuel W. Yongue, William Falconer, and Bartlee Smith, trustees to continue in office for the term of four years from the passing of this Act, and at the expiration of the said four years, and every four years thereafter, the Legislature to nominate thirteen trustees to succeed the said thirteen above named, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name of ‘The Trustees of the South Carolina College;’ and that by the said name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and be able and capable in law to have, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of any kind or value, in fee, or for life or years, any personal property of any kind whatsoever, and also all sums of money of any amount whatsoever, which may be granted or bequeathed to them for the purpose of building, erecting, endowing, and supporting the said College in the town of Columbia.

“II. *And be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a stated meeting of the said Trustees on the first Wednesday in December in each year, during the session of the Legislature; and that the President of the said College, and four of the said trustees, shall have full power to call

occasional meetings of the Board whenever it shall appear to them necessary; and that at all stated meetings the President of the Board of Trustees aforesaid, and ten of the Trustees, shall be the number to constitute a quorum, and to fill up, by ballot, any vacancies that may occur in the said Trustees, except those who are hereby declared to be Trustees *ex-officio*; and the President and six of the other Trustees shall be the number to constitute an occasional meeting; and the said Trustees, or a quorum of them, being regularly convened, shall be capable of doing or transacting all the business and concerns of the said College; but more particularly of electing all the necessary customary officers of the said institution, of fixing their several salaries, of removing any of them for neglect or misconduct in office, of prescribing the course of studies to be pursued by the students; and, in general, of framing and enacting all such ordinances and bylaws as shall appear to them necessary for the good government of the said College: *Provided* the same be not repugnant to the laws of the State nor of the United States.

“III. *And be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the head of the said College shall be styled ‘The President’, and the masters thereof shall be styled ‘The Professors’; but the professors, while they remain such, shall never be capable of holding the office of Trustee; and the President, or a majority of them, shall be styled ‘The Faculty of the College’; which Faculty shall have the power of enforcing the ordinances and bylaws adopted by the Trustees for the government of the pupils, by rewarding or censuring them, and finally, by suspending such of them as, after repeated admonitions, shall continue disobedient or refractory, until a determination of a quorum of Trustees can be had; but that it shall be only in the power of a quorum of Trustees, at their stated meeting, to expel any pupil of the said College.

“IV. *And be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees of the said College shall and may have a common seal for the business of themselves and their successors, with liberty to change or alter the same, from time to time, as they

shall think proper; and that, by their aforesaid name, they and their successors shall and may be able to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law within this State and to grant, bargain, sell, or assign any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, or chattels; and to act and do all things whatsoever, for the benefit of the said College, in as ample a manner as any person or body politic or corporate can or may by law.

*“V. And be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees of the said College are hereby authorized and empowered to draw out of the treasury of this State the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the purpose of erecting a building of brick or stone, and covered with tile or slate, suitable to the accommodation of the students of the said College, and suitable for fully carrying on the education of the said students, and for the erection of such other buildings as may be necessary for the use of the said College; and that the Comptroller be authorized and empowered, upon application of the said Trustees, to pay over to the said Trustees the sum of six thousand dollars, yearly and every year, to be appropriated to the purpose of paying the salaries of the Faculty of the said College, and for the future support of the same; and the Trustees of the said College shall be accountable for the proper appropriation of the said monies to the Comptroller, who shall report thereon annually to the Legislature.

*“VI. And be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and as such shall be judicially taken notice of, without special pleading, in all the courts of law or equity within this State.

*“VII. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Columbia, shall be empowered to make choice of any square or squares, yet unsold, in the town of Columbia, for the purpose of erecting said College, and the buildings attached thereto, having strict reference to every advantage and convenience necessary for such institution.

"In the Senate the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

"JOHN WARD,

"President of the Senate.

"THEODORE GAILLARD,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The first meeting of the trustees was held "at his Excellency the Governor's in the city of Charleston, Friday the 12th day of February Anno Domini, 1802," the following members present: His Excellency the Governor, Judges Rutledge, Johnson and Trezevant, General Charles C. Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Thomas Taylor, Wade Hampton, Henry Dana Ward, Esquires, and Rev. D. E. Dunlap. As there was not a majority of the trustees present, the meeting was adjourned to half past twelve the following Sunday. On that day Governor Drayton was elected president of the board until the December following. The first business was the appointment of a committee to formulate rules for the preservation of order and decorum at the meetings and to determine on some appropriate device for the seal of the College. Colonels Taylor and Hampton, Rev. Mr. Dunlap, Judge Brevard, John Chestnut, Henry D. Ward, Bartlee Smyth, and James B. Richardson, Esquires, or a majority of them, were appointed a committee to examine and report at the next meeting a proper site for the college and to inquire into the practicability of procuring stone near at hand. The Governor was instructed to advertise for plans to be transmitted to him by the fourth Monday in May next. The building was not to cost more than \$50,000. For the plans that should be accepted the board offered the sum of \$300. The governor was also requested to ask from the presidents of colleges in the United States plans or descriptions of the institutions over which they presided.

On the 24th of May the trustees met at the governor's home in Charleston. The committee reported, "That in fixing

upon a proper site whereon to erect the college at Columbia, they have met with considerable difficulty. The law establishing said college empowers to make choice of any square or squares of land yet unsold, for the purpose of erecting thereon the necessary buildings. Under this restriction your committee could not please themselves fully and at the same time comply with the law. . . . Amongst the unsold squares in the town of Columbia, there is not at present any two or more squares nearly contiguous which would be eligible sites for said college. Your committee anxious, however, to have so valuable an institution located and speedily organized, would be unanimous in favor of erecting said college on a public square, known by the name of Moultrie Square in the plan of the town of Columbia, was it not that said square lay too near a mill pond, now erecting by Mr. Purvis on Rocky Branch, just above where the road leading from Columbia to Granby crosses the same. . . . From this consideration your committee beg leave rather to report a square of land to the eastward of the State House as being the most eligible site whereon to erect the South Carolina College." The committee further reported that no quarry could be found convenient and suitable for making the building entirely of stone; and they were of the opinion that if the wall of the college building could be raised as high as the "water table" with stone, it was as much as ought to be expected. There had been no answer to the advertisement for stone near at hand or to an advertisement for stone to be used in the building; but the committee believed that enough stone could be found to lay the foundations.

Judges Grimke and Johnson and Colonel Hampton were appointed a select committee to consider and arrange the plans that had been offered for a building and to report at a meeting of the board on the following day. There was no quorum, however, next day, so that an adjournment was made to the 26th.

On the 26th the select committee reported in the following manner :

"That after attentively considering the several plans rendered in to the trustees they were of opinion that no one is sufficiently perfect in the internal arrangements to be entitled to an exclusive adoption. They have therefore from a view of the whole, from considering the letter of Mr. Asa Messer, and their own knowledge of the subject, thought proper to recommend to the board certain principles on which in their opinion an appropriate plan should be predicated :

"1st. The building should be calculated to accommodate one hundred students and three professors, allowing two students to each room generally, and three of the youngest to a few, and one room to each professor; this will require about forty-eight rooms.

"2d. That as the health and comfort of the students is a primary consideration, each room should be twenty-four feet long and sixteen broad and open to the north and south. These dimensions will admit of two windows in each front and a partition at eight feet distance from the north side, which will be a sitting room of eighteen [sixteen] feet square and a smaller room of sixteen feet by eight feet, which may, if thought necessary, be sub-divided into two studies of eight feet square.

"3d. That to preserve order and discipline every six rooms should form a separate division of the building; that is, the building should be three stories high and a staircase run up between every other two rooms; the doors all opening on the front of the building into an entry six feet wide leading to the staircase, and common to every two rooms. Separating the house after this manner by partition walls run up through the roof will also be a great protection from fire.

"4th. It will be necessary to have a chapel or hall forty feet by fifty feet, two lecturing rooms, a library and a few spare rooms that may be converted to very excellent purposes.

"If the above ideas be approved of, it will be necessary to have a building of the following plan and dimensions :

"A center building fifty feet square, which will give you on the first story a hall fifty by forty and leave a vestibule of ten

feet for the staircase; in the second story a lecturing room, and library, and an entry.

"The first story of the center building we recommend to be twenty-eight feet high; the second story fifteen feet high; the roof flat or nearly so, with a balustrade for an observatory; and covered with sheathing paper, etc.

"5th. We recommend that from the center building there should extend two wings, one eastwardly, the other westwardly, each one hundred and sixty feet in length. These according to the above plan will furnish forty-eight rooms.

"That the foundation of the whole building should be raised four feet from the ground, leaving cellars in the foundation of six feet in height.

"That the first story of the wings be eleven feet high; the second be ten feet high; and the third be nine feet high.

"And that at some future day when the funds of the college will admit of it, a balustrade shall be carried round the roof, for which purpose it should be made as flat as possible, consistently with security from leaking; and to be covered with slate or tile.

"According to the above plan the width of the wings must be twenty-seven feet; and the length and narrowness of the building can be very handsomely relieved by means of pediments judiciously placed.

"6th. With regard to the thickness of the walls, your committee are of opinion that it will be sufficient to make the foundation two and one-half bricks; the outer wall of the first story, two bricks; all the other walls, one and one-half bricks.

"7th. Your committee cannot dismiss the subject without warmly acknowledging their obligation to the artists who have favored them with plans, particularly those gentlemen whose names are herein alphabetically written, viz.: Bolter, Clark, Mills, McGrath and Nicholson, and Smith. The designs which they have furnished afford handsome specimens of American talent; and if in justice they feel themselves obliged to recommend Mr. Mills and Mr. Clark to the particular attention of the board on account of the taste,

ingenuity, and variety of their designs, it is not without a sincere and hearty wish that they had premiums to bestow upon every one of the others above named.

“As the front ornaments of the building are not material to the internal arrangements, your committee beg leave to submit the adoption of a front to the taste of the board.”

After this report had been heard, the board decided that “neither of the artists who have offered plans for the South Carolina College are entitled to the premium offered by the board, because no plan proposed by them has been adopted. But inasmuch as the plan adopted is founded upon some principles taken from the plans offered by Mr. Mills and Mr. Clark, and those artists have taken great pains to prepare an acceptable plan, the reward offered by the board in this advertisement shall be equally divided between these two gentlemen.”

In accordance with this resolution of the board the president was directed to draw on the treasury for the sum of \$150 in favor of Mr. Mills, and the like sum in favor of Mr. Clark, payable to their order. The president was also to draw an order for eight dollars in favor of Mr. C. Perkins for his trouble in transmitting a plan of Dartmouth College.

A resolution was also passed that the president of the board should write a letter to Mr. Asa Messer of Rhode Island, to thank him for his valuable communication to them by letter of the 20th of March last, and to inform him his letter had much influenced the board in fixing on an appropriate plan for the South Carolina College.

The committee that was appointed on rules and the seal was requested to draw up rules for the full and perfect establishment and government of the college.

When the board of trustees met on the following day, they resolved that “instead of the building of one continuous front reported by the committee, there shall be two buildings fronting each other at such a distance apart as will be suitable to the land to be procured (say) not to exceed three hundred feet.” These two buildings were to vary in no other respects from the plan reported for the single building,

except that the center buildings should not be higher than the wings. Each wing was limited to eighty feet in length. In the center of one building was located a chapel twenty-four feet high with a suite of rooms above it; the center of the other was to have three stories, and be "divided into as many rooms as may hereafter be directed according to the plan substituted."

The speaker of the House of Representatives and Judges Grimke, Bay, Johnson, and Trezevant were appointed a committee of five to decide on the style in which the buildings should be finished and to advertise for proposals to furnish materials and erect the buildings either in whole or in part, to be delivered on or before the first Monday of November next. The proposals were to be delivered unopened to the board at its regular meeting in Columbia. A resolution requested that the president write to those persons who had furnished plans and communications expressing the board's sense of obligation for the same.

On the first day of December, 1802, the board met at the governor's in Columbia. William Johnson was chosen president of the board for three years; Mr. John Taylor was elected trustee in the place of Bartlee Smith, Esq., who had died. President Smith of New Jersey College was thanked through the president for "much useful information respecting So. Carolina College." The members of the board then proceeded to make choice of a site for the buildings on the squares in the plan of Columbia between Medium (College) and Blossom streets and between Sumter and Marion streets and the square between Richardson (Main) and Sumter streets and between Green and Divine streets.\*

Permission was granted the committee on contracts to deviate from the general plan so far as to elevate the walls of the center building above the wings to a height not exceeding nine feet.

Colonel Thomas Taylor, Colonel Wade Hampton, the honorable the speaker of the House of Representatives, Reverend D. E. Dunlap, and John Taylor, Esq., were made the committee to contract for the building of the college in

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\*Additional lands were secured, on which the buildings were located. See the chapter on "Lands."

accordance with the plans adopted, either in whole or in part, and to furnish the requisite material and "forthwith proceed to carry this resolution into effect." The contractor or "undertaker" was Mr. Edward Clark.

At the next meeting in the senate chamber, April 26, the chairman handed in a report with a supplementary contract which were read and approved. The president of the board was empowered to procure from the comptroller upon his own order any sum or sums not exceeding twenty thousand dollars out of the treasury of the State to discharge all contracts for completing the college as they fell due. A system of rules and regulations for the government of the college was drawn up and ordered printed to the extent of three hundred copies for the use of the trustees and the legislature. A committee, the governor, General Pinckney, H. W. DeSausure, Judge Waites, and William Falconer, Esq., was formed to see to the purchasing of books, charts, mathematical instruments, globes, maps, and philosophical apparatus. A seal with the device of the figures of Liberty and Minerva with the eagle hovering over them and the motto "*Emollit Mores nec Sinit Esse Feros*" (Ovid, *Pont.* II 9, 47) was adopted.

When the trustees met in November at the house of Mr. Martin in Columbia instructions were given the building committee to place the two buildings facing each other, and a second sum of \$20,000 was given in charge to the president of the board to meet the expenses of construction. The salaries of the president and professors were fixed at this time, that of the president at \$2,500, that of the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at \$1,500, while the others were to receive \$1,000 each. Provision was made for a comfortable house for the president; the professors were to have board and lodging within the college. The trustees requested the president of the board to write to the heads of various colleges in America and to others to nominate persons for the offices to be filled and otherwise to make known the resolution of the board. At a meeting a few

days later they ordered the election of the president and faculty for the following April.

The board met April 29, 1804, in the senate room. Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, president of Union College, was elected president; Mr. John McLean was offered the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. On the day following Mr. Robert Wilson was elected first professor of languages and Enoch Hanford second professor of languages. They were all to enter on their duties in November.

The members of the board came together again on December 5 at the court house in Columbia and sat during three days. Rules and regulations drawn up by Judges Johnson, James, and Waties, Dr. Maxcy, and Henry Dana Ward, Esq., were read and ordered printed. Judges Johnson and Brevard, Dr. Maxcy and Colonels Taylor and Hampton were constituted a committee to report to the board the practicability of putting the college in full operation on the 10th day of the next month. On the favorable report of these gentlemen a standing committee, consisting of Colonels Taylor and Hampton, Mr. John Taylor, Dr. Maxcy, and Judge Brevard, was appointed and directed to contract with a steward and make all other arrangements for opening the college on January 10.

An offer from Messrs. Thomas and John Taylor of the property of the Columbia Male Academy for the purpose of forming an academy preparatory to the college was at first accepted, but later declined.

## CHAPTER II.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OPENED—PRESIDENT MAXCY'S  
ADMINISTRATION.

The South Carolina College opened its doors to students January 10, 1805. Professors McLean and Wilson having declined their appointments, the faculty was President Maxcy and Professor Enoch Hanford. These two held their first official meeting on the opening day. South Building, or Rutledge College, as it is now known, was completed in time for the opening; the second or North Building, now DeSaussure College, was only just begun and was not finished for four years. William Harper of Newberry was the first matriculate; his brother Wesley the second, both as sophomores. On the same day Charles W. DeWitt, Thomas W. Robertson, John N. Davis, James Goodwin, John T. Goodwin, John Mayrant, and Benjamin Waring entered the freshman class. Andrew Crenshaw was admitted as a junior on the last day of January. Before the session came to an end in July twenty-nine students had been enrolled. Two new professors were added in April, Clement Early and Elisha Hammond. An oral examination of the freshman and sophomore classes was held on July 11, the latter in the morning, the former in the afternoon. The sophomores were found to have made good progress; but a few of the freshmen were admonished for culpable deficiency.

The first "rising" examination was held on November 25; the members of the several classes acquitted themselves so satisfactorily that all were allowed to rise to the next higher class. There was no commencement, as there were no seniors; but on December 4 the students of the three lowest classes gave a "public exhibition of declamations and dialogues."

Governor Hamilton called the attention of the board to the withdrawal of the judges of the Court of Sessions and Common Pleas from membership in the board on the ground that the act creating the college did not appoint them as trustees. On his suggestion the matter was referred to the legislature, which legalized the past acts of the board and appointed the judges members thereof. On the 20th of December Professor Early, who had incurred the censure of the trustees, was dismissed.

An appropriation of \$6,000 was made for the erection of a steward's hall, which was completed in 1806. This first hall, or "Commons," stood on the site of Harper College. Before it was built the students had been boarded or "dietet" at a tavern.

At the close of the first year of its existence, January 9, 1806, the college had forty-six students on its roll. The first case of discipline was the suspension during February of William Davis for bad behavior in the chapel. At its April meeting the board requested the president to hold divine services on Sunday in the chapel and occasionally to invite clergymen of various denominations to officiate at these services. Anderson Crenshaw, who had entered as a junior, completed the work required for graduation by December 1, 1806, and the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on him by resolution of the board on that day; but he deferred, according to a note in an old manuscript catalogue of the students of the South Carolina College from 1805 to 1834, the formality of graduation until the following year. The records do not mention his name in connection with the graduating exercises in 1807.

Professor Hanford resigned from the faculty at the close of 1806; a few days later Professor Hammond also withdrew. Reverend Joseph Caldwell was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and Thomas Park professor of languages, November 28, 1806. Three days later the trustees elected Paul Perault to the chair of French, which he occupied until the April meeting of 1807, when he was transferred to the professorship which

Mr. Caldwell had declined, and the instruction in French was placed in charge of Tutor Nicholas Herbemont. Edward Hooker was chosen tutor in mathematics, February 25. At a meeting on April 23 the board selected "*Collegii Sigillum Carolinae Australis*" as the seal of the college and appointed Judges Bay and Trezevant to have the seal made.

During 1807 a house was erected for the president with the appropriation of \$8,000 granted by the legislature in the previous December. President Maxcy had been boarding at the house of a Mrs. Brown. The professors were domiciled in the dormitories with the students. The first house built for professors was the double structure on the site of the houses occupied by Professors Burney and Wauchope on the south side of the campus next to Rutledge College. This was completed in 1810. The building for the accommodation of two professors' families facing it was erected in 1813.

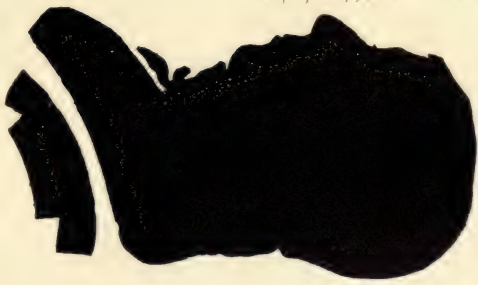
The first spring exhibition was held May, 1807. Capers, Dinkins, DuBose, Dupont, Gaillard, Grayson, Hampton, Lyde, Patrick, Shaw, and B. Taylor of the sophomore class recited declamations; they had the liberty of giving a dialogue, if any two desired. Finch, Evans, and Waring of the junior class carried on a disputation against their fellow classmen Smith, DeWitt, and Mayrant. J. F. Goodwin, McKenzie, Lowry, Taylor, W. Goodwin, McRa, Muldrow, Miller, W. Davis, Gaillard, Strong, Heriot, and McIver, juniors, were the orators of the occasion.

The first commencement took place December 7, 1807, the first Monday in the month, as the bylaws ordered. The seniors had been examined six weeks before, in order that they might have abundance of time to prepare for their commencement parts. An invitation was sent to the legislature, which was in session, to attend the exercises. Twelve juniors were assigned parts on the program for orations, a dispute, and a conference on "the Comparative Advantages of Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Criticism." Walter Crenshaw, John Caldwell, George W. Glenn, and John Wesley

Harper formed the graduating class. The valedictory, which was regarded as the first honor, was delivered by Walter Crenshaw; the salutatory, or second honor, was given to John Caldwell. Whether this was in Latin or English is not recorded. Two intermediate orations were assigned to Harper and Glenn. Glenn was also to recite a passage in French, while the others were required to hold a disputation. Dr. LaBorde adds that the names of a few of the most distinguished in each class were read out at this time. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on John Drayton; that of Doctor of Divinity on William Percy, Richard Furman, Joseph Alexander, and Moses Waddle. No diplomas were given. Governor Drayton wrote, June 8, 1809, to President Maxcy urging that the delivery of diplomas should not be put off any longer, as it was a disgrace to the college that they had not been given. The form of the graduates' diploma had been adopted two years before; Dr. Maxcy presented a form for the honorary degrees at the meeting of December 13, 1809. As the board had authorized the purchase of diplomas in April, 1809, those to whom they were due received them at commencement in 1809. Both diplomas were in Latin, and the wording of that for the first degree survives to this day.

James Gregg was elected tutor December 2, 1808, in the place of Edward Hooker, who became a tutor in Yale College. The college had grown rapidly; the administration was vigorous. There was a senior class of thirty at the close of this, the third year in the life of the institution. Several honorary degrees were conferred at this commencement. At a meeting a year later the trustees passed a resolution that thereafter twelve months' notice would be required before any honorary degree was given; in consequence there were fewer honorary degrees. Reverend John Brown was elected professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, April 25, 1809.

In accordance with a resolution of the board adopted at the April meeting of 1810, that in the future the secretary should record in its journals all letters of information



Jonathan Maxcy, 1804-1820.



Thomas Cooper, 1820-1834.



Robert W. Hartwell, 1835-1841.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

TO THE  
PRESIDENT

received from the president or professors, or letters upon subjects required to be communicated by them, the report of President Maxcy appears in the minutes of the trustees for November 30, 1810. At this meeting a committee was appointed to petition the legislature for an appropriation of \$1,600 to pay the salary of a professor of chemistry: Professor Perault had lectured the seniors on chemistry. This sum was secured, and Charles Dewar Simons of Charleston was elected to fill the new chair May 1, 1811. Professor Simons entered upon his duties in October, performing them with great ability; but on his return from Charleston in January, 1812, he lost his life in the swamp below Granby. His report to the trustees formed the basis of an elaborate report to the legislature and of the request for \$5,000 to fit up a room for chemical experiments and for chemical apparatus. Dr. Edward Darrell Smith succeeded Professor Simons.

Professor Perault was removed from his professorship at the instance of President Maxcy in April, 1811, for neglect of college duties. Though skilled in mathematical science, he lacked "that dignity which a Freshman would expect in a learned Professor." He became attached to the army as a topographical engineer. Professor Brown also withdrew, handing in his resignation on May 1 to take effect at the close of the year. Tutor Gregg performed the duties of the professor of mathematics until his successor was elected at the close of the year in the person of George Blackburn. Rev. Dr. Montgomery was at the same time elected to fill the chair left vacant by the resignation of Professor Brown. Tutor Gregg resigned at this time.

A severe earthquake in December, 1811, damaged some of the walls of the college structures, especially North Building, to such an extent that iron rods had to be used to pull them together.

The duties of the college were suspended from May 22, 1813, to the close of the session on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever. At this time there were one hundred and twenty-two students enrolled. A poll of these taken

with reference to their church affiliations gave 77 Presbyterians, 31 Episcopalians, and 20 Baptists. A similar canvass of the student body next fall revealed in addition to the above three denominations a few Methodists. Students were allowed to attend any church they preferred; monitors were appointed for the various churches to keep up with the attendance. The canvass to find out the religious affiliations was designed to aid the pastors of the city in their efforts to reach the students.

Disorders, firing of guns on the campus, "fisticuffs," beginning in 1812 and increasing during the following year culminated on the night of February 8, 1814, in a riot, which the militia of the town was called out to quell. One of the professor's houses was stoned, and his family driven out; Tutor Reid's windows were smashed with brickbats; Professor Blackburn was burned in effigy. The faculty and the trustees resident in Columbia could do nothing. Even after the militia was called in, it was necessary to station a guard all night in a professor's house. The students whose names were known to the faculty were reported to the board of trustees for expulsion and were sent home, while others had legal proceedings begun against them to obtain payment for damages to college property. Disorders continued in some degree for over a year, until after the departure of Professor Blackburn. They were aggravated also by the ill health of President Maxcy.

Professor Blackburn offered his resignation November 30, 1814, to take effect on the 1st of the following July. He was a native of Ireland, professor of mathematics and astronomy at William and Mary in Virginia before he came to the South Carolina College. He was of an irascible temper, which kept the students constantly angered. On one occasion he remarked to the senior class "that it might be that half of his class were very smart fellows, for he never saw them; but the half who attended his recitations were as laborious as oxen, but as stupid as asses." This, of course, led to a rebellion. While he was connected with the college, he was employed in the vacation of 1812 by

the State to run the boundary line between South and North Carolina. Reverend Christian Hanckel, who had been elected as tutor in mathematics to succeed Mr. Reid, was placed in charge of the chair left vacant by Professor Blackburn's resignation.

Dr. Maxcy's health was beginning to fail, so that he was unable to perform his duties with the regularity that successful management of his office required. The entry ways of the buildings were allowed to become filthy, and physicians pronounced the general condition of the institution as unsanitary. Dr. Maxcy was summoned before the trustees to show cause why he should not be deposed from the presidency. His defence, while not recorded, must have been satisfactory, as there was no further mention of the matter; but there is record that a better sanitary condition thereafter prevailed.

Under President Maxcy great attention was paid to elocution. The students of his time were especially noted for their oratorical powers; some of the most renowned of the orators of South Carolina, indeed of the whole country, George McDuffie, Hugh S. Legare, William C. Preston, were students of the college at this period. Dr. Maxcy was himself one of the greatest of the pulpit orators of the United States. Elocutionists gave lessons in private to the students, and on occasion arrangements were made by the board with these men for a course of instruction in rhetoric and elocution. One of these elocutionists was the "celebrated orator" Mr. Ogilvie. Dr. Maxcy's successor, Thomas Cooper, decried the study of the art of public speaking. Only again in the days of Preston's presidency was stress laid upon it, when he performed the duties of professor of elocution, and his own example as one of the leading orators of the country fired the students to emulation. All students were required to deliver declamations or orations of their own composition before the officers of the college; these were often the most perfunctory. President Maxcy proposed to the board the establishment of a chair of elocution and belles lettres, the suggestion not,

however, being accepted, as particular emphasis was at the time laid on securing instruction in mineralogy.

The curriculum of the University will have a special chapter; but the student of the minutes of the trustees for this period will be struck with the wide-reaching and progressive views therein exhibited. He finds that Dr. Maxcy suggests a professorship of law, or instruction in law to the seniors, and a chair of political economy, this in 1815. Great attention was paid to the sciences: chemistry became a regular chair in 1811; mineralogy was attached to chemistry in 1815; natural philosophy, or physics, formed a part of the chair of mathematics from the first, and one of the first purchases made by the board was physical apparatus. Provision was made for those students who did not wish to take Greek or Latin. The minutes of the faculty for April 19, 1808, record the change of a student named Dick from "linguist to English scholar." French was taught during almost the whole of Dr. Maxcy's administration, but was pronounced not a success. It was not introduced again into the ante-bellum college for any length of time.

Provision was made in the earliest bylaws for the degree of master of arts to be conferred after a certain period on those students who might apply for it.

On the report of Professor Smith and Tutor Hanckel that the room in which the physical apparatus and the chemicals were kept was too small, resulting in injury to the apparatus, the board asked and obtained from the legislature of 1815 the sum of \$6,000 for a science hall, to house also the library in the second story. The building was erected by Zachariah Philipps in accordance with the plans furnished by the professors. An observatory had been included in the original request, but was omitted as "an unusual piece of work here." An additional \$2,000 was needed to finish the library and construct the observatory. The latter was erected in the rear of DeSaussure College, somewhat to the west of the later observatory.

President Maxcy reported to the board November 26, 1816, of the year just passed: "I have spent nearly thirty years

in College business, and I can say with truth, that I never knew an instance in which a College was conducted with such order, peace, and industry, as this has been during the past year. We have had no difficulty, except in a few cases, from the resort of certain individuals to taverns and other places of entertainment."

At the close of 1818 Professor Montgomery resigned and was succeeded by Robert Henry of Charleston. Tutor James Camak also sent in his resignation; Hugh McMillan was elected to the vacant tutorship.

Professor E. D. Smith died in the month of August, 1819, while on a trip to Missouri, and in that state his body was laid to rest. Professor Robert Henry delivered at the request of the trustees three years later—an unexplained delay—a discourse commemorative of his character and services. There is also extant a eulogy by one of the students, C. G. Meminger, afterwards the distinguished secretary of treasury for the Confederate States. Professor Smith, according to all testimony, was a most energetic member of the faculty, whose secretary he was for six years, a skilful teacher, and one of the best chemists of the day.

At its meeting December 3rd, 1819, the board selected as successor to Professor Smith, Thomas Cooper, M. D., a friend of Thomas Jefferson, elected professor in the newly established University of Virginia but forced to resign on account of his religious views, a native of England, from which country he was compelled to migrate to America because his political views were too democratic. He had been a judge in Pennsylvania and professor of chemistry at Dickinson College in that state. His election at the South Carolina College was for a term of one year. Professor Hanckel sent in his resignation at this meeting to take effect at the end of twelve months. Timothy D. Porter was elected tutor.

The college had now been in existence fifteen years since the opening of its doors. It had a faculty of five and a student body of 100. There were two large dormitories with recitation halls and certain public rooms, a Commons

Hall, a science and library building, an observatory, a president's house and two double houses for professors. The college was accomplishing its double purpose of educating and unifying the people. Every effort was made to keep abreast of the times; money was freely given by the legislature, for all recognized that to make the college the equal of any institution in the country money was necessary. Its alumni had time to make themselves felt. It was only two years before that Judge Huger said on the floor of the House of Representatives that if the South Carolina College had done nothing more than educate George McDuffie she had repaid all the money that the State had expended on her. The chief guiding hand during these first years was that of President Maxcy, who was soon forever to lay down his task. He had never been a man of robust health, in fact had come to South Carolina for the sake of the climate. The minutes of the faculty show, however, that in spite of his growing weakness he was rarely absent from a meeting even in the last days. He met with his colleagues for the last time May 30, 1820. Five days later he died. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the trustees, the faculty, and the students. Students bore the body to the grave and wore the badge of mourning, a band of crepe on the left arm, for thirty days. The board directed the treasurer to pay Mrs. Maxcy one quarter's salary more than for the year, and requested the governor to lay before the legislature the wishes of the trustees that an annual sum be paid to Mrs. Maxcy for the support of herself and the education of her minor children. The legislature, however, did not comply with the board's wishes in this matter.

Dr. Maxcy was in his fifty-second year at the time of his death. The historian LaBorde was a student in the college in 1820 and knew Doctor Maxcy and his family. Dr. LaBorde relates that he was simple and unostentatious in his religion, a member of the Baptist church and sincerely attached to its faith, yet he preferred to dwell in his conversations and discourses not on its distinctive peculiarities but rather on the common grounds on which all Christians are agreed.

As a teacher he was unsurpassed. In addition to his presidential duties he taught belles lettres, criticism, and metaphysics with a clearness and an easy, facile and precise expression that was the admiration of all. According to all accounts, says Dr. LaBorde, he had no equal as an orator, and in his reading there were a charm, a cadence, a something that was possessed by no other man. He was a good but not critical scholar. In the words of Judge J. B. O'Neill, who was a graduate of the year 1812, Dr. LaBorde describes his effect on the students when he appeared among them: "He had a peculiar majesty in his walk. Dressed in fair top-boots, cane in hand, and walking through the Campus, he was looked at with admiration by the young men. When he entered the College Chapel for morning or evening prayers, every student was erect in his place, and still as death to receive him."

Professor Robert Henry eulogized the life and character of President Maxcy in a discourse held in the chapel. Five years later the Clariosophic Society decided to erect a monument to his memory and raised the money necessary to carry out its purpose. Permission was given by the board to place the shaft in the center of the campus. Robert Mills, the architect, furnished the design; Professor Henry put into Latin the inscription, the English of which was composed by George McDuffie. After two years the monument was unveiled in 1827.

In April after his election to the chair of chemistry for one year Dr. Cooper was made permanent professor of chemistry; the trustees resolved at a subsequent meeting to ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000 to establish a professorship of geology and mineralogy to be committed to the charge of the professor of chemistry. On December 2 following the death of President Maxcy the presidency was offered to Stephen Elliott, who declined the proffered honor. On the 15th of the same month Dr. Cooper was made president *pro tempore*, with the duties of the office divided between him and Professors Henry and Wallace, the latter having been recently elected to the chair of mathematics. Dr. Cooper became permanent president December 1, 1821, by a vote of ten to nine in the board.

## CHAPTER III.

PRESIDENT COOPER—NULLIFICATION—TRIAL FOR HERESY—LOW  
STATE OF THE COLLEGE.

Dr. Cooper was president of the South Carolina College from December 1, 1821, to November 29, 1833. He entered upon his duties "almost idolized for his genius and learning." His address to the graduating class of 1821 so pleased the board that they had it published. His collection of minerals valued at \$3,000 was purchased and formed the basis of the present collection, although mineralogical specimens had been presented by Professor Perault; but these were few in number. The chair of chemistry which had been Dr. Cooper's first appointment was turned over to Lardner Vanuxem, who was elected on December 3, 1821, professor of geology and mineralogy, acting also as adjunct professor of chemistry, to serve one year. Part of the work in chemistry Dr. Cooper seems always to have kept, although in the preface to his *Lectures on Political Economy* he says that he taught belles lettres, criticism, and logic until the end of 1824. His lectures on political economy were delivered to the senior class; they had been begun in 1823 when the trustees had requested him to take up the subject of metaphysics. Dr. Cooper replied to the request: "that he professes himself qualified and competent to teach Metaphysics, having devoted much more time to that very unsatisfactory study than most men; so much so as to be fully persuaded that it is not worth the time required to be bestowed upon it." He proposed to substitute a course of political economy, to which the trustees agreed.

Almost from the beginning Dr. Cooper had difficulty with discipline. Coming to Columbia from the North and at an age when his views of education were fixed, he was unable to understand the Southern youth. He had no appreciation of their ideas of honor and thought that the only way to

govern them was by a system of espionage, and asked "if their own police (of the students) could be established for any good purpose," for he regarded their contentions as merely a combination to defeat the ends of discipline and to shelter one another. Dr. Cooper wrote to Thomas Jefferson in 1823 in reply to a request for information as to the progress of Mr. Jefferson's nephew, Eppes, that he had not seen Mr. Eppes, because the students did not visit at the houses of the professors, and that there was little intercourse between the faculty and the students outside of the classroom, owing to the fear of the latter that they might be considered as trying to curry favor, an unforgivable sin in their conventional code of ethics. Mr. Eppes, he said, had not been to call on Mrs. Cooper. He also declared that he did not believe a successful college could be maintained south of Mason and Dixon's line, a sentiment which he repeated from President Dwight of Yale. However, where there were young ladies in the family of a president or professor, the students did not carry out their ethical ideas so strictly: James Gregg married one of Dr. Maxcy's daughters, and Lesesne, who shared the first honor of the class of 1832, married a daughter of Dr. Cooper. Dr. Marion Sims, who graduated in the latter's class, records the belief of the student body that the decision of the faculty in dividing the first honor between Lesesne and Mitchell was influenced by the knowledge that Lesesne was to marry Miss Cooper. But it must be said in Dr. Cooper's favor that he was harassed in 1823 by a very troublesome case of discipline arising from an act peculiarly shameful, a defiling of the pulpit of the chapel. The students were required to exculpate themselves by answering "yes" or "no" to the question whether they were concerned in the act; but they rebelled on the ground that the faculty had no right to call up the whole student body but should punish the offender, and they declined to seek out the offender, which they thought the faculty should do. The student who committed the offence was permitted to remain on the campus; but as he had lied, the literary society to which he

belonged dropped him from its roll. He soon left the institution.

The age below which a student could not enter the college was in 1821 fixed at fifteen. After the commencement of this year the first honor was declared by the board of trustees to be the salutatory, which was delivered in Latin; the valedictory was accounted the second honor. This order prevailed so long as the system remained.

By nature Dr. Cooper was an agitator. He was an ardent freetrader and a determined foe to centralized government. No sooner had he entered the State than he began to rouse the people to the danger from high tariff and to point out the centralizing tendencies of the general government. The first edition of his pamphlet on "Consolidation" appeared in 1823. In it George McDuffie, then in congress, was taken severely to task. In 1827 at a dinner in Columbia Dr. Cooper uttered the memorable words, "It is time to calculate the value of the Union," which set the Northern press to raging at such treasonable utterance. South Carolina was rent by two hostile factions; civil war was imminent. There were many who blamed President Cooper for his part in the strife and accused him of taking advantage of his position to influence the political situation. This activity of his was given by some as one cause for the low state of the college.

Men are still found in South Carolina who have heard from their fathers and they from their fathers, that Thomas Cooper was an atheist and that his spirit still hovers over the University. Many young men remained away from the South Carolina College or went to other states because Dr. Cooper lost no occasion to deride Christianity, often going out of his way to do so. The whole trend of thought at the college was represented as atheistic. Finally the storm broke in the trial by the board in the hall of the House of Representatives to determine whether President Cooper's views on religion were injurious to the best interests of the college.

The intellectual activity of the college was great. Beside the president, Professor Henry Junius Nott shone as a writer of the first rank; Professor Robert Henry was the "scholar" of the old college, although he wrote but little; Professor Wallace was a contributor to "The Southern Review," author of a book "On the Globes"; Lardner Vanuxem began but did not finish a geological survey of the State and was a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of the country; the two Gibbes, Robert W. and Lewis, were just beginning their careers. A Mr. Michaelowitz was engaged to teach French and Hebrew to classes in the college, and after one year became a regular member of the faculty as teacher of oriental and modern languages. James H. Thornwell wrote to his patron November 13, 1830, that he would begin the study of German on January 1. "I am anxious," he continues, "to understand that language. It is a common acquisition at the North."

The steward's hall produced its usual disturbances, usually in the early spring, or in February. President Cooper complains to the board that every year about the time mentioned the college was in danger of being disrupted by troubles over food. In February, 1827, a committee from the students informed the president that a large majority of their number had agreed to leave the hall from the 1st of March. The students would listen to no reasoning on the matter, so that the faculty was compelled to enforce the law and suspend the offenders. The seniors engaged in the revolt were reported to the board for expulsion, which affirmed the action of the professors; others were allowed to reenter on a pledge not to form or countenance a combination to oppose the laws of the college. Twenty-four seniors were expelled, only twelve remaining in the class. Apparently no honors were awarded at the commencement in December. No catalogue was issued in 1828 on account of the small numbers. A committee of the trustees appointed to consider and report on the system of commons presented their findings that, "in most cases where the system of College discipline has obliged the

students to board in Commons, discontent and disorder have followed, and wherever the students have their option to board either at Commons or at private houses, order and satisfaction have prevailed." In accordance with this report the board decided that students with written permission from their parents and guardians might board in such families and in such private boarding houses as might be licensed by the faculty. This brought quiet for a time.

A resolution of the faculty passed in 1829 ordered that "no certificate shall be received from any teacher unless written in Latin. Also, that applicants for admission shall address themselves in the Latin language to the Faculty, and that this exercise shall be performed in the presence of the Faculty." A similar requirement was later made in regard to applicants for the higher degree. No reference was afterward made to this rule, which appears to have been a dead letter.

Two students were "shooting guns at the back of the town during chapel service" and received as punishment fifty lines of Vergil's Aeneid to be learned by heart and recited before the faculty at its next meeting. Twenty lines were assigned at another time. A certain young man residing in the town was permitted to remain at college "provided he was not seen on the campus after 2 p. m." A custom had grown up that the students should stay away from their classes, if the weather was too inclement. Naturally the sky was watched with anxious eyes, and not many clouds were necessary to make a storm. On one occasion the students did not attend prayers and recitations for two whole days. President Cooper complained that he had walked through the rain without any inconvenience, and yet they had refused to attend his recitations and had resented his sending a monitor to remind them. A general rebellion broke out because they had been summoned. However, "friendly expostulation" in the chapel on the part of the faculty ended the affair.

The coming of General LaFayette to Columbia in March, 1825, gave the students a week's holiday. A cadet company

was formed to take part in the ceremonies of the reception and gave so much satisfaction that it remained permanently organized, receiving arms from the State. Provision was made, however, that the arms must not be kept on the campus, but must be returned to the public armory. A reception was held on the campus in honor of the distinguished visitor, and the Euphradian Society elected him an honorary member.

Professor Lardner Vanuxem resigned, November 3, 1827, requesting an immediate acceptance of his resignation, as he had a lucrative offer which required immediate answer. He was elected professor of geology and mineralogy December 3, 1821, at a salary of one thousand dollars. In the spring of 1824 he tendered his resignation to take effect the following December; but when he suggested to the board the making of a geological survey of the State, the idea so pleased this body that a request for an appropriation was made to the legislature, which granted the necessary amount, and Professor Vanuxem was placed on an equal footing with the other professors with the understanding that he should employ his vacant time in prosecuting the survey. He spent only one year in this work, with the result that the survey was never completed. The historian LaBorde quotes the following extract from a letter from him to Dr. R. W. Gibbes in 1845: "I am sorry to hear from Mr. Tuomey, that the collection I left at Columbia of the only year given to the Survey of the State has, in a great measure, disappeared; and the map of the State, colored to the extent of the parts examined, in accordance with its rocks, &c., and which I nailed to the wall of the lecture-room, is not to be found."

As the duties of the professorship of mineralogy were assumed by Dr. Cooper without additional compensation, Robert Wilson Gibbes was elected his assistant.

In his report to the board, November 30, 1831, Dr. Cooper embodied his conviction of the necessity of having a free college as well as free schools. This view he further elaborated in his *Manual of Political Economy* published in 1833, where he outlined a liberal course of State education.

Education, he declared in his report, was confined to the few in South Carolina, and the great mass of the people was in ignorance.

The illustrious Dr. Marion Sims, who graduated in 1832 from the South Carolina College thus describes Dr. Cooper: "He was a man considerably over seventy years old, a remarkable looking man. He was never called Dr. Cooper, but 'Old Coot.' 'Coot' is short for 'cooter', a name generally applied south to the terrapin; and the name suited him exactly. He was less than five feet high, and his head was the biggest part of the whole man. He was a perfect taper from the side of his head down to his feet; he looked like a wedge with a head on it. He was a man of great intellect and remarkable learning. . . . Dr. Cooper exerted a bad influence on the interests of the college. He was a pronounced infidel, and every year lectured on the 'Authenticity of the Pentateuch' to the senior class, generally six or eight weeks before their graduation.

"There was no necessity for his delivering this lecture. It did not belong to his chair of political economy. Nor was it necessary as president. I have always wondered why the trustees of the college permitted him to go out of the routine of the duties of his office and deliver a lecture of this sort to a set of young men just starting out in the world. I am amazed at this late day, that a country as full of Presbyterianism and bigotry as that was at that time should have tolerated a man in his position, especially when advocating and lecturing upon such an unnecessary subject. Dr. Cooper lived before his day. If he had flourished now, in the days of Darwin, Tyndall and Huxley, he would have been a greater infidel than any or all three of them put together."

Dr. Cooper considered the teachings of Christianity as a form of error, and, as Dr. Meriwether has pointed out in his "Higher Education in South Carolina," "according to the ideas he held, it must be corrected like any other error. It filled a large part of the time of many people and occupied a large space in the world, and its falsity must be shown,

just as he would show the false position of the protectionists; it must be met, combated, and overthrown, just as any false theory in political economy must be overthrown."

The annual lecture of Dr. Cooper and his pamphlet on the Connection between Geology and the Pentateuch were the greatest cause of offense. They were occasioned by the lack of text-books on geology, for when he began to lecture at the South Carolina College, he and Professor Silliman of Yale were the only two lecturers on geology in the country. Professor Silliman brought out an edition of an English book, in which he inserted a syllabus of his own lectures "founded on the Mosaic account of the formation of the earth and of the Deluge, as being delivered under the authority of divine inspiration." This book Dr. Cooper had to use, and in order to contravert a view of geology different from his own, he attacked Silliman in a lecture before his class. From the mountains to the seaboard the cry went up of "reorganization! revolution!" But the trustees held firm. There was no way to reach the president of the college except through the legislature. Accordingly, on December 7, 1831, a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives declaring that, "it is expedient that the board of trustees of the South Carolina College do forthwith investigate the conduct of Doctor Cooper as president of the South Carolina College, and if they find that his continuance in office defeats the ends and aims of the institution that they be requested to remove him." The committee of the board, to whom the matter had been referred for investigation, reported on the 14th; Dr. Cooper also at the same time sent to the board an elaborate reply. The case was allowed to rest until May to give Dr. Cooper time to produce certain witnesses which he desired. When the May meeting arrived, so few trustees were in attendance that it was deemed most advisable to let the further proceedings wait until the December meeting. On the 4th of December in the Hall of the House of Representatives the trial proceeded before the trustees. Dr. Cooper was present and began an

elaborate defence, which he concluded on the following day. On the 8th the trial was brought to a close with the adoption of a resolution that the charges that his administration of the office of president defeated the ends and aims of the institution were not substantiated by proof. There was a strong dissenting opinion.

Although Dr. Cooper was acquitted, opposition did not cease: the sentiment was too strong and deep that his connection with the college must be severed. In November he expressed to the board willingness to resign the presidency and requested that he be retained as professor of chemistry with permission to open a law school in Columbia, Dr. R. W. Gibbes to remain in his assistant's position. The board agreed to the main part of his proposition. He remained one year from the first of January as lecturer in chemistry and mineralogy. Professor Henry, who had offered his resignation, was prevailed on to withdraw it and to act as president. The demands of the public were not met, the cry of "reorganization" continued, in spite of the complimentary language used by the board in a formal resolution commending the performances of the graduating class and declaring that at no time had there been more satisfactory evidences of the care and attention of the faculty of the college. A committee of eight was appointed to inquire into the present condition of the college, to investigate the causes of the depressed state of the college, if such a state was found, and to report the best means to reestablish the interests of the institution. At the meeting of December 3 a resolution was passed asking for the resignation of the entire faculty, and a committee of three was charged with ascertaining whether some temporary arrangement could not be made by which the exercises of the college could be continued until a faculty could be elected. Dr. R. W. Gibbes was asked to take the chair of chemistry and mineralogy until the vacation in July, and Lewis R. Gibbes, tutor in mathematics, was appointed to the full chair until a professor could be elected and take charge. Tutorships were abolished for the present; the professorships were reor-

ganized. Dr. Thomas Parks was made treasurer and librarian. The board held another meeting on the 12th, when they elected Professor Nott to the chair of logic and belles lettres and filled the chairs of Political Economy and History, Greek and Roman Literature, and Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy. With the exception of Professor Nott the appointees declined acceptance. At a subsequent meeting the degree of LL. D. was conferred on Dr. Cooper, and that of D. D. on Professor Henry. A committee was appointed on the 17th to make temporary arrangements to carry on the work of the college.

Of the recent faculty Dr. Cooper, Professor Henry, and Professor Wallace were not reelected. Professor Henry insisted that his resignation, which he had recalled to become acting president, should be effective.

Dr. Cooper spent the remaining days of his life, until his death May 11, 1839, in Columbia, engaged in a revision of the statutes of South Carolina, of which he published five volumes before he died. Perhaps Dr. Meriwether is correct in his surmise that this work was given him as compensation for the loss of the college presidency. His home was on a hill long known as Cooper's Hill, about two miles from the courthouse on the left of the Camden road. Dr. Cooper was buried in the Guignard lot in Trinity churchyard. The simple inscription records that the shaft which marks his last resting place was "Erected by a portion of his fellow citizens to the memory of Thomas Cooper, M. D., President of the South Carolina College."

Professor Wallace retired to a small farm in Lexington District, where he died February 18, 1851. His body rests in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Columbia.

Professor Henry retired for a time to a farm near Columbia and then entered the Branch Bank of the State of South Carolina at Columbia as a discount clerk. In this humble position he made a most exemplary officer and displayed a knowledge of banking that surprised his fellow officers. In 1839 he again became a professor in the South Carolina College.

## CHAPTER IV.

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REORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE—NEW BUILDINGS—ADMINISTRATIONS OF ROBERT W. BARNWELL, ROBERT HENRY AND WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

From Dr. Henry's report to the board, November 26, 1834, the substance of which has been preserved by Dr. LaBorde, we learn that only twenty students had been left in the college; at no period during the year had the number exceeded fifty-two. Four had been admitted for the new year. The prospect was gloomy. The faculty for the coming year consisted of Professors Nott, R. W. Gibbes, Lewis R. Gibbes, and Dr. Park, whom the committee appointed to have the work of the college carried on had secured as an assistant. Rev. William Capers was engaged by the same committee to perform the duties of a professor of moral and intellectual philosophy and the evidences of Christianity from early in March until the meeting of the board in November. There was no president, but Professor Nott was appointed chairman of the faculty.

As the law required the election of professors at the annual meeting in December, the board decided at the meeting in June, 1835, to elect them binding itself to ratify its action at the regular annual meeting. The trustees thereupon proceeded to elect a professor of chemistry in the person of Dr. William H. Ellet of New York, who had been nominated by Dr. Cooper. This was on the 4th. On the next day they established a professorship of the Evidences of Christianity and Sacred Literature, the holder of which should be the chaplain. The purpose of the foundation was to counteract the effect of Dr. Cooper's views on religion. Rev. William Capers was chosen for the chair but did not accept, although he performed the duties agreed upon with the committee until the close of the session. Reverend

Stephen Elliott of Beaufort was on the 15th of December elected to the professorship. At the meeting on June 5 Dr. Francis Lieber was elected to the chair of History and Political Economy; Isaac W. Stuart, to the chair of Greek and Roman Literature; Thomas S. Twiss, to the chair of Mathematics.

The college opened the first Monday in October with Professors Ellet, Twiss, Stuart and Nott present; Dr. Lieber arrived the next week. Professor Nott continued to act as chairman of the faculty. In his report to the board in November he gives the number of students as 82, of whom 55 had entered in October.

Hon. Robert W. Barnwell of Beaufort was elected president at the annual meeting December 2, 1835. "His clear head, his good sense, his labors, his honor, his courage, his love of justice,—these exhibited themselves most prominently and furnished a broad basis for confidence." He was supported by an exceptionally strong faculty. The college regained its old position in the affection of the people as if by magic and grew beyond the capacity of the old buildings, so that new dormitories and professors' houses had to be erected.

As early as 1808 the board had decided to enclose the grounds with a wall. The old picture of the college in the library represents the campus as surrounded by a close fence, and in December, 1835, the committee on college repairs reported that the ragged wooden fences about the colleges had always an air of dilapidation and decay. From certain monies on hand the committee just mentioned decided to set by a sum for a brick wall "six feet nine inches high and of such thickness as would insure durability." At the time of the report the wall was in the course of construction. It was the conviction of the authorities that besides improving the appearance of the grounds the wall would aid in maintaining better discipline.

The third double house for professors' residences, facing the library, was erected in 1836. This was first occupied by Reverend Stephen Elliott and Professor Lieber. President

Barnwell called the attention of the trustees to the large increase in the number of students at the close of the first year of his administration which necessitated more dormitory space. There were, he said, 142 students enrolled. An appropriation of \$25,000 was secured from the legislature, which, supplemented by an additional \$1,000, sufficed to erect the two dormitories now known as Elliott and Pinckney Colleges. One was ready for occupancy by the 1st of October, 1837, the other by March 1st, 1838.

At the time he had urged the dormitories President Barnwell called attention to the need of a separate building for the library, as the old rooms were in a sad state of dilapidation and were insufficient to contain the increasing volumes. He also urged the formation of a library that would obviate the necessity of going abroad for library facilities: South Carolina should have a library that would meet the wants of scholars. His views prevailed, and from then to the end of the old college, to be more accurate, until 1860, large annual appropriations were made for the purchase of books. The library building constructed after plans furnished by the professors was completed by May, 1840, as shown by the president's report of May 6 of that year. It was the second, if not the first, separate building devoted to library purposes erected by any educational institution in the United States.

With the reorganization of the college a regulation of the board required incoming professors thereafter to deliver inaugural addresses, which were made before the legislature and were afterward published by the board. The practice continued until the close of the old college and was not revived doubtless on account of the lack of means to have them printed.

Professor Nott resigned from the faculty in 1837, having given notice the previous December. He and his wife were lost on the ill-fated steamer "Home" off the coast of North Carolina, October 13, 1837. Professor Nott could have escaped, but he would not leave his wife and met death with her. Profound grief was expressed throughout the State that so brilliant a scholar and writer should be thus cut off in the

maturity of his powers. He was a skilful and captivating teacher, a fine scholar, and displayed such ability as chairman of the faculty as to call forth special commendation from the trustees. Says Dr. LaBorde, "His natural genius, and his training were precisely such as to fit him for the chair (*Belles Lettres*) to which he was appointed. He had read and mastered all that was valuable in polite literature." The historian regards him as deserving to be remembered among the distinguished officers of the College.

At the meeting of December 12, 1836, application was made to the legislature for an addition of \$500 to the salaries of the president and professors. This being granted, the salaries were \$3,000 for the president and \$2,500 for the professors, which continued to be the amount paid the members of the faculty as long as the old college existed.

Professor Nott's chair was filled, December 6, 1837, by Rev. James H. Thornwell, who also taught logic. He was given the instruction in metaphysics a year and a half later; on the resignation of Professor Elliott, to take effect January 1, 1840, he was elected to the chair of Sacred Literature and Christian Evidences.

With Professor Elliott began the custom of the sophomores presenting to the chaplain a Bible inscribed with his name for use in the chapel. When the chaplain left the institution he deposited the Bible in the library. The book used by Bishop Capers seems to have been his own. The volume until lately on the chaplain's desk was given to the chapel by the sophomores of 1856. According to a note on the fly leaf it was sent to the sophomore class of Princeton by the sophomores of 1862. The tradition is that it came back after the war through Professor J. L. Reynolds. No explanation has been given for the sending.

Professor Stuart, having given notice in May, 1839, left the college with the close of the year to return to his native state, Connecticut. Here he engaged for a time in politics and then devoted himself to historical study. The students loved and admired him for his scholarship and for his personal qualities.

Another beloved instructor departed in the person of the Rev. Stephen Elliott, who resigned to become Episcopal bishop of Georgia. Trescott, eulogizing Bishop Elliott, dwells with peculiar delight on his life as a college professor. One special pleasure was to take a student into the library and talk to him about the books. To his selection are attributed many of the elegant volumes purchased during his connection with the college.

Dr. Robert Henry came back to the college as the successor of Professor Thornwell in the chair of Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. Reverend William Hooper succeeded Professor Stuart.

At the time of the reorganization George McDuffie was governor of South Carolina and ex-officio president of the board of trustees. He took the liveliest interest in the affairs of his alma mater, and his messages to the legislature contain many suggestions about the college. His second message urged the study of the history of our country, and that no student be allowed to enter the sophomore class who could not "stand an examination on the historical narrative, nor the senior class, who could not stand an examination on the political exposition." He also wished the establishment of a chair of civil and military engineering, which would train civil engineers for the work of the internal improvement of the State and foster the military spirit and furnish training that would spread throughout the schools to the young of the state, so that they might be prepared, should there ever be need. A chair of modern languages, he declares, had been needed from the foundation of the institution. In proposing this chair he had in view an educated merchant class to carry on trade with foreign countries without the intervention of Northern merchants.

The laws of the college printed in 1836 contain evidences of the great concern of the trustees over the expenditures of students, how to avoid extravagance, and how to attain uniformity of expenditure. A committee was appointed to ascertain what were the necessary expenses of a student during the collegiate year. The amount was placed at \$350

exclusive of the furnishing of the room, which was, however, a permanent outlay for the four years, and of the books required in the course; fifty dollars were allowed for pocket money. Chapter X of the bylaws defines minutely the sums needed during the session. A uniform was prescribed: "The coat shall be of dark grey cloth, single breasted, with a standing collar, trimmed with black braid, the skirts shall be of moderate length with pocket flaps, and black covered buttons; the waistcoat shall be white or black, and single breasted with a standing collar; the pantaloons shall be of cloth, cassimere or cassinet, of a dark grey colour, and of the usual form." Exceptions were permitted on occasion. The uniform, if worn at all, must not have been enforced for a period of any length, as the next edition of the laws twelve years after make no mention of regulating expenses in this or other respects. An act of the legislature was secured in 1837 forbidding the sale of liquor to students as minors; drinking was the cause of the greatest disorders on the campus, and mention of liquor is frequently made in the minutes of the faculty.

President Barnwell sent in his resignation by letter from New York, to which place he had gone on account of his health, to the board November 24, 1841. The election of a successor was postponed for a year. Professor Henry serving as president in the interim; the president's duties in the classroom were assigned to him and to Professor Thornwell. Professor Barnwell's administration had been eminently successful. There had been on the whole good order on the campus; he was beloved by students and faculty; the college had grown and now numbered 169 with a faculty of men whose names are illustrious. Lieber, Thornwell, Elliott began their careers under Barnwell.

President Barnwell retired to his plantation near Beaufort, where he lived in quiet. He served for a few months in 1850 in the United States Senate on the appointment of the governor to fill an unexpired term. During the life of the Confederacy he served as senator at Richmond. After the close of the struggle, when the college was turned into

the University of South Carolina, he came back to the institution as chairman of the faculty and professor of history and political economy.

Professor Henry was asked to act as president for the year 1842, at the close of which he was made president. This position he occupied for three years. Dr. Maximilian LaBorde, the historian of the college, who was elected to the chair of Belles Lettres and Logic at the same meeting of the board, knew Dr. Henry and loved him, as did the students and the other members of the faculty. Dr. LaBorde dwells in his sketch of President Henry's administration on his constant references to discipline, in this giving the evidence for the criticism which he makes in the biography of Dr. Henry that he was too sensitive and was worried by every little disturbance almost to the point of illness. He resigned at the end of 1845 to take the chair of Greek Literature, which had been created as separate and distinct from Latin. Dr. Hooper continued to teach the Latin.

Tutorships were abolished after July 1, 1843. A change in the management of the steward's hall was made in November, 1842, whereby a bursar was elected at a salary of \$1,500, with the hope that as he would expend all monies paid in for board on the table, except enough to provide for his salary, thus eliminating the feature of profit, there would be no further trouble. A vain hope, as only a short time sufficed to show. The new system was, however, received with great rejoicing. The president reported, November 29, 1843, six resident graduates on the campus, the first mention of graduate study by residents. They pursued a course of reading arranged for them by the president. During 1844 and 1845 Professor Ellet delivered to the seniors a series of lectures on agricultural chemistry, especially bearing on the great staples of the State. From the beginning of 1836 prayers in the chapel on Sunday morning had been omitted; in 1844 they were restored at the instance of the president. The faculty was required by the trustees to attend chapel as an example. Under the impulse of the creation of a state temperance society, which was



SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE ABOUT 1850.

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headed by a distinguished alumnus, John Belton O'Neill, the students in 1845 founded a South Carolina College Temperance Society, and permission was given by the trustees that the society might use one night in the year for the delivery of an anniversary oration, a custom that existed certainly until 1857.

When the board met November 28, 1845, the presidency was declared vacant, and Dr. Henry was offered the newly created chair of Greek Literature, which he accepted. The trustees refused to allow Professor Thornwell to resign, but accepted the resignation of Professor Hooper to take effect January 1, 1847. Professor Hooper was made acting president for the few days remaining in 1845; President Henry, however, officiated at the commencement exercises. Hon. William C. Preston, a graduate of the class of 1812, lately United States senator, esteemed one of the greatest orators the country has produced, was elected president from January 1, 1846. The catalogue of the year shows 122 students, 40 less than at the close of Mr. Barnwell's administration.

President Preston entered on the duties of his office on the 5th of January, 1846. The most brilliant period in the history of the old South Carolina College now begins. Mr. Preston's name carried the reputation of the college throughout the entire South and attracted many young men from all parts of that section. The catalogue for the year 1849 shows 237 young men in attendance, the largest in antebellum days. It had been necessary to erect two new dormitories, those now known as Harper and Legare Colleges, the former on the site of the old steward's hall, the latter where the science hall and old library had stood. They were completed in 1848. Following a suggestion of the editor of the Daily Telegraph, published in Columbia, the present names of the buildings on the campus, DeSaussure, Rutledge, Legare, Pinckney, Harper, and Elliott Colleges, were this year attached to them in honor of distinguished alumni and trustees. Rutledge was a name intimately asso-

ciated with education and early efforts to found a state college.

Daniel Webster visited Columbia as the guest of Mr. Preston in 1846. The students did honor to him with a torchlight procession on the campus, serenading him at the president's house. One of their number, James Farrow, welcomed him on behalf of the student body. Mr. Webster replied in a manner so indifferent that the students were indignant at what they regarded as discourtesy after the great preparations they had made. But the students then—as perhaps always—took themselves with the greatest seriousness.

Reports from boards of visitors appear for several years beginning with the one made December 1, 1848. In the report of 1849 it is stated that “among too many students a rather low standard of scholarship is still acquiesced in,” which is charged in part to the low age of entrance and the small number of professors in proportion to the number of students. This report strongly urged the establishment of a chair of modern languages, the lack of which detracted from the standing of the institution.

Professor Ellet resigned at the close of the session of 1848; his successor was Richard T. Brumby, a graduate of the class of 1824, at the time of his election professor of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy in the University of Alabama. Professor Ellet was one of the eminent chemists of his day. Dr. LaBorde relates that Dr. Cooper after visiting Dr. Ellet at his laboratory in New York in his emphatic way pronounced himself a fool by comparison. He was fully the equal of Dr. Cooper as a lecturer and greatly his superior in learning. He was the first to make a daguerreotype in this country and the first to fire a gun by means of gun cotton in the South, if not in the United States. For his formula for the preparation of the cotton the legislature of South Carolina complimented him with a service of silver. He popularized chemistry, so that his benches were often filled with the citizens of Columbia as well as by students. After his resignation from the South

Carolina College he returned to New York, where he died, January 27, 1859.

Professor Brumby was more interested in geology than his predecessor. He made great effort to increase the geological collection and to arrange the specimens; his catalogue is still preserved. His own large collection was offered to the college after his departure, but was not purchased.

Professor Louis Aggasiz visited Columbia in March, 1850, and lectured before the students and faculty of the college.

In December, 1846, the college lost Professors Hooper and Twiss. Professor Hooper left to become the president of Wake Forest College in his native state. He was a good scholar and insisted on accurate work from his students, which he says in a report to the trustees was not appreciated by them. "I have never known a more honest and careful teacher," says Dr. LaBorde. Professor Twiss, or "Old Twiss", went from the college to the superintendency of some iron works in Spartanburg District. He was a graduate of West Point, a master of all the mathematics required by the curriculum, but he is best remembered as a disciplinarian. "He arraigned more offenders than any other two officers of the Faculty." It was a common belief that he did not require sleep for weeks together. He was succeeded by Matthew J. Williams, another West Pointer. Charles P. Pelham, of the class of 1838, was elected to the vacant chair of Latin.

On the death of John C. Calhoun March 18, 1850, the students requested that a eulogy on him should be assigned to some one of the participants in the May exhibition. The eulogy was made by James H. Rion, a protege of Mr. Calhoun. When George McDuffie died the following year, Joseph B. Allston of the senior class delivered a similar eulogy.

The spring of 1850 brought a serious riot, which ended in the suspension of sixty men of the junior class. During the absence of Professor Thornwell his periods were given to Professor Brumby. The juniors refused to attend on

the ground that in the absence of a professor his periods could not be assigned to another. They burnt all their chemistries in a huge bonfire in front of Professor Brumby's house. Two poems by juniors, and a consolation poem from the pen of a sophomore, have survived to commemorate the occasion.

The old observatory, which was in the garden attached to Professor Williams's house, was replaced by a new structure completed in 1851. This latter had a revolving dome and was equipped with a seven-inch telescope. But the subject of astronomy did not have the importance attached to it in a college curriculum to keep up an observatory, so that when the machinery of the dome became unmanageable, the study suffered. During the occupancy of the buildings by the Confederate government and afterwards by the federals the observatory fell into a state of ruin; the telescope was stolen for old brass in 1867.

On account of the large number of students and the smallness of the faculty the period of recitation was extended for trial to one hour and twenty minutes. This not working well, the two upper classes were divided into two sections, each reciting forty-five minutes; the two sections occupied one hour and a half. By 1853 the one hour periods were again in force.

In March, 1851, a spark set fire to the roof of West DeSaussure, which blazed so furiously in a few minutes that the students in the upper story were unable to save their furniture. The fire was stopped at the wall of the center building, which was saved with great difficulty. The president's house was in danger. The burned portion was rebuilt by the opening of the college in October.

Since the first years of Dr. Cooper's administration the freshman class had been very small, sometimes almost disappearing: newcomers applied for the sophomore class, more rarely for the junior, and such was the excellence of the preparatory schools, that they rarely failed to enter the higher classes. Recommendation was made to the board in 1850 that the entrance requirements be raised, in order

that there might be a freshman class. This was done, with a consequent increase of the freshmen.

The college was deeply stirred by the political agitation of the "Cooperation Movement." In the early months of 1851 a Southern Rights Association was formed on the campus and undertook to memorialize the other colleges of the South. An address was prepared and printed and perhaps distributed. With this the activity of the association seems to have ended.

President Preston's last report to the board November 26, 1851, contains suggestions for the helping of poor students who wish to make their own way. He says that a number of poor young men paid their way by "teaching, writing, or other small jobs." He does not mention the help he himself gave; but we know that he gave at least one student board at his own table. This suggestion from Mr. Preston is most interesting in view of the general belief that before the war of 1860 a young man had no opportunity to work his way at a Southern college.

In May, 1850, Mr. Preston gave in his resignation to the trustees on account of his bad health, but as he had improved by the close of the year, it was withdrawn. However, the improvement proving only temporary, he again tendered his resignation November 26, 1851, when it was accepted. Dr. Lieber acted as president until the 2nd of December, when Professor Thornwell was elected to succeed Mr. Preston. Mr. Preston continued his connection with the college as a trustee until his health compelled him in 1857 to withdraw. As a trustee he endeavored to turn the college into a university; but the opposition of Dr. Thornwell, who wished the institution to remain strictly classical, was strong enough to defeat his purpose. Mr. Preston died in Columbia, May 22, 1860, and was buried in Trinity churchyard.

## CHAPTER V.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF JAMES H. THORNWELL, CHARLES F. MCCAY, AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.

One of the first acts of President Thornwell was an effort to have Professor Henry's labors lightened without affecting his salary, in other words, to pension him for his long service in the college. However, the trustees decided that they did not have the authority to use the State's money in this way.

When Professor Lieber was acting as president immediately after the resignation of Mr. Preston, he suggested in his report to the board that it would be advisable to erect a new chapel or remodel the old one, which had long been too small to accommodate the crowds at commencement and on other occasions. It was also felt that Dr. Thornwell, who was one of the greatest divines of the time, should have a suitable auditorium for the display of his oratorical powers. At the instance of the trustees the legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,000, to which was added the further sum required to complete the structure from the annual saving in the general funds. The contract called for the completion of the building by October 1, 1853, but the work was carried on so slowly that it was not finished before the middle of 1855. Dr. Thornwell preached in it for the first time April 22, 1855, and found that it was badly adapted for the transmission of sound. "Unless," said he in his semi-annual report, "one speaks very slowly and very moderately, the voice is lost in the echo, and it is impossible for the hearer to distinguish what is said. Everything like emotion is effectually suppressed."

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to remedy the defect. The old chapel had to be resorted to in spite of its smallness, and to the present day a new and inviting chapel to accommodate a fair-sized audience has been sadly needed.

The trustees having refused a petition of the students that the Commons system be changed, the latter again memorialized them at their annual meeting November 24, 1852, at the same time secretly agreeing to withdraw from the college by taking dismissals, if their memorial was disregarded. President Thornwell assured the board in his report that the system had for years been odious and that the students literally loathed the establishment. He felt the embarrassment of the question thus put, and the board also fully understood its importance; but to grant the request was to yield to the spirit of rebellion, while to refuse any concession meant the loss of upwards of a hundred young men. The secret pledge to withdraw had become known. A committee from the trustees was appointed to confer with the committee of the students. Dr. Thornwell addressed another letter to the board urging that it should not rigidly enforce the law in regard to combinations, and that the system should be so modified as to remove all cause of complaint. At the same time a memorial from thirty students who had not entered the combination was presented asking for modification of the Commons. When the matter was again in a few days presented to the trustees, they disposed of the situation by resolving that the recommendations of the president and the memorial of the thirty students were entitled to the favorable consideration of the board, and that a committee be appointed to report next May on the best way to carry out the recommendation of the president. As the memorial of the pledged students had not been successful in securing immediate relief, they felt that they must in accordance with their pledge leave the institution. This caused the number of students to fall to 122 in 1853. It was the last of the rebellions on account of the Commons and is known to tradition as the "Great Biscuit Rebellion." A system of licensed boarding houses was adopted by the board at its meeting in the following May; the Commons were continued with voluntary attendance.

Dr. Thornwell urged in his report November 24, 1852, a shortening of the session, the adoption of prizes as had been

proposed eight years before, and written instead of oral examinations. His suggestion to shorten the session was adopted to the extent of increasing the holiday in December so as to begin on the second Monday in December and end on the first Monday in January. The following prizes were offered at the next meeting of the board: for the best Latin composition by a sophomore, a gold medal; for the best English composition by a junior, a gold medal; for the best essay on some subject of moral or natural philosophy, or logic, by a senior, a gold medal; and a prize in elocution for juniors and seniors. In all cases the subjects were to be assigned by the faculty.

The first written examinations were held in June, 1854. They continued so long that the faculty shortened them to three hours and so limited them. The questions were printed. A pledge was required that no aid had been received during the examination. Professor Henry continued to examine his classes orally until his death in 1856.

Professor Williams was forced on account of ill health to resign at the end of 1853: he had been unable to examine his classes the previous June. His successor, elected December 7, 1853, was Charles F. McCay, a native of Pennsylvania, a professor in the University of Georgia. Dr. LaBorde attributes to Professor Williams a high order of ability as scholar and teacher, "a mathematician by genius and by education." "It is probable," he adds, "that no one ever filled the chair in the South Carolina College with greater ability."

College Hall, which was not completed by the end of 1854, was used for the commencement exercises by permission of the contractors. As the semi-centennial of the opening of the college would have occurred a few days later, January 10, 1855, the exercises in celebration of this event were held at the same time as the commencement. President Thornwell delivered the address to the graduating class. Hon. James L. Petigru, a gifted and illustrious graduate of the class of 1809, delivered the semi-centennial oration, recalling the faculty and students of his day and reviewing the successful accomplishment by the college of the purposes for

which it was founded. At this time there was also formed an alumni association with Hon. John L. Manning as president.

President Thornwell and the professors concurred in praising the students for their exceptionally good deportment and application to study during 1854, which induced Dr. LaBorde to count this year as one of the most brilliant in the history of the college.

On the 15th of the following February the board was called together to consider ways and means to rebuild Rutledge College, the greater part of which had been destroyed by fire. It seems that on the 26th of January a spark lodged in the blinds of the cupola and fanned by the high wind soon had the center building in a blaze. All efforts to extinguish the flames were in vain. The chapel and East Rutledge were reduced to ruins, West Rutledge was so injured that it was necessary to rebuild it. As the legislature would not convene until December, so that a whole year would be lost if no action was taken before, the trustees resolved to contract, if reasonable terms could be had, for the reconstruction of the burned and injured portions. Through the assistance of the Governor, a contractor was found who agreed to take part payment for work and wait for the balance until the legislature made the appropriation. The building was ready for occupancy on the 1st of October. No difficulty was experienced in securing the appropriation.

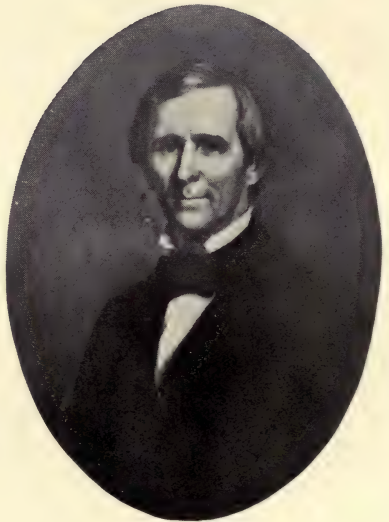
President Thornwell's last report was made November 28, 1855: he had sent in his resignation the previous November. In this report he urged the importance of keeping the college strictly a classical institution, which should turn out scholars, not sappers or miners, or doctors or apothecaries or farmers, and should be "the Institution of the South." He suggested a shortening of the undergraduate course to three years and the adding of one year of graduate work. His biographer, Dr. Palmer, says that Dr. Thornwell considered the first object of education to be "the discipline of the mind, to elicit its dormant powers, and to train these for vigorous self-action; whilst the mere acquisition of

knowledge he regarded as secondary in importance. His favorite idea was to restrict undergraduates to studies by which the mind may be systematically developed; and at the close of a prescribed and compulsory curriculum, to engraft upon the college the main features of the University system, with its large and varied apparatus for the fuller communication of knowledge." Mr. Preston, now a member of the board of trustees, was urging that the college should be changed into a university. The influence of Dr. Thornwell was for the time able to thwart Mr. Preston's purpose.

The synod of the Presbyterian Church in Georgia, acting on the advice of the synod of South Carolina, elected Dr. Thornwell to a chair in the Columbia Theological Seminary. This was the occasion of his resignation from the college. He also became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia and editor of the Southern Presbyterian Review. His labors were very arduous even for a man of robust constitution, which Dr. Thornwell was not. He threw himself heart and soul into the conflict with the North and was one of the chief movers in forming the Southern Presbyterian Church. His intense spirit wore out his body before the war had ended its second year. He died August 1, 1862, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church at Columbia.

President Thornwell exercised over the students a wonderful influence; "his moral power in the College was superior even to the authority of the law." His full sympathy with all the aspirations of youth, his genius and learning, and the conviction that he produced of his own honesty and fairness won him this moral power. He took great interest in the religious life of the students, and many owed their conversion to Christianity to his appeals. During the last year of his presidency he collected and published a series of "Discourses on Truth," which he had delivered in the chapel.

By a bare majority Professor McCay was elected to be Thornwell's successor. Professor Lieber resigned next day, December 5, chagrined that he had not been the new president, as perhaps his long service claimed as his desert. He



PRESIDENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Robert Henry, 1841-1845.  
James H. Thornwell, 1851-1855.

William C. Preston, 1846-1851.  
Charles F. McCay, 1856-1857.



was anxious to reach the presidency; but while his friends in the State and on the board wished him to lead the college, his views on the subject of abolition, which he favored, and his failure as a disciplinarian defeated him. He had never regarded himself at home in the South, but rather as an exile. He held slaves, which he sold when he left Columbia, although he wrote to his Northern friends in abhorrence of slavery and favored the movement of the abolitionist party. He remained in Columbia a little over twenty-one years, because he could here make a living, which he had not been able to do in the North. Here on the campus of the college in the western half of the double house facing the library he did the work of his life writing his *Manual of Political Ethics*, *Essay on Property and Labor*, *Hermeneutics*, *Treatise on Civil Liberty and Self-Government*, which received the highest praise from the best minds of this country and of Europe. Professor Lieber was a great teacher: he never confined himself to a text book; his own vast storehouse of learning was such as to enable him to call up parallels from ancient and modern times. He "expounded his subject in terse, familiar language" with copious and happy illustrations. He required collateral reading for each recitation; his room was ornamented with busts of great men of all times; he believed in prizes properly guarded. As a disciplinarian he was not a success. When he went away, the alumni passed complimentary resolutions at regret for his departure and presented him with two large massive silver vessels in token of their regard and admiration. From the South Carolina College he went to Columbia University as professor of History and Political Science.

Professor McCay was the candidate of Dr. Thornwell, who had no expectation that he would be elected; but had hoped to defeat Professor Lieber and to run a dark horse. Unfortunately Professor McCay was elected. To use his own words in regard to his position: "My election as President of the College had met with violent opposition in the State, in the public press, in the city of Columbia, and among the

Trustees. The reasons for this, published in the newspapers, and repeated by the students in private conversation, lessened my influence over the young men, encouraged discontent and dissatisfaction, and made it almost impossible to govern the College." He was also not the choice of the faculty, although he himself says the professors always gave him friendly and steady support. From the very beginning of his administration there were disturbances on the campus, once a midnight "tin-pan" serenade before the president's house. Dr. Henry died on the 6th of February, 1856, and college exercises were suspended for a week, in fact for three days longer, as Dr. Henry was not buried until the 15th. During this interval the college was in a state of excitement. On the 16th the students met and passed a resolution asking the trustees for a reorganization of the faculty; the memorial to the board was signed by nearly all the student body. A riot between the students and the police of the town took place on the night of the 18th, which broke out afresh on the following morning when two students attempted to beat the chief marshal. The cry of "College" brought the students armed with their guns which had been furnished them as members of the cadet corps. The alarm bell was rung in the town, the militia was assembled, and the students and the soldiers were arrayed against each other. A fight was imminent. The professors who had run to the spot from a faculty meeting and the trustees present in the town could do nothing. A happy thought occurred to some one to send to the seminary for Dr. Thornwell. When he appeared on the scene, he called on the students to accompany him to the campus and there discuss the difficulty. There reason prevailed, and the students returned to their rooms. On order of the trustees the arms were taken from them and the cadet company was disbanded. Disturbances of various kinds continued until near the middle of April.

A violent congestive attack in the summer of 1855 had made it impossible for Professor Brumby to take up his work in the fall; but the trustees were unwilling that he should give up his position at least for a year in the hope

that his health would improve. Dr. John LeConte, professor of chemistry in the University of Georgia, was invited to discharge the duties of Professor Brumby's department until the close of the year. When it was found that Professor Brumby would be unable to return, Professor Joseph LeConte of the University of Georgia was elected to the chair of chemistry, and Dr. John LeConte was made professor of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy November 29, 1856.

Dr. Henry's long service was closed by his death February 6, 1856. He had been connected with the college almost continuously since 1818 as professor and as president. He was the "scholar" of the faculty; but his great learning did not obscure the simplicity and kindliness of his nature. He was beloved by the professors, trustees and students. His last years brought sickness and enfeebled health, so that he often could not walk the mile from his home to the classroom. The infirmity of age made him unable to rally from an attack on the 3rd of February; three days later he died suddenly from heart failure. The college exercises were in consequence suspended for the remainder of the week, and as the interment did not take place until the 15th, the duties of the students were not resumed for nearly a week longer. The student body asked to be allowed to act as pallbearers and escort for the remains and resolved to present Mrs. Henry with a portrait of Dr. Henry by Scarborough and to erect a costly monument over his grave. This monument, the style and arrangement of which were superintended by Professor Reynolds, stands near Trinity Church and bears the statement that it was erected by the students of the South Carolina College. There is a portrait of Dr. Henry in the hall of the Clariosophic Society and a bust in the library.

At a meeting of the trustees on the 19th of February William J. Rivers of Charleston, a graduate of the class of 1841, was elected as temporary professor of Greek Literature. He became permanent professor in November. At this meeting Joseph LeConte was elected and John LeConte

was confirmed in his tenure, the latter being placed in the new chair of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy. The new professor of History and Political Philosophy was Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., nephew of the former president of the same name.

Dr. LaBorde accords to President McCay the credit of putting declamation and composition on a footing with other studies in making up the average rank of a student. This had the effect of breaking up the habit of performing the duty of declaiming and writing compositions in a perfunctory manner. The historian adds that it was no uncommon thing for a young man of distinction in his classes to be unable to write a sentence of pure grammatical English. The duties of the professor of Belles Lettres were distributed at the suggestion of the president among the members of the faculty.

The year 1857 began with disorders. Finally on the last Sunday in April a disturbance occurred in the chapel, on account of which three juniors were suspended. Sentence was remitted on certain conditions. These the president was to communicate to the class, which he did not do, but merely informed the suspended students that they were restored. The committee of the class suspecting that the petition of the class for the restoration of the three juniors had been granted on terms repudiated by them demanded the conditions. Great excitement prevailed; the president endeavored to explain his failure to communicate the conditions, but without avail. The junior class and the others following their lead refused to attend the president's classes; the faculty also was arrayed against the president. The board of trustees assembled in a called meeting on June 10, when the president set forth in a long paper his view of the difficulty, attacking many of the faculty as unfaithful to him. On the next day the board resolved that it was necessary that the president and all of the professors should resign. At an adjourned meeting on the same day the resignations were presented. Professors John and Joseph LeConte and Rivers were immediately reelected to their respective

chairs; Mr. Leslie McCandless was elected to the chair of Roman Literature, and Reverend Whitefoord Smith to the professorship of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Criticism. The other members of the faculty were passed over. The next meeting of the board was set for the first Monday in September. Throughout the summer the college was the topic of interest in all sections of the State. When the trustees met on 16th of September, a memorial was presented to them from President McCay, but was read only in part. On the following day after several ballots and non-acceptances of election Professor Reynolds was elected to the chair of Roman Literature; Professor Barnwell was reelected to his former position; Dr. LaBorde was given the chair of Logic, Rhetoric and Philosophy of the Mind; and Professor Pelham was assigned to the chair of History, Political Philosophy and Political Economy. No president was elected, and the faculty was given the authority to choose a chairman, which was done at the meeting of the faculty October 5. The honor fell on Dr. LaBorde.

Dr. LaBorde records in his history of the college the great zeal and vigor now displayed by the faculty, which was fully alive to the crisis through which the institution had just passed when some of its best friends trembled for its safety. The students gave cordial support and acquitted themselves well, so that the chairman "had the pleasure of making a favorable representation of the College in every particular" in his report to the trustees at their annual meeting.

On the 25th of November the trustees elected to the presidency the distinguished author of the "Georgia Scenes," Judge Augustus B. Longstreet, who was also one of the noted educators of the day. While president of Centenary College, he had published "Master William Mitten," which was an exposition of his views on education. It contains a description of the famous school at Willington conducted by Dr. Moses Waddel, who taught Longstreet and many of the leading men of the country. To the new president the trustees assigned the teaching of History, Political Phil-

osophy, Political Economy and Elocution. Professor LaBorde presided at commencement.

Charles S. Venable was elected at the meeting in November to the chair of Mathematics which had been vacant since the resignation of President McCay. Professor Pelham retired from the faculty and became the proprietor and editor of the *Southern Guardian* published in Columbia.

The new president entered on the duties of his office in January, 1858. He had little opportunity to show what he could do for the college, because the coming conflict worked its effect on the institution; but under him the numbers again rose to the two hundred mark. President Longstreet's humor could not be concealed, and alumni of the years in which he presided over the college have amusing anecdotes to relate. He was advanced in years, which perhaps accounts for the failure to make the impression of a vigorous president or successful teacher: he is said to have called on the students in his classes in a regular order, thus enabling them to circumvent him and escape the duties of the class. Even in his reports to the board of trustees he let his humor crop out.

The catalogue of 1859 carried the announcement that from each judicial district of the State one student would be admitted to the college free of charge for tuition fees: an act of the legislature two years before had authorized this admission. There were at this time five scholarships in the college endowed by citizens of the State paying in the aggregate the sum of \$1,540 annually. The State paid the expenses of one boy from the orphan house in Charleston; each literary society usually had one beneficiary, whose expenses were paid by the members; and often a class supported one of its number. It is worthy of note that the catalogues of the last years of the ante-bellum college call attention to the opportunities for the poor boy.

Professor Rivers succeeded in 1858 in prevailing on the trustees to give a Greek medal for the seniors similar to the medals offered to the other classes. Through the generosity of Hon. R. F. W. Allston a prize of \$100 was offered in 1858

and 1859 for the best paper on "The Influences of Associations in Advancing the Sciences" and "History of the Revolution in South Carolina, with Especial Reference to Unpublished Materials." This prize was open to alumni as well as to students.

President Longstreet went to England on the appointment of President Buchanan as representative of the United States at the world congress on weights and measures. Among the representatives from many countries was a negro, who afterward in reconstruction days was domiciled in South Carolina as Major Delaney. On account of his presence President Longstreet withdrew from the conference and returned to America.

Indicative of the high feeling of the time was the objection expressed to the board of trustees by Professor Rivers against using a Greek book by McClintock on the ground that the author was an abolitionist.

A newspaper of January, 1860, contains the notice that, "At an adjourned meeting of the Students of S. C. College held last Saturday, it was almost unanimously determined, after full discussion, that they should manifest their disapprobation of Northern sentiment by declining to wear any more goods of Northern manufacture."

## CHAPTER VI.

## WAR DAYS.

The war cast its shadow before it across the life of the campus. Discussion of the issue of secession brought to the students the conviction that victory for the South was certain. One of the seniors wrote to his mother in April, 1860: "I am inclined to think South Carolina will not have much to do, as far as the North is concerned, at least not during the convulsions I have been describing. I am only afraid of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and have but little hope of our being wise enough to keep out of that." In October he wrote to his mother: "We are all so much excited here about the state of political affairs, that many of us are making by no means diligent preparation for the coming examination. Our men—those of my class, I mean—are anxious to be at home, either to join companies already organized, or to aid in organizing new ones. . . . I therefore think that we, who are not absolutely blind like those who assume to be our statesmen, ought to be getting ready at once: and I hope somebody will organize a volunteer troop in Prince William's—not one of these trifling politico-military associations with no definite object and a rascally liberal platform—but a purely military organization."

In the following month the sister is informed that "Great numbers of speeches have been delivered here lately, and as the students always made up a large part of the audience State right doctrines were always enthusiastically cheered. The outside pressure, thus brought about, has undoubtedly influenced refractory members of the legislature, and the last news from Charleston completed their discomfiture. The consequence was the passage by a unanimous vote, through both houses, of a bill calling the convention of the State at an early date, elections for that body being appointed to take place on December 6. When the convention meets we

have every reason for believing that the State will immediately quit the Union. I hope father will be a member for Prince William's. We think of burning or hanging Orr in effigy, although we are in the midst of our examination."

To his mother in the same month: "I am perfectly delighted to hear that I am enrolled among the Pocotaligo Mounted Men. I thought of writing to request it, but was under the impression that the company raised was to be in the infantry service, while I am anxious to belong to a troop. I trust the rifle is the arm selected. Mere broadsword cavalry is totally inefficient in these days. . . . The excitement has in a great measure quieted down here; but there are still successive relays of orators, haranguing the populace uptown. . . . When you write next, tell me how many men are in our troop, and what arms they propose to use. What am I to do for a horse? Would that I could resuscitate the fabulous steed that Maj. Wigg once bestrode! Mr. Wigg's magnificent claims, by the way, are smashed along with the equally magnificent Union."

Somewhat earlier his father had been told: "But we of the graduating class are fortunately too busy to bother our heads about such things."

The senior class determined that it would have both the class supper and the commencement ball, although many young ladies urged the men not to hold the ball on account of the unsuitableness of the time when all the people of the State should practice strict economy. The supper was eaten; but the appearance of smallpox, which broke up the State convention and drove it to Charleston, also ran commencement visitors from town and prevented the ball from taking place.

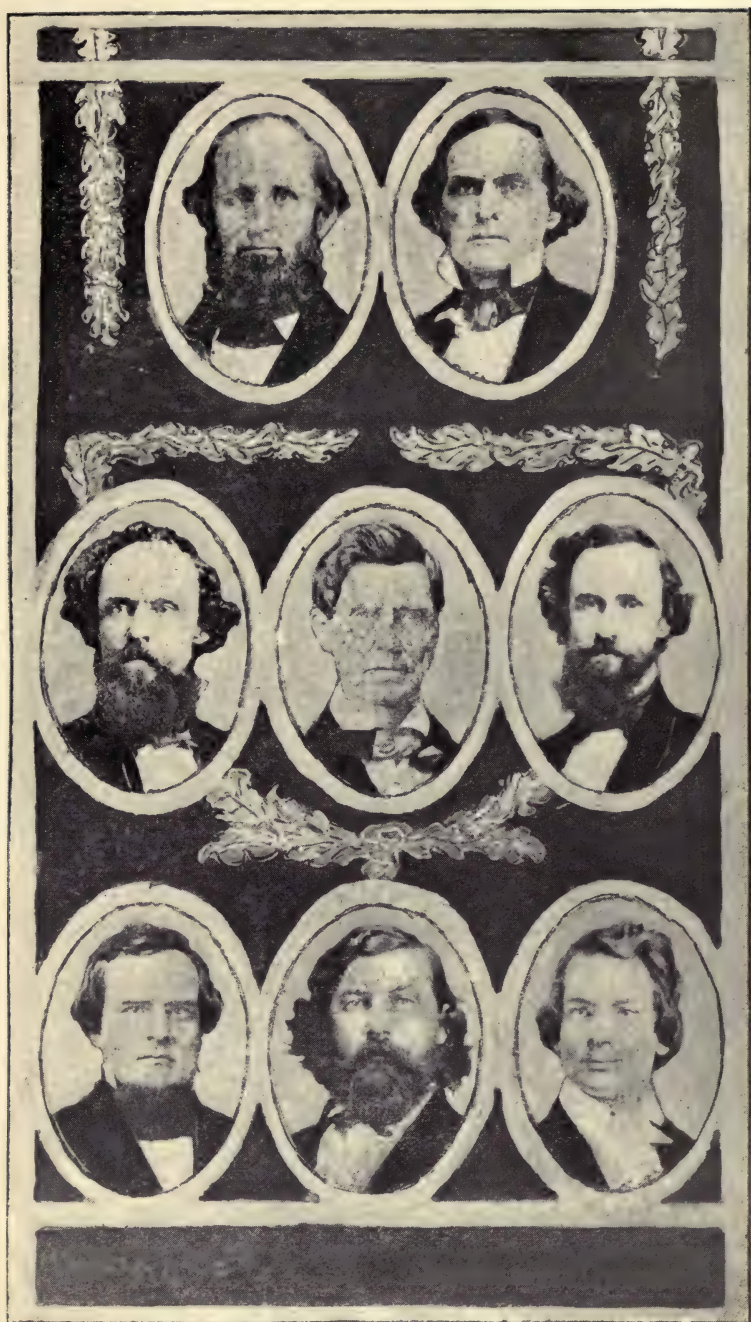
At the meeting of the trustees, December 3, 1860, it was resolved on motion of Governor Means that the students should be permitted to organize a military company under the direction and control of the faculty. The cadet company had been disbanded since the riot in the early part of 1856. After some time the faculty allowed the students to establish a company for the space of 12 months, reserving the

right to abolish it at any time in the interim, should it seem fit. The conditions attached to the formation of the company were: "1. The company can not be called out into actual service whatever except by order of the president, conveyed through the captain or commanding officer. 2. The arms are to be kept in the hall under the library, subject to the order of the commanding officer for drill. 3. The affairs of the company to be regulated with a view always to the strictest economy. 4. That no company suppers or other festivities, either by officers or privates, are to be allowed." Governor Pickens gave the company the use of 100 percussion muskets from the State arsenal.

The exercises of the day for February 11, 1861, were suspended after 9 o'clock, in order to enable the students to join in demonstration in honor of the formation of the Southern Confederacy.

When the attack began on Fort Sumter, the captain of the cadets, J. Gary, applied to the faculty for permission to visit the governor and tender his company's service. The application was referred to the chairman of the faculty, Dr. LaBorde, who refused to grant the permission, whereupon the members of the company took dismissions and were received by the governor as a new company; their arms had been left in the library. The company was stationed on Sullivan's Island, where the only real service was the guarding of the beach against a night attack. Professor Robert W. Barnwell joined the company in camp as chaplain. On his return he published a glowing account of the good behavior of the young soldiers. According to the report of the secretary of the faculty there were 141 students in college at the time of their departure for Charleston.

Nearly all the students returned at the expiration of three weeks, the governor ordering them back to Columbia. It was too late to hold the usual May celebration, but otherwise the work of the college was resumed. During the latter part of June another company was formed to go to Virginia for the vacation, of which Professor Venable, then in Virginia, was made captain. When its service was tendered



FACULTY IN 1860.

John L. Reynolds, Maximilian LaBorde,  
John LeConte, Augustus B. Longstreet, Joseph LeConte,  
William J. Rivers, Charles S. Venable, Robert W. Barnwell, Jr.



the governor, he conditioned his acceptance upon the consent of the faculty, at the same time saying that he thought that the young men would be of more service scattered about in different organizations than in a compact body. The faculty refused to have any control over the students during vacation, which brought about the disbanding of the company. Some of the students went off at once to the front. Many enlisted at the close of June.

At the close of the summer vacation the college opened with "flattering prospects." The members of the senior class who had been out of college on account of service for the State or for the Confederate States were allowed to join their class and stand the examination for diplomas, but not to compete for the honors and appointments. President Longstreet said in his report to the board at the annual meeting in November:

"All went on well until the attack upon Port Royal, the news of which no sooner reached here than Fripp, Rhett and Hayward of the sophomore class craved permission to go home, as they resided in or about Beaufort. I refused peremptorily, whereupon they went without permission. Some 10 or 12 others, I understood, followed their example. The next day the students met en masse (without permission) and resolved (the governor favoring) to leave for the scene of war. At a call meeting of the faculty the governor's communication of the 7th inst. was laid before us. We resolved unanimously that we had no authority to disband the college. The students, however, left in a body. Finding that they were about to be off, I went to the governor's office at 10:30 a. m. to crave his assistance in persuading the students to postpone their departure, at least until after the examination of the seniors, then within two days of its commencement; but I found the office not yet opened. At 12 m. I waited on his excellency and told him that I had started to see him in the hope that we might stop the students, etc., but that on the way I had discovered that I was too late, as I understood that he had furnished their outfit, secured their passage and given them a letter of recommendation to General Drayton. On the 11th inst. I

called the faculty together, when they passed the resolution accompanying my letter to the governor of that date."

By this resolution "it was unanimously agreed that the faculty had no authority to disband the college."

President Longstreet's report was transmitted to the trustees by the chairman of the faculty, Dr. LaBorde, the president having left Columbia after the students went to the seat of war. He had tried to resign before; but the board would not listen to his resignation, so he now departed and did not return to Columbia. His wife had been very ill at her daughter's home in Oxford, Miss., to which place he went.

At the request of the trustees the faculty furnished a list of 31 members of the senior class whom they thought should, under existing circumstances, receive diplomas. These were signed by the trustees present and were left with the faculty to be delivered to the students on application. Some were not delivered to the students or their families until years after the close of the war. The names of the seniors as furnished by the faculty were:

William R. Atkinson, John M. Bell, J. Kinsler Davis, H. C. Cunningham, Thos. S. Dupont, R. W. B. Elliott, John N. Fowles, John H. Gary, T. W. Gary, Wm. T. Gary, Peter Gullatt, Jos. C. Habersham, Wade Hampton, I. Keith Heyward, F. H. Macleod, R. S. McCutchen, J. Pettigrew Mel-lard, J. Poinsett Mellard, C. G. Memminger, Jr., Henry W. Rice, S. M. Richardson, E. Dawkins Rogers, H. M. Stuart, L. C. Sylvester, W. J. Taylor, J. S. Walker, Ernest Walworth, Alfred H. Watson, William Whittaker, John A. Wilson, William H. Youmans.

This cadet company reached Charleston, where it was retained by the governor as his bodyguard and was stationed on the Washington race course, attached to one of the Charleston regiments. During the quiet following the fall of Port Royal the governor mustered the company out and ordered the students to return to the college on January 1.

The events of the next few months are summarized in Dr. LaBorde's report of May 7, 1862:

"As there was a prospect of a largely diminished number for the session commencing in January, the board, in addition to the usual period appointed for the examination of applicants, ordered that application for admission be received on the first Monday of that month. The order was carried out, and as from time to time applicants and students discharged (from) the service continued to present themselves, the faculty thought proper to prolong as far as possible the period of admission. In the end our catalogue reached 72. I am sure that I speak the opinion of all my colleagues when I say that rarely has the college had within its walls a body of young men equally distinguished for industry, proficiency and propriety of deportment. Two of the corps of instructors, President Longstreet and Professor Barnwell, were absent, but the hours thus vacated were distributed, and professors and students were worked to the highest point of exertion. Thus passed the months of January and February. On Saturday, the 8th of March, the order of the governor and council was published, which, though not addressed to the college, yet brought within its general provision all the students except 12 and subjected them to military duty. On that day they held a meeting, and believing that the only escape from conscription was to enter the volunteer service, resolved to withdraw at once from the college. This was accordingly done with the exception of three or four. In the meantime the bell was rung as usual and the professors attended their respective class rooms—until Monday 5 o'clock p. m., when no students attending, the ringing of the bell was discontinued by my order. There was now an intermission of all exercises.

"We were without a student, but the faculty knowing that they had no authority to close the college and believing that it was their duty to carry it on if possible, resolved to reopen it and advertised accordingly in the public papers. It was entirely certain that with the reorganization there would be no junior and senior classes; but it was hoped that there was sufficient material in the State to form the two lower classes with respectable numbers. But it has turned out

otherwise and I have to report but nine students in the college—five in the freshman and four in the sophomore classes. It is not my purpose to arraign the wisdom or policy of the order which proved so disastrous to the college; but I will say that the faculty did all that circumstances would allow to preserve its numbers and continuity. It is perhaps not unbecoming in me to add that our State authorities only anticipated by a brief interval our Confederate congress, which, by act of conscription, takes from us all the students who were embraced in the order of council.”

There were no further additions to the student body. June 23 had been set for the usual spring examination, when the faculty was informed that the Confederate authorities were anxious to secure the college buildings for a hospital for the sick and wounded of the army on the coast of South Carolina. Under the circumstances the faculty felt it their duty to anticipate by a few days the date previously fixed and accordingly ordered that the examinations begin on the 17th. On June 25 the Confederate authorities took possession of the buildings on the campus with the exception of the library, the society halls and the laboratory, apparatus and mineral rooms. College hall, the present gymnasium, was impressed in August, 1863. During the summer and autumn of 1862 more than 2,000 sick and disabled soldiers found an asylum in the college buildings. Dr. LaBorde expresses the opinion that few hospitals in the Confederacy were as well organized and as well conducted. The hospital is referred to in the correspondence between the officer in charge, J. Ford Prioleau, and the executive committee as College Hospital No. 2, or simply as Hospital No. 2.

Every effort was made to open the college in October, but the governor and the council were of the opinion that the college should for the present be used as a hospital. The faculty had to yield as graceful submission as the circumstances would allow.

Beverly W. Means, the librarian, was wounded at Seven Pines in the summer of 1862, a wound which terminated in his death. His position was filled by the election of the

Rev. C. Bruce Walker. Professor Robert W. Barnwell, who had been active in caring for the wounded of South Carolina in Virginia, died in June, 1863, of typhoid fever. Professor Venable had resigned; he was present for the last time at faculty meeting on January 6, 1862. There were now left of the faculty, Professors LaBorde, John and Joseph LeConte, Reynolds and Rivers.

Professor John LeConte with rank of major was placed in charge of the Confederate nitre works at Columbia located at the old fair grounds. Dr. Joseph LeConte was made chemist for the Nitre and Mining Bureau with rank and pay of major; he had previously been engaged in making medicines. Professor LaBorde was active in hospital service: he was founder of the Central Relief Association.

When the trustees met May 6, 1863, they directed the faculty to open the college as usual in the coming October. Professors John and Joseph LeConte took up the matter for the faculty of the surrender by the Confederate authorities of the college buildings. In this they were unsuccessful. The faculty then suggested to the board that inasmuch as the number of students would be very small accommodations could be found for them in the Commons Hall, College Hall and the lecture rooms of the professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. Nothing came of this suggestion. The last faculty meeting until June 23, 1865, except a called meeting in October, 1863, to consider the renting of the steward's hall, was held July 7, 1863. At the stated annual meeting of the trustees November 26, 1862, the professors and the president were requested to retain possession of the houses occupied by them. The marshal was also allowed to keep his house; a similar privilege was later extended to the bursar. The mother and sisters of Professor Barnwell continued in his house without charge. At a subsequent meeting, December 17, it was resolved that the executive committee should be authorized to rent the house formerly occupied by the president. It does not appear that the resolution to ask the legislature to reduce the salaries of the professors by half was acted on by the legislature. The

salaries were paid until the close of 1864 from the rent of the buildings and from advances made by the governor from his contingent fund. Professor Venable's house was rented in January, 1863, to Col. Hayne; the president's house from April 1, 1863, to Daniel Heyward. To the executive committee which consisted of Dr. LaBorde and Hon. W. F. DeSaussure was now intrusted the entire charge of the campus and buildings during the recess of the board.

The college was declared suspended as "a matter of necessity" at a meeting of the trustees on December 2, 1863; but it was deemed unadvisable to disband the corps of "faithful and able professors." Application being made to the Confederate government for rent for the buildings which it occupied, a lengthy correspondence lasting from January, 1864, to October of the same year resulted in the following award:

"1. That the government of the Confederate States pay to the trustees of the South Carolina College for the use as hospitals of the college buildings in Columbia, S. C. (within the campus, except the following, which are reserved by the said trustees, viz., first the library building; second, the professors' houses, premises and gardens; third, the chemical laboratory; fourth, the two society halls; fifth, one room in the south building in which the college apparatus is now stored; sixth, a small outbuilding, south of college buildings, now used by Prof. Reynolds as a servants' house; seventh, the astronomical observatory, from the 25th June, 1862, to the 12th April, 1864, at the rate of \$31,250 per annum, \$56,140.

"2. For the use as a hospital of the College Hall, outside the campus, from the 25th August, 1863, to 12th April, 1864, at the rate of \$6,250, \$3,938.

"3. For the use of the cottage and lot south of the marshal's house and opposite the college hall, from the 1st November, 1863, to the 12th April, 1864, at the rate of \$1,250 per annum, \$558. Total, \$60,660.

"The said commissioners also award the said Confederate government shall pay to the said trustees at the above rate

of rent, in quarterly installments from the 12th day of April, 1864, for the use of the said buildings, respectively, so long as they shall continue to be occupied by the said government for hospital or other purposes; the payments to be made in the new issue of the Confederate treasury notes.

"The above assessment is made upon the assumption that the Confederate government is not to be liable for such repairs as may be incident to the usual and ordinary occupation of the college buildings as hospitals. But the trustees of said college, or the State of South Carolina, may hereafter make application to the Confederate government, if they think proper to do so, for indemnity for the extraordinary damage, destruction or injury to the buildings not incident to the ordinary occupation of the same as hospitals, and are not precluded from doing so by anything herein contained.

"Done at Columbia, S. C., this the 28th day of September, A. D. 1864.

"C. D. Melton,

"Comr. on part of Conf. States.

"E. J. Arthur,

"Comr. on part of Trustees S. C. College."

In December, 1864, the rent of the president's house was fixed at \$5,000 per annum; it was occupied by Daniel Heyward. Mr. Hayne paid from the same time \$1,500 for Professor Venable's house. The board decided at the meeting in this month that the Confederate authorities did not have any right to the inclosed space of the campus around which a fence had been erected to protect the trees and the grass. Dr. LaBorde had complained that the hospital authorities had desired to turn cattle into it and use the boards of the fence for hospital purposes. Soldiers and others in the hospital were allowed free access to all parts of the grounds.

As the college buildings were used as a hospital, having a yellow flag flying above them, and occupied by wounded of both armies, General Sherman spared the college when he burned Columbia on the night of February 17, 1865.

William Gilmore Simms in *The Phoenix* published shortly after the fire says that soon after the Federals entered the city, Professors LaBorde, Reynolds and Rivers, with Dr. Thomson of the hospital, took their places at the entrance to the campus and waited for the approach of the invaders. Toward noon a body of soldiers appeared under the command of Capt. Young, who promised protection and left a guard. Showers of sparks endangered the buildings during the night, and the houses of Professors LaBorde and Rivers were with difficulty saved. All the buildings were in danger. Next morning a band of drunken cavalymen endeavored to force their way in, but were compelled by Colonel Stone from General Howard's headquarters to depart at the point of the pistol.

The citizens of Columbia who were rendered homeless by the fire took refuge in many instances in the dormitories of the college and occupied them even after the university was opened in 1866.

On May 25 the United States military authorities took possession of the college buildings.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865-1873.

On the 25th of May, 1865, the United States troops took possession of the buildings and grounds of the South Carolina College. Many of the rooms were occupied by refugees from the fire that destroyed Columbia on the night of February 17. These were not disturbed, and even others were allowed to come in. A report from the executive committee December 6, 1865, made for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation to be charged for the use of the buildings and grounds by the military authorities, gives the occupation thus: "Before the military occupation of Columbia many of the sufferers from the fire were permitted to occupy rooms in the college buildings. From that day until very recently, when possession was required for the purpose of opening the college, the occupants were permitted to keep possession. Though the military authorities took possession of the college buildings generally and permitted an additional number of persons to take up their abode within the walls, it is not the purpose of the trustees, as the executive committee conceives, to charge rent for rooms thus occupied, but to ascertain the rooms and grounds occupied by the military authorities for their own purposes, with the view of asking a reasonable compensation for their use. But this can not be done with absolute accuracy, as rooms occupied at one time by the authorities were subsequently vacated by them and turned over to our houseless people. The United States' troops came to the college campus on the 25th of May, and the following statement is perhaps accurate enough for the purpose contemplated by the board.

Rooms occupied by the military authorities:

<sup>1</sup>SOUTH COLLEGE.

Colonel Houghton, one room and two dormitories; his

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<sup>1</sup>Rutledge, Legare, Pinckney.

adjutant, one room and two dormitories; provost marshal, one room and two dormitories; postoffice, laboratory, room opposite, provost court, room in the same building, second floor; recitation room of Prof. John LeConte; General Ames, one room and two dormitories; eastern tenement of south college; chapel.

## <sup>2</sup>NORTH COLLEGE.

Second tenement from library, occupied by General Ely and others; military prison, four rooms of center building; center building opposite the chapel within the campus.

## NEW CHAPEL OUTSIDE.

In all 67 rooms, besides two chapels.

The committee have estimated the rents for the above rooms for the period of six months at \$1,300, and the two chapels at \$1,300; total, \$2,600."

Everything was in a great state of dilapidation; the buildings had been used as hospitals by the Confederate and Federal authorities, for prisons for whites and blacks, for shelter for negroes, and for the freemen's bureau. The compensation sought was not obtained.

In answer to a call of the chairman the faculty met at 9 a. m., June 23, 1865. Professor John LeConte read a part of a communication received by him from General Hartwell, as follows:

"Orangeburg, June 19, 1865.

"Professor,

"General Hatch desires that the South Carolina College resume its functions as early as possible, the faculty, of course, declaring their allegiance to the general government. I am very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"A. S. HARTWELL,

"Bat. Brig.-Gen. Vols.

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<sup>2</sup>DeSaussure, Harper, Elliott.

"Prof. John LeConte,  
"South Carolina College."

Thereupon Professor John LeConte presented this resolution, which was adopted, "That the chairman of the faculty should communicate with the members of the board of trustees in reference to the resumption of the exercises of the South Carolina College, and that in the meantime he confer with Major-General Hatch in relation to obtaining control of the college buildings, or so much of them as may be necessary, by the 1st of October next." A circular letter to the members of the board of trustees was then adopted, containing General Hartwell's communication, and announcing the readiness of the faculty to open the college. "They are of opinion," it read, "that, if railroad communication with Columbia shall be reestablished by the close of the year, which is not improbable, and the bursar shall receive provisions in payment of board for at least a part of next year, there will be no difficulty in resuming the functions of the college in January." The sanction of the board of the putting forth of an advertisement concerning the reopening of the college was requested.

Professor LaBorde called the faculty together again September 19, in view of the meeting of the board to be held next day, and he was authorized to make such use of the results of his consultation with the board as he should deem advisable. Three days later the faculty was again summoned to hear the action of the trustees: "That the exercises of the college be resumed on the first Monday in January next, and that the chairman of the faculty give notice by publication that the college will be open for the reception of students at that time.

"That the executive committee apply to the military authorities of the United States and request that they deliver to them the possession of the college buildings by the first of November next, and that the committee cause the buildings to be put in order for the reception of students.

"That the faculty are authorized to exercise their discretion as to the requisites of applicants for admission into the

different classes, and as to the course of studies to be pursued."

Before another meeting of the board or the faculty the General Assembly met in extra session on October 25 in the chapel outside the walls—the Gymnasium—the house in the main auditorium, the senate in the basement. Owing to the bad acoustic properties of this building the session here continued only one week, when the house moved to the Clariosophic Society's Hall, and the senate to the library. When the house adjourned on November 14 it did so with the old chapel in Rutledge College fixed as its next place of meeting, 11 days later. The senate was again to use the library.

Gov. B. F. Perry's message, dated October 24, contained these words about the college:

"The education of our young men and boys, during the past five years, has been sadly neglected. Your college, which has been the pride of your State for more than half a century, is closed, and should be at once opened. The buildings are all standing and uninjured. The professors are ready to resume their labors, and the young men are anxious to commence their college course of studies. I hope you will make the necessary appropriations for sustaining the institution. But it may be well, under existing circumstances, to consider the propriety of converting the college into a university and making it, in part, a self-sustaining institution. Give the professors moderate salaries, and let them depend for further compensation on the tuition fund. In a university a student may pursue such a course of studies as will most contribute to the particular profession or business which he expects to follow in after life. In a college he is required to spend four years in a regular course of studies, many of which will be of no service to him in after life, and for which he has no taste or talent. In consequence of the impoverished condition of our country, there are very few young men now able to defray their expenses for four years in college. Having been so long in the army and their education neglected, they are not prepared to enter college.

Moreover, being advanced in manhood, they can not afford to go through a college course of studies before commencing the active pursuits of life. The university system of education will meet all these objections. It would bring to your institution of learning three times as many students as you could collect in a college, and in this way the salaries of the professors might be paid out of the tuition fund."

At the annual meeting of the trustees held in the library the evening of November 29, Governor Perry presented a resolution, "That in the opinion of the board of trustees of this institution, it is desirable that this institution be converted into a university, and the same is recommended to the legislature." The resolution was adopted, and the governor was requested to communicate it to the legislature.

Dr. LaBorde, chairman of the faculty, reported to the board at this meeting that notice had been given through the papers that the college would open for students on January 1, and that the military authorities had assured the executive committee that the entire north range of buildings should be turned over at the required time, they reserving for the present the possession of the south range, with promise that this, too, would be turned over whenever the necessities of the college required. The treasurer reported that at the time of Lee's surrender the Confederate government owed the college \$99,410. In all, \$16,625 was due the professors who had received nothing since September 30, 1864. In his sketch of Dr. LaBorde Professor J. L. Reynolds observed (1874) that the amount due the professors had never been paid.

There was no money in the treasury to fit up the buildings for students, and workmen could not be had except for cash. The legislature failed to give the \$2,000 asked for repairs. Through the kindness of Governor Orr \$500 was secured from his contingent fund, which enabled the faculty to have some of the rooms in order by the day of opening. The governor was requested to make application to the proper authorities for compensation for use of the buildings by the United States troops. At a meeting of the

trustees on December 6, Mr. Simonton read a "bill to establish the University of South Carolina."

On the same day Governor Orr called attention to the institution in his message. "I communicate," he told the house and senate, "herewith a resolution of the board of trustees of the South Carolina College, recommending that the college be converted into a university. I heartily concur in the proposed change. By adding to the present professorships schools for the study of law, medicine and modern languages, a thorough scientific, classical and professional education may be obtained by the young men of the State. The increased number of students which it will attract will make the university nearly self-supporting; and with an appropriation of \$750 to each of nine professors this venerable and much revered institution may be continued. It would be a reproach if such an inconsiderable sum was refused, and the alma mater of McDuffie, Harper, Preston, O'Neill and Pettigrew permitted to pass away and perish."

According to the bill introduced by Mr. Simonton, the name of the South Carolina College was changed to that of the University of South Carolina. The board of trustees of the new university were to establish eight schools: Ancient languages and literature; modern languages and literature; history, political philosophy and economy; rhetoric, criticism, elocution and English language and literature; mental and moral philosophy, sacred literature and evidences of Christianity; mathematics, civil and military engineering and construction; natural and mechanical philosophy and astronomy; chemistry, pharmacy, mineralogy and geology. One of the professors was to be a minister of the gospel, who was to be chaplain. The age of matriculates was fixed at 15, and three schools had to be taken, for each of which the student paid \$25. For special reasons he might be allowed to take less than the three courses, but he was then required to pay more per course. The board was authorized to establish schools of law and medicine. Each professor was to receive a salary of \$1,000 and the fees of the students who took his department. One of the professors was to

be chosen as chairman of the faculty, who should perform the duties hitherto belonging to the office of president. One student from each election district was entered free of charge.

The bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Simonton from the committee on education, as its report on the part of the message of Governor Orr referring to the university. This was December 8. It was made special order for next day at 1 p. m., but was deferred from day to day till the 16th when it was passed through the third reading and sent to the senate. From the senate it came back two days later and received the signature of the governor on the 19th, the day on which Governor Drayton had approved the bill establishing the South Carolina College 60 years before. The late Judge A. C. Haskell, who was then in the house as a member from Abbeville and ardently supported the bill, explained the continued deferring of the action on the report of the committee of education as due to the friends of the institution who were anxious to have the bill become a law with as little opposition as possible. When it finally came up there was no debate. On the 20th the governor approved an additional act, which empowered the trustees to create the schools of law and medicine on the same footing as the other schools. On the evening of the 18th, 20 trustees were elected. They were: B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, Thomas Smith, J. L. Manning, James Farrow, Wade Hampton, F. W. Pickens, E. J. Arthur, R. W. Gibbes, J. H. Carlisle, Henry McIver, James Simons, Richard Yeadon, S. McAliley, J. S. Preston, J. N. Frierson. The following were the *ex-officio* members of the board: Governor J. L. Orr. Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Porter, Hon. J. B. Kershaw, Hon. C. H. Simonton, Hon. John Townsend, Hon. T. P. Mikell, Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Hon. J. A. Inglis, Hon. J. P. Carroll, Hon. W. D. Johnson, Hon. H. D. Lesesne, Hon. J. W. Glover, Hon. R. Munro, Hon. T. N. Dawkins, Hon. F. J. Moses, Hon. A. P. Aldrich.

The board met at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th in the library of the university and proceeded to organize the new institution by filling the chairs. In addition to the members of the faculty already on the campus, two professors were appointed, Hon. R. W. Barnwell, to the school of History, Political Philosophy and Economy, and Col. A. C. Haskell, to the school of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering and Construction. Professor Rivers was placed in charge of the school of Ancient Languages and Literature; Professor LaBorde was to teach Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution and English Language and Literature; Professor J. L. Reynolds was given the school of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity; Professor John LeConte was to instruct in Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy; Joseph LeConte was made Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology. Hon. R. W. Barnwell was chosen to fill the position of chairman of the faculty. Rev. C. Bruce Walker was elected librarian, treasurer, secretary of the faculty and secretary of the board. The office of marshal was abolished, and the position united to that of the bursar, who was to be elected by the faculty. Before the meeting had come to an end, it was learned that Col. Haskell had declined to accept the professorship offered him. General E. P. Alexander was elected and accepted the chair.

W. H. Orchard, an Englishman by birth, was elected marshal and bursar at the meeting of the faculty held the day following the organization of the university. His report to the board in May, 1866, shows the ruinous state of the buildings and the campus, which made it impossible to open the institution on January 1. Perhaps there was also some sentiment connected with the opening on January 10, the day of the opening of the South Carolina College in 1805. The faculty held a meeting on the 8th to determine that in the settlement of fees national legal tender notes should be taken at par, and another meeting on the day of the opening. At this session they decided that resident graduates must pay the same fees as the undergraduates; that no private

school could be conducted on the campus, and that all pecuniary transactions of students must be through the treasurer. Professors Rivers and Reynolds applied for permission to revive the Euphradian and Clariosophic Societies.

Students were admitted without examination, although for the future some form of examination or certificate of proficiency was to be required. Forty-eight students had enrolled themselves by May 1. The university was organized on the model of the University of Virginia. There were only two classes, junior and senior, and when a student finished a course he was given a certificate of graduation in that course. A student could take any subject he pleased.

When the University of South Carolina opened on the 10th of January, 1866, the authorities were in possession of the north range of buildings. The southern range of dormitories was occupied by Federal troops and refugees from the great fire of February 17, 1865. The United States authorities were using the chapel outside the walls and the ground now the site of the athletic park and of the infirmary. Here was the army post, which was kept up till 1877. Barracks were erected, and a parade ground was laid off, the United States flag waving over it from a tall pole. Six companies were usually stationed at this post. The parading of the troops and the military band proved attractive to many from the city. Most of the refugee families had moved by the end of 1866. The presence of the servants of both sexes had been a serious annoyance; smallpox had developed. By June, 1869, the university was in possession of all the buildings within the walls of the campus.

There were no entrance examinations or other requirements for admission, except that the applicant must be at least 15 years of age. According to the prospectus issued in 1866, a preparatory course had been prescribed, and "after this year applicants for these departments (under 18 years of age) will be required to bring a satisfactory certificate of proficiency, or to stand an examination. For applicants over 18 years of age, no certificate or examination will be

required during the next year." Students were permitted to choose the departments, commonly known as "tickets," which they wished to pursue, provided they entered at least three schools, although in certain cases they might enter less than three. The South Carolina College had become the University of South Carolina; but the subjects taught and the methods of instruction differed very little from the college curriculum. The prospectus informs us that the method of instruction was to be by means of lectures and the study of text-books, accompanied in either case by rigid daily examinations. Twice a session written examinations were held on the work gone over, the intermediate examination in February, the final examination in June. Each extended over a period of about nine days and lasted six hours. A certificate of proficiency was given the student who had made satisfactory attainments in certain departments to be designated by the faculty. When he had finished the leading subjects in a school he was entitled to a "diploma" of graduation in that school. He received the degree of bachelor of arts when he had completed two of the literary schools, two of the scientific schools, and had attained distinction at the intermediate and final examinations of the junior classes of any two of the remaining schools. The school of law conferred the degree of bachelor of laws. In the medical school the graduate obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. A degree of master of arts was offered to any one who had diplomas of graduation from all the academic schools. Honorary degrees of M. A., D. D., LL. D. were conferred. The candidate for the M. A. had to undergo an examination in the presence of all the faculty. Every candidate for graduation was required to stand a preliminary examination in the English language.

Chapel was voluntary; prayers were held in the afternoon, which were also voluntary.

The observatory back of DeSaussure College was in a state of dilapidation at the close of the war. While Professor John LeConte was waiting for money to repair it, some persons unknown stole the telescope and apparently sold

it for old brass. No class in astronomy was formed for several years, if at all. An unsuccessful effort was made in the fall of 1866 to engraft schools of agriculture and mechanics on the University. Professor Joseph LeConte says in his autobiography that he gave six or eight lectures on agriculture in connection with the regular chemical course.

The faculty met Saturday at 12:00 o'clock until January, 1873, when the time was changed to Tuesday. Catalogues were issued at irregular intervals. The years 1867-1869 were grouped in one triennial catalogue. After Rev. C. Bruce Walker became librarian in 1862, he undertook to compile a catalogue of the books of the library. He reported to the board at its June meeting in 1867 that he had completed the task. Later he revised his work; but it was never printed. It is still often consulted. The students had access to the library on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the only days it was open. The commencement exercises, or Public Day, were held in the chapel. In 1869 a committee examined the hall of the house of representatives and reported that in their opinion it was not a suitable place for the exercises, which were accordingly held in the library, where they continued to be held. Mr. Barnwell conferred the degrees in an appropriate Latin address.

All the old scholarships were destroyed by the war except the Hutchinson, which was paid from the income of railroad bonds. These bonds, however, brought no revenue. General Hampton maintained the Hampton scholarship for a short time.

Chairman Barnwell made his first report to the board in May, 1866. "The general want of preparation and habits of study, together with the late period at which many of them (the students) joined the university has prevented such general improvement in my department as I could have wished; but the strong desire to obtain an education—indicated by regular attendance, great order and attention, and a good degree of application on the part of the young men, promise better results in the future. Under the difficult

circumstances in which they have been gathered together and instructed, I think I may report very favorably and hopefully of the literary condition of the university, officers and students discharging their respective duties with great fidelity." Before the end of the session in June 48 men had enrolled in the various departments. No cases for the exercise of discipline had occurred. No commencement exercises were held in 1866. The second session brought the University 108 students, which was increased to 113 the following year. "Poverty, ravages of the caterpillar, and the low price of cotton," are enumerated in 1867 as causes why the number of students was not larger.

From the constitutional convention of 1868 dates the decline of the university, owing to the insertion of a clause in the constitution that allowed negroes to attend. There were 65 students in 1868-69; 42 in 1869-70; 53 in 1870-71; 88 in 1871-72; 65 in 1872-73.

Chancellor J. A. Inglis was elected to the professorship of law in January, 1867. He having declined, A. C. Haskell was elected in June. Professor Haskell taught with four students one session and resigned in August, 1868, to enter the political field. No successor was chosen until C. D. Melton was elected in July, 1869. The number in the law department was always small. Neither was the medical department large.

The medical school of the university was established at the same time as that of the law, by the election of Drs. J. J. Chisolm and J. T. Darby. The former having declined, Dr. A. N. Talley was elected. The school of medicine had the following faculty: John T. Darby, M. D., professor of Anatomy and Surgery; A. N. Talley, M. D., professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics; Joseph LeConte, M. D., professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; M. LaBorde, M. D., professor of Physiology and Hygiene; John LeConte, M. D., professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence; Edward D. Smith, M. D., demonstrator of Anatomy. Dr. Smith was elected in August, 1867, by the faculty in accordance with the act creating the university

as amended in 1866. Dr. Darby resigned in September, 1872; Robert W. Gibbes of Columbia was chosen to fill his chair. Dr. Smith became displeasing to the board, which removed him in November, 1872. The faculty had the right of electing the demonstrator of Anatomy and received the announcement of his removal by the board merely as information; but he, not wishing to be the occasion of friction between the faculty and the board, resigned with the regrets of his colleagues. The board filled his place with Dr. John A. Watson of Chester. Dr. John Lynch of Columbia, having declined to succeed Dr. Smith as demonstrator of Anatomy in 1869, was elected to a new chair of Physiology and Materia Medica, established in October of that year.

The course in the school of medicine lasted two years. Money was very scarce, so that equipment was scanty; the board was willing to appropriate what the professors asked for—when the money was in the treasury. The faculty of the medical college of the State of South Carolina, commonly known as the Charleston Medical college, sent a "Memorial" to the legislature of 1868 showing the inexpediency of having another medical college within the State. A counter memorial was issued by the university.

A school of Modern Languages was established in November, 1866, by the election of Professor A. Sachtleben, who came to Columbia in the following June. He was one of the most active members of the faculty. He resigned in October, 1869. Prof. J. C. Faber, an alumnus, a professor in Furman University, was elected to the vacant chair.

On motion of Professor Sachtleben a resolution was adopted that a course of public lectures should be undertaken by the members of the faculty. Twenty lectures were delivered on Thursday evening from November to April. This course was apparently not as successful as could be desired, for it was given for only one year. In April and May, 1873, at the invitation of the Euphradian Society some of the professors gave a short course of lectures in the chapel. Professor Joseph LeConte lectured to a large class

on Sundays in a most enjoyable manner. These lectures of his were afterwards published in book form.

Life on the campus was full of pleasure, although there was little money. "As everybody was poor," says Professor Joseph LeConte in his autobiography, "the gatherings were almost wholly without expense, and therefore frequent; the hostess simply furnished lemonade and cake, and the young men a negro fiddler." Professor Charles Woodward Hutson, then a graduate student, writes: "Seldom have any three years passed in the history of any university so full of unalloyed social delight. We were all too poor to think about dress or refreshments; we met simply for the pleasure of being together." Another social recreation, he says, was to go in parties to the gallery of the chapel during the session of the legislature and watch the proceedings. Professor Hutson also recalls the delightful Shakespeare club that met once a week at the home of Professor Joseph LeConte.

The House of Representatives met in the chapel and the Senate in the library during the regular sessions of 1865, 1866, 1867, and the extra session of 1867.

The professor's salary of \$1,000 was supplemented by fees. By an act of 1869 the salary was increased to \$2,000, with the possibility of \$500 more from fees. On this \$2,000 an income tax of five per cent. had to be paid. At first there was a great inequality in the amounts received by the different members of the faculty. Some of the professors were unable to meet expenses. A certain number of State students were allowed to enter without paying fees; but the ordinary student had at first to pay \$130, or thereabouts, in fees, a heavy tax in those days. They were decreased later, and the number of free students was increased.

The constitution adopted in 1868, by which the State was reconstructed and placed under negro domination, required that "all the public schools, colleges, and universities of this State, supported in whole or part by the public funds, shall be free and open to all the children of this State, without regard to the race or color." Great apprehension was felt

for the fate of the university. The uncertainty of the university's fate caused a decrease by almost half in the number of students the following session, 65 against 113 in 1867-68. In dread of the coming disaster the two LeConte brothers accepted positions in the University of California that was just being established. Mr. Barnwell reported to the board in November, 1868, his regret "to be obliged to state that there has been a very great diminution in the number of students connected with this university. Rumors prevailed very extensively throughout this State and the adjacent States that the institution would be closed in October or shortly after, so as to interrupt the studies of those who might join it during the present session. The faculty endeavored, as far as they had the authority to speak, to correct these reports, but not with the success which they desired. Only 57 matriculated this October in lieu of 110 in the October preceding, many uniting themselves to institutions within the State, and many removing to the institutions of other States."

Changes in the faculty now became frequent. Professor Alexander resigned in August, 1869, his place being taken by Professor T. E. Hart of Darlington. This professor was removed in June, 1872, and Rev. A. W. Cummings, D. D., put in his place. Professor Sachtleben resigned just after Professor Alexander. Dr. James Woodrow, of the seminary in Columbia, was placed in charge of the school of Chemistry and Geology under an arrangement made through J. L. Nagle. He was removed in June, 1872, in order that a place might be made for Rev. T. N. Roberts. Professor Hart taught the subjects in Professor John LeConte's department a few months until Rev. B. B. Babbitt, A. M., was elected in 1870. Professor Rivers resigned at the same time as Professor Sachtleben; but at the desire of Professor J. C. Faber, who was to teach the Ancient Languages temporarily, he was retained and finally reinstated. He resigned and left for Maryland in the summer of 1873, when Professor Fisk P. Brewer of Chapel Hill was elected to the chair of Ancient Languages. Professor Faber was removed in October, 1873,

making way for R. Vampill, M. D. R. W. Barnwell, Professor M. LaBorde and Professor J. L. Reynolds were removed at the same time as Prof. Faber. Rev. Henry M. Fox, D. D., took Dr. LaBorde's place. Professor Roberts was changed from chemistry to the chair held by Mr. Barnwell. William Main, Jr., A. M., succeeded to Professor Roberts's chair. Dr. LaBorde was elected to succeed Professor Reynolds. When the session of 1873-74 began Dr. LaBorde was the only one of the old professors on the faculty.

A bill was passed by the legislature in February, 1869, amending the act incorporating the University of South Carolina. According to it a board of seven members was to take the place of the former trustees. "The University shall not," it said, "make any distinction in the admission of students or the management of the University on account of race, color, or creed." The trustees were given the authority to establish a preparatory school, which was not to receive any pecuniary aid from the State.

Whipper and some others would have removed the white professors for negroes, but for four years the whites remained in possession in constant fear that the old institution which had so long been the pride of the State should be brought to the infamy of the negro. Two members of the new board, elected in February, 1869, were negroes, F. L. Cardozo and B. A. Bozeman. Besides the governor, *ex-officio* member, the other trustees were: F. J. Moses, Jr., Thomas J. Robertson, John L. Nagle, Reuben Tomlinson, J. K. Jillson. The board had up to this time been meeting at Nickerson's hotel—now the Colonia hotel; from this time it met in the executive chamber at the State House.

The students bore themselves with commendable conduct. Riotous behavior is first noticed in January, 1871, in the firing of pistols on the campus. Immediately after the commencement exercises in June, 1872, riotous and disorderly conduct began in front of the chapel, which continued for two days. The board took the matter up and debarred D. B. Darby, T. H. Fisher and T. C. Robertson from all

rights as alumni and denied them admission to the grounds and buildings. In 1873 several alumni living in rooms on the campus were ordered to move. The artist, Albert Guerrey, was also ordered from the room he occupied beneath the Euphradian Hall.

In the early part of 1873 a new board of trustees were elected: White, J. K. Jillson, D. H. Chamberlain, L. C. Northrop; negro, Samuel J. Lee, J. A. Bowley, D. A. Swails, W. R. Jervay. The legislature at the same time made provision for a normal school, to which the professors of the university were to give aid in the form of lectures as the board of regents of the normal school might direct. This school was to be located on the grounds of the University, and the library was to be open to the normal students, who would be, for the most part at least, negroes. The purpose of the trustees to make the University a mixed school for whites and blacks, where racial equality should be taught and exemplified, was now disclosed.

On October 7, 1873, Henry E. Hayne, a negro man, then secretary of state, matriculated in the medical school. Thereupon Drs. Talley and Gibbes and Professor LaBorde resigned. On motion of D. H. Chamberlain the board passed a resolution, declaring that their resignation had been due to the race of Henry E. Hayne, and expressing satisfaction that such a spirit "so hostile to the welfare of our State, as well as to the dictates of justice and the claims of our common humanity, will be no longer represented in the University, which is the common property of all our citizens."\*

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\*For the history of the period from 1873 to 1877 see the Appendix.

## CHAPTER VIII.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS,  
1880-1882.

When the general assembly was convened in extra session in April, 1877, a joint resolution, approved June 7, declared that the existing methods of conducting the university and the State normal school were impracticable and unnecessarily expensive and placed under the control of the governor all the real and personal property of these two institutions, which he was to place in the hands of some discreet and competent person who should rent the houses to suitable tenants and use the proceeds to keep all the property in good condition and repair, and for his compensation. The scholarships in the university were abolished by act. A salary of \$500 for the librarian was provided. A commission, consisting of the governor, the board of trustees, and the chairman of the committees on education of the senate and the house, was constituted for the purpose of inquiring into and devising plans for the organization and maintenance of one university for the white and one for the colored youths of the State of equal privileges and advantages.

A new board of trustees was elected: Rev. E. J. Meynardie, R. W. Boyd of Marion, B. F. Perry of Greenville, F. W. McMaster of Columbia, C. H. Simonton of Charleston, J. D. Blanding of Sumter, J. H. Rion of Winnsboro.

Governor Hampton appointed Hon. R. W. Barnwell librarian, which appointment was confirmed by the board at its first meeting. He was allowed to occupy any house on the campus he might desire. His choice fell on the house now known as Flinn Hall, in which he resided till his death in 1882. His family continued to occupy this residence to the year 1888, the year of the death of Miss Eliza Barnwell, who was for several years in charge of the library. The minutes of the trustees state that all applications for custo-

dian of the grounds and buildings of the university were to be referred to the executive committee, Messrs. Rion, McMaster and Meynardie; but there is no mention of a custodian, and it is understood that Mr. Barnwell looked after the property of the university as long as it was closed. The residences were rented; some held families of citizens till the early '80s.

The first meeting of the new board was held in the library on the evening of July 30. Professor Cummings appeared for the faculty to ask for three-fourths of the salary for the fiscal year. This was granted. Professors Brewer and Greener handed in their resignations; the other professors were informed through Professor Cummings that the general assembly had directed that the university should be closed on July 31 and that the board would accept the resignation of any of the professors as of that date.

The trustees met again the following morning, when the time was spent for the most part in a discussion as to the time and manner of reorganizing the university.

We learn from the newspapers of the day that the report that the colored students on leaving had done great injury to the university property was unwarranted.

From this time to the first Monday in October, 1880, the university remained closed.

The governor was requested to call a meeting of the board and the commission provided for by the joint resolution during the coming October. This appears not to have been done. However, at the meeting of the trustees on December 4, Rev. E. J. Meynardie read a paper of proposed articles of agreement between Claflin College and the State of South Carolina. Dr. Cook, president of Claflin College, then addressed the board on the present condition and prospect of that institution and the subject of education among the colored youth, after which there was a general discussion on the subject of Claflin College and the agricultural college at Orangeburg. The board adjourned to meet with the commission on the following day. Unfortunately, the minutes of Mr. Nathaniel Barnwell, secretary of the board,

are very brief. He begins the minutes of this joint session of December 5, but for some reason did not complete them. However, at the regular session of the general assembly for 1877 an act was passed to provide for the organization of the university, which was evidently the work of the commission.

According to the act which was approved March 22, 1878, the university was to consist of two branches—the one located in the city of Columbia and styled the South Carolina College, and the other in or near the town of Orangeburg, to be styled the Claflin College. Both institutions were placed under the control of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina then in office and their successors elected by law. It was made the duty of the trustees to open and establish an agricultural department in said university. All the property of the agricultural college at Orangeburg was turned over to the trustees of the new university.

The first meeting of the new board elected by the legislature that passed the act met on the 16th of May, 1878. An executive committee of three, Messrs. Dibble, Simonton and Caldwell, was appointed to have charge of affairs at Claflin College. Gen. J. S. Preston, Messrs. Simonton, Boyd, Thompson, Blanding and Caldwell were made a committee of organization for the South Carolina College. A committee was also appointed to consider whether the offer of the trustees of the South Carolina Medical College to put their institution under the care of the university was advisable or practicable. Col. Blanding moved the consideration of the advisability of establishing as a branch of the University a military college with schools of mining engineering and agricultural chemistry.

Claflin College was unwilling to be absorbed by the university, so that no progress could be reported by the committee at the next meeting. The other committees made verbal reports, which were not preserved. A report on the agricultural funds was made to the legislature, which turned over by an act approved December 23, 1879, to the University the sum of \$191,800 in State stock, bearing interest at the

rate of 6 per cent. from July 1, 1879, to be held by the trustees as a perpetual fund, to be used solely for the purposes for which the land script was originally donated by congress. The trustees were authorized to establish a college of agriculture and mechanics for the benefit of the white students, in addition to the institution maintained for the colored students; they could use the grounds and property of the university at Columbia as they deemed necessary for the aforesaid purpose. Scholarships might also be established, which might be used according to a scheme to be devised by the board. The appropriation for the Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute at Orangeburg was made payable on the order of the board of trustees of the University. This compelled the trustees of Claflin College to yield.

A plan of organization was reported at a meeting of the trustees in September, 1879. By invitation all the presidents of male colleges in South Carolina were expected to be present; but only the presidents of Charleston College, Erskine College and Newberry College came to the meeting. After Mr. Dibble had read the report on the formation of an agricultural college, final action was postponed until Wednesday of the approaching fair week. The legislature was to be asked for permission to open the college as soon as possible and to provide \$10,000 for that purpose. Three college presidents were present at the meeting during fair week, one of them being President Benjamin Sloan of Adger College.

With the minutes of the college at Columbia are now combined those relating to Claflin College, but the workings of this institution will not be included in this history.

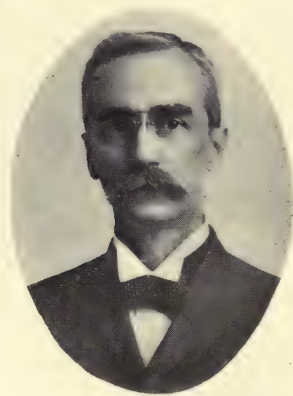
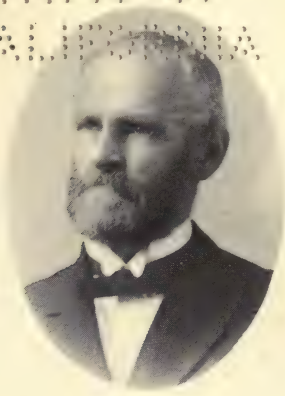
In January following the act of authorization the trustees decided to open the college in Columbia the first Monday in October, 1880. In February four chairs were decided on: 1. Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Agriculture; 2. Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology; 3. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Mechanics; 4. English Language, Literature and Belles Lettres. Messrs.

J. S. Preston, H. S. Thompson, J. E. Bacon, J. H. Kinsler and J. H. Rion were appointed as the executive committee for this college. The election of the professors took place in May. William Porcher Miles was elected president and professor of English Language, Literature and Belles Lettres. The chair of Geology, Mineralogy and Botany was offered to Professor Joseph LeConte at a salary of \$2,500, which he declined, preferring to remain in California; he had been away for 11 years. In August Dr. James Woodrow was elected to this chair. Maj. Benjamin Sloan, president of Adger College, became professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. To Dr. William B. Burney was offered the chair of chemistry and experimental agriculture, which he accepted. G. W. Connors was made foreman of the farm, and Jesse Jones foreman of the shop. Before the opening of the second session Maj. R. S. Morrison was elected to the position of marshal. The committee on college buildings was instructed to obtain possession of the buildings as soon as possible from the families occupying them. The title "South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics" was adopted for the reopened institution.

On the 5th of October, the white people of South Carolina were again, after seven years, able to send their sons to Columbia.

A three-year course was arranged for the students of the new college, the first year of which was entirely academic; the agriculture and mechanics began with the second year. There was no tuition fee, though each student was required to pay an annual fee of \$10 to be expended on repairs, which were sadly needed. Even after Dr. McBryde came into the presidency in 1882 some of the windows were boarded up. Professor Von Fingerlin and Professor J. C. Faber were licensed to teach ancient and modern languages and allowed to use the college's rooms for such purposes. Those who studied with them paid such fees as they demanded.

There were, the first session, 1880-81, 66 students enrolled, which was increased to 72 the following year. Twenty-six were enrolled the first day, of whom 19 were from Columbia.



J. William Flinn, 1888-1905.

Patterson Wardlaw, 1894.

Edward S. Joyner, 1882-1908.

Emeritus Professor, 1908.

W. J. Alexander, 1882-1891.

W. B. Burney, 1880.

THE  
JOURNAL  
OF  
THE  
AMERICAN  
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.  
1914

Between 20 and 30 were rejected on account of their extreme youth; the age for entrance was placed at 15. No catalogue was issued in 1881-82; but the officers, faculty and students are included in the catalogue published in 1883. Two classes are given, intermediate and junior, with 50 in the latter class. There were no graduates from this college.

From a letter written in April, 1881, by President Miles to the editor of *The News and Courier* we find that the college had opposition from the denominational colleges in the State. These had for seven years been enjoying the privilege of educating the youths of South Carolina, as many as did not go to other States. They now feared the opposition of the college at Columbia. Of this opposition President Miles wrote that he hoped that it was exaggerated, for the view that the other colleges would be injured was erroneous; he wished for as many colleges and schools as possible and a generous rivalry in stimulating the youth to desire and pursue that higher education without which a people must inevitably retrograde not only in intelligence but in material progress. "No!" he cries, "let us educate—educate—in common schools, in private schools, in high schools, in normal schools, in colleges, in universities—everywhere educate!" A cry that the college at Columbia would be "an aristocratic institution," "the rich man's college" had also been heard.

Two professors of this college have survived the flight of years: Dr. William B. Burney, professor of chemistry in the University, and Maj. Benjamin Sloan, who retired in 1908 from the presidency. The latter has written thus of President Miles and of the meetings of the faculty: "I loved and admired Mr. Miles greatly. He was, out and out, a thorough gentleman—a typical Admirable Crichton—and a ripe scholar, and with it all a manly man. In regard to this last characteristic the relation of one event in his life is convincing. Shortly after being graduated from the College of Charleston, having studied law, the young man began a practice in that profession in Charleston. Scarcely had he opened his office when a terrible scourge of yellow fever fell upon the city of Norfolk, Va. The dreaded 'Vomito' visited

every family in the city, high and low. Nurses were needed in every quarter of the city, and although no appeal was made for outside help, Mr. Miles voluntarily—driven by the mere knowledge of the dire necessity of the stricken city—closed his office, went to Norfolk, and served as a nurse wherever needed, unrewarded pecuniarily, until the scourge was lifted. Was not that the work of a manly man?

“After this event he served with wonderful efficiency as mayor of the city of Charleston, and again he served his city and the State in the national house of representatives. At the time of the opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in the buildings of the old South Carolina College he was living in affluence at the old ‘Sweet Springs,’ Va. The choice of the board of trustees for a president, after a diligent and anxious search for the best man, fell upon Mr. Miles. The choice was made unsolicited by him; but under, with him, the perennial desire to give service he came and during his short term of office he did, I am sure, give service of the highest and most valuable character. His very presence, his high character, and his scholarly talks were an education for those of us, students and professors, who enjoyed the honor of being associated with him at that time. Mr. Miles left the college, in order to take charge of valuable sugar plantations that had been unexpectedly bequeathed to his daughters.

“I remember with keen pleasure the delights of our faculty meetings during Mr. Miles’ presidency. There were but four of us, you know—Mr. Miles, Dr. Woodrow, Dr. Burney and myself. We met once a week in Mr. Miles’ classroom, the room afterward occupied by Dr. Joynes (left side of lowest floor of Harper college). Each one of these meetings was just an opportunity for the most delightful ‘causerie,’ to which I listened with sheer delight.”

The class of 1846 held a reunion December 7, 1880, at which a resolution was adopted looking to the formation of an alumni association of the South Carolina college and university. In accordance with this resolution a meeting of the alumni was called for the 6th of the following

December. Leroy F. Youmans was invited to deliver an address in the hall of the house of representatives. The meeting was held, a large number of alumni being present and the association was formed. A memorial to the legislature was drafted praying for the establishment of a strong State institution in place of the present weak agricultural and mechanical college. Two weeks after this meeting the legislature granted an appropriation of \$10,000 for the support of additional chairs.

With this sum the board of trustees proceeded to reorganize the branch of the university in Columbia. In February, 1882, five chairs were agreed on; a tutorship was added; advertisement for professors was made through the papers. The offices of "foreman of the farm" and "foreman of mechanics" were established. When the trustees met in May they elected E. L. Patton to the chair of Ancient Languages, Edward S. Joynes to the chair of Modern Languages, John M. McBryde to that of Agriculture and Horticulture, R. Means Davis to the chair of Political Economy, History and Constitutional Law, J. W. Alexander to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Physics was added to the chair of Mathematics. A meeting of the new faculty was called for July to consider the revision of the curriculum.

The following sketch is from the pen of Dr. Edward S. Joynes, one of the newly elected professors: "In 1880," writes the professor, "was held in Spartanburg the first teachers' institute under the reconstructed State government. Hugh S. Thompson, afterward governor, was State superintendent. I had been intimately connected in Virginia with Dr. Thomas Sears, the first general agent of the Peabody board, and through him had also been actively engaged in institute work in Tennessee. Consequently, when consulted by Mr. Thompson about the organization of an institute in South Carolina, Dr. Sears recommended him to employ my services—and this is how I first came to South Carolina in July, 1880. Here I first met Davis, my future colleague. In 1881 the like service was repeated at Greenville. In 1882

the South Carolina College was opened, having been two years an agricultural and mechanical college. Mr. Thompson was a member of the board of trustees and through him and in consequence of my services in the teachers' institutes, I was called to the chair of Modern Languages and English. I may add that disturbed and depressing conditions at the University of Tennessee assured my acceptance at that time. Governor Hagood was then deeply interested in the improvement of the agricultural department of the South Carolina College. Through Mr. Thompson he had come into correspondence with me (I had met him at Greenville), and through me with Professor McBryde. The result was that McBryde was made professor of Agriculture and Botany, and we came together to Columbia in July, 1882. I felt that I could also claim to have given him, or rather to have restored him to South Carolina, which was his native State. We were summoned from Knoxville, where a summer school was in progress, to attend the first meeting of the new faculty.

"With this organization (as described above) our first faculty meeting was held. Some general rules were adopted, and a committee was appointed to draw up courses of study. Of this committee Dr. Woodrow was chairman, and it met by invitation in his parlor. I do not now recall all the other members, though I was one. To the first report Dr. McBryde took exception, and on his motion other measures were adopted, giving greater prominence to agriculture and other kindred science studies. The courses, as finally adopted, are found in the catalogues of that day and seemed to give great satisfaction."

Very shortly after this faculty meeting President Miles resigned and in August the presidency was offered to Dr. James H. Carlisle.

## CHAPTER IX.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AGAIN—PRESIDENT JOHN M. MCBRYDE, 1882-1888.

Dr. James H. Carlisle declined to accept the presidency of the South Carolina College, tendered him in August, 1882, on the resignation of President Miles. When the faculty met in September preparatory to the opening, it had to elect a chairman. "Dr. Woodrow," writes Dr. Edward S. Joynes, "would have been unanimously elected, but he had declined to accept, and by a narrow majority the choice fell upon Professor McBryde. His election was felt to be an experiment; but it proved to be a most happy chance. At once his administrative ability was shown in his attention to details in preparing for the opening of the session, and soon his exceptional fitness for the work became apparent to all." Professor McBryde continued to act as chairman till the following May, when the trustees elected him by a unanimous vote to the presidency. Then "began," in the words of Dr. Joynes, "that administration which proved to be so notably and so memorably successful—covering, till 1891, one of the most interesting epochs in the history of all the college."

Shortly after the opening of the session Hon. Robert W. Barnwell died at the age of 81. At this time he was performing the duties of librarian, having been appointed to the position in 1877. Mr. Barnwell came to the college as its president in 1835, when it was very much reduced in numbers and influence because of Dr. Thomas Cooper. Under his guidance the institution grew rapidly, so that new dormitories, professors' houses and the library were erected. After six years his health required his resignation. At the organization of the university in 1866 he became professor of Political Economy and History and chairman

of the faculty. His services to the college and the university deserve most grateful remembrance.

Nathaniel Barnwell, his son, was elected to succeed him. He was accidentally killed while hunting not long after his election. He was succeeded by his sister, Miss Eliza Barnwell.

During the session of the legislature Professor McBryde delivered an address before that body on "Agricultural Education," in which he explained to the legislators what the college was to do for the people of South Carolina in the interest of agriculture. "The science of agriculture," he said, "embraces the principles which have been drawn by induction from the observed facts and processes of the best farm practice." This necessarily called for a body of well trained observers, not chemists, nor biologists, nor physicists, nor still less theorists, but agriculturists. The appropriation for the college was increased by half, which led to a widening of its curriculum. At the next meeting of the board, February 14, 1883, sub-collegiate courses of one year in mathematics, Latin, Greek, English and history were provided, a temporary expedient, which continued until 1887. Provision was made for a teachers' normal course. Commencement day was changed from June to December, on the third Wednesday, at the close of the fall term. In this the trustees were going back to the custom of the old South Carolina college. However, the graduates of 1883 did not receive diplomas till the following June: the society celebration, the alumni banquet and the commencement ball took place in December (17th-19th). Since this time commencement exercises have taken place in June.

The South Carolina College, as reorganized in the year 1883, had (a) regular courses of four years for a degree, (b) special courses of two years for a certificate and (c) elective courses, subject to consent of the faculty. Regular courses were divided into (1) science courses—general science, engineering, agriculture—leading to the degree of bachelor of science (B. S.); (2) literature courses—classical and Latin—leading to the degree of bachelor of arts (B. A.).

Practical agriculture, practical surveying, practical English studies and teachers' course (no pedagogy), comprised the special courses for certificates. Post-graduate work was offered leading to the degree of master of arts (M. A.), civil engineering (C. E.) and mining engineering (M. E.). Certificates were also conferred on those students who finished in addition to the regular course an approved special or post-graduate course in any department. Students who attained the grade of "distinction" received "honors;" those of the grade of "proficiency" received "appointments." The B. S. degree was dropped after one year.

The scholarships given to the South Carolina college, but lost during the war, were renewed by the trustees and known by the names of their founders. They, however, now carried only remission of fees. In June, 1886, another scholarship, the Rion, was established in honor of Col. James H. Rion, who, with Judge Charles H. Simonton, was most active in reopening the university in 1880 and continued on the board of trustees to work for the college with the love of a most loyal alumnus. These two republished in 1885 at their own expense 5,000 copies of Dr. James H. Thornwell's famous letter of 30 years before to Governor Manning on public education.

About 30 acres of land immediately adjoining the campus were provided by the trustees for an experimental farm; later 40 more were added. Large plantings of several hundred varieties of fruit trees had been made in the fall of 1882 and a green house was erected near the president's house which remained in use until removed by President Sloan.

Services in the chapel on Sunday morning were required of all students (November 29, 1883); two years later the requirement was modified to compulsory attendance on some church in the city. The chaplain could hold services at his option.

A "school of medicine and pharmacy" and a "school of law" were added to the departments of the college in 1884.

A beginning of the first school was made by the formation of a two-year course for which a certificate was given.

Col. Joseph Daniel Pope was elected to the chair of law; he and the president formed a special faculty for the consideration of all matters relating to this school. Professor Pope was given the fees arising from tuition and a small fixed salary; later this professorship was made co-ordinate with the others. Special provisions were to be made for short courses of lectures by leading members of the bar. Professor Pope conducted this work by himself till 1900, when an assistant, M. Herndon Moore, was elected to relieve him of part of the teaching.

The trustees at this time (May 7, 1884,) also took steps to restore the chapel outside the walls, now the gymnasium, so that it could be used for its original purpose. As nothing was accomplished, permission was obtained the following year from the legislature to sell the building, which, however, was never done. In 1888 it was remodeled into the science hall.

President McBryde's report to the trustees in May, 1885, recommended a slight advance in the standard of admission. A board of visitors was for the first time in many years appointed to attend the final examinations and report on the work as they saw it and to make recommendations. During the latter part of this year Messrs. Simonton and Rion republished at their own expense the letter of Dr. Thornwell referred to above. They did this because opposition to the State college on the part of the denominational institutions had become very strong. In his "History of Higher Education in South Carolina," p. 187, Dr. Colyer Meriwether has the following paragraph:

"The sectarian schools believed that they were injured by this feature (free tuition) of the State college and a demand was made for tuition to be charged. The argument was advanced that it was unfair that sects should be taxed for both their own schools and the State college, and, further, that the power of taxation should not be used by the State to damage the denominational colleges.

"The cry was taken up in the State and made an issue in local politics in some counties. Those counties under the shadow of a denominational school elected candidates opposed to the State University. The matter was finally brought to a vote in the legislature, on a motion to strike out the appropriation for the University, and the opponents of the University were badly routed. They now fell back on the free tuition feature. The clause of the law relating to the matter seemed to leave it with the trustees whether they would charge tuition or not. The sectaries contended that the law was mandatory and required tuition to be charged. To quiet agitation and put the matter to rest, the legislature fixed the tuition at \$40. And so after a trial of only three years, in which it had worked so well, the State again violated Thomas Cooper's principle of a free university."

This tuition charge was fixed by the legislature of 1885. Any applicant standing in need of such assistance could obtain remission of the tuition fee. At the present time only a small proportion, outside the law school, of the students at the University pay tuition. The names of all students who secure free tuition are published and laid before the legislature. Opposition from the denominational schools had decreased, as it was seen that they were not hurt by the State school, in fact, helped. There is abundant work for all, and even then many young men are not reached.

Several tutorships were added for the coming session of '86-'87, and a professor of Mechanical Engineering (detailed by the navy department) and a professor of Agriculture and Mineralogy were elected; but the number of students, 213, for 1885-'86 was not kept up the two following years; on the contrary, the number diminished by 20 each session. Preparations were made for the establishment of an experimental station and the securing of an experimental farm, under the provisions of the Hatch bill.

Permission was given by the legislature to sell the lot owned by the college on the northeast corner of Richardson (Main) and Medium (College) streets. This, it is under-

stood, was the source from which money was obtained to erect the infirmary on College street, completed in the spring of 1888.

President McBryde called the attention of the board of trustees at their November, 1885, meeting to the legal status of the South Carolina College. He was of the opinion that the acts of 1878 and 1879, by which the branch of the University at Columbia, known as the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics, was established, did not give the authority for establishing the South Carolina College, and that the college had been operating without a charter. The question was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Simonton, Hutson and Rion, who reported at length that in their opinion the South Carolina College had been legally established, although there had been a change of names.

All the diplomas of the class of 1861, which was graduated, although the members had about a month previous to commencement gone home and enlisted, had never been distributed. The trustees directed, February 8, 1886, that those still in the library should be sent to such of their owners as were alive, or to their families.

At the beginning of 1887 students were no longer received into the sub-freshman class.

Miss Eliza W. Barnwell died January 29, 1888. Great sorrow was expressed for the loss of one who was "personally devoted to the institution and always capable and conscientious in the discharge of her official duties." John G. Barnwell succeeded to the position of librarian.

President McBryde gave notice in May that he intended to offer his resignation at the end of the customary period of notice. His ill health compelled him to be absent from many faculty meetings. The board consulted over the loss and adopted a resolution expressive of its great regret and the belief that his resigning would be an incalculable loss. Before the meeting in June such pressure had been brought to bear on Dr. McBryde that he withdrew his resignation, to the great rejoicing of the entire college.

At the June meeting of the trustees, J. N. Lipscomb offered a resolution, "That it is the opinion of this board of trustees that the educational interests of South Carolina would be subserved and promoted by the elevation and expansion of the State university, so as to establish and include colleges of literature, law, agriculture and others complete.

"In furtherance of this plan we recommend the concentration of all funds available, or that can be appropriated thereto."

A plan for the establishment of the experiment station and for the organization of the University of South Carolina was presented at the next meeting of the board of trustees in December. It was finally adopted with modifications on May 9, 1888. The University of South Carolina opened its doors for students on the 2nd day of October.

In 1886 a movement was begun by the farmers for a separate agricultural college; but this threatened danger really left the institution in a stronger position. One of the most pronounced advocates of a separate agricultural college was B. R. Tillman of Edgefield.

The attendance during the six years, 1882-1888, averaged 191; the largest number enrolled was 213 for the session of 1885-86. Bachelor of science (B. S.) was dropped from the list of degrees in 1883; there were 11 graduates this year, all with the degree of B. S. Thereafter the undergraduate courses were all completed with the degree of B. A. This degree was conferred on 88 graduates. Thirty-three men received certificates for completing the shorter two-year courses. In 1888 two C. E.'s were conferred; nine M. A.'s were won from 1884 to 1888; the total number of post-graduate students was 51. In the law school 26 diplomas were given during three years ('85-'88). Six honorary degrees of LL. D. and two of D. D. were conferred. The sub-freshman class of the first year ('82-'83) numbered 33, after which the number decreased to nine in the last year of its existence ('86-'87).

The faculty of this second South Carolina College was made up of the following professors: John M. McBryde, LL. D., president and professor of Agriculture and Botany (later professor of Botany); James Woodrow, M. D., D. D., LL. D., professor of Natural Philosophy and Geology; Benjamin Sloan, professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics; Wm. B. Burney, Ph. D., professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Rev. Edmund L. Patton, LL. D., professor of Ancient Languages; Edward S. Joynes, M. A., LL. D., professor of Modern Languages and English; Rev. William J. Alexander, M. A., chaplain and professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature; R. Means Davis, LL. B., professor of History and Political Science; Joseph Daniel Pope, professor of law; G. W. McElroy (U. S. N.), professor of Mechanical Engineering (1885-'88); R. H. Loughridge, Ph. D., assistant professor of Agriculture (1885-1890). A system of tutorships, answering the purpose of fellowships, were established in 1883, which were open only to graduates proposing to pursue post-graduate studies. They were at first four in number, later six; the salary was for most of the time \$250.

These six years of the South Carolina College are regarded as among the most brilliant in the history of the institution. Many of the most prominent living alumni belong to the classes that graduated from 1882 to 1888, or during the three years of the University of South Carolina under Dr. McBryde (1888-1891).

## CHAPTER X.

## THE SECOND UNIVERSITY, 1888-1891.

In accordance with the provisions of the resolution offered by Hon. J. N. Lipscomb the legislature appropriated in the following December the sum of \$34,500 for the schools in the South Carolina University at Columbia and also changed the act creating the University to permit of the establishment for white students only in the city of Columbia of a post-graduate department or a university department proper, a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, a college of liberal arts and sciences, a college of pharmacy, a normal school and a school of law, with such other schools to be established from time to time as the trustees might deem advisable and as the funds available might warrant. One-half of the interest on the land scrip stock was to be applied to the support of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The grant of \$15,000 from the general government for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station, act of March 2, 1887, known as the Hatch Fund, was accepted by the legislature, and the money was placed at the disposal, until further action of the legislature, of the trustees of the University of South Carolina to be applied to the purposes of the grant. Claflin College at Orangeburg was left a branch of the University. Its affairs were directed by a committee of the board that managed the institution at Columbia. The South Carolina Military Academy in Charleston was also a branch of the University, but subject to the sole control and management of its own board of visitors.

On December 16 the trustees met, in order to appoint a committee to prepare a plan for the reorganization. The preparation of the plan was assigned to the executive committee. This committee reported on the 31st of the following January: at this time a committee for the revision of the

by-laws was constituted. At a meeting held May 9 the trustees elected the new professors and completed the reorganization.

President McBryde submitted the report of the executive committee, which was adopted in full. It contained a plan for the reorganization of the University together with explanatory notes, a "recommendation that the Lamar farm be purchased for an experiment farm," the repairing of the chapel outside the walls and remission of fees to post-graduates (for the present session) and to holders of the six old scholarships. The library and the agricultural experiment station were added in the plan of reorganization to the departments named in the act of the legislature. A special committee of five members of the board was appointed for each department, except for the library, which was already provided for. Each college or school was to have its special faculty with a dean or chairman; the experiment station was placed under its own staff with a director at the head. The officers were: President, Dr. John M. McBryde; librarian and treasurer, John G. Barnwell; chaplain, J. W. Flinn; secretary, a graduate student (R. J. Davidson, C. H. Barnwell, T. P. Bailey, Jr., at different times); marshal, R. S. Morrison; bell ringer (student); mail carrier (student). There were 18 professors, one assistant professor, five instructors and four tutors. These were: James Woodrow, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), M. D., D. D., LL. D., Geology and Mineralogy, and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; Benjamin Sloan (West Point), Physics and Civil Engineering, and Dean of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; W. B. Burney, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Chemistry and Dean of the College of Pharmacy; Rev. E. L. Patton, LL. D., Greek; E. S. Joynes, M. A., LL. D., Modern Languages; W. J. Alexander, A. M., Logic and Rhetoric; R. M. Davis, A. B., LL. B., History and Political Science; J. D. Pope, A. M., Law and Dean of Law School; R. H. Loughridge, Ph. D., Agricultural Chemistry; J. W. Flinn, A. B., Mental and Moral Science; F. C. Woodward, A. M., D. L., English Language and Lit-

erature; E. E. Sheib, Ph. D. (Leipsic), Pedagogics and Dean of Normal School; E. W. Davis, Ph. D., Mathematics and Astronomy; J. S. Murray, Jr., A. M., Latin; Milton Whitney, Agriculture; G. F. Atkinson, Ph. B., Botany and Zoology; B. M. Bolton, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriology; W. B. Niles, D. V. M., Veterinary Science; J. R. Edwards (passed assistant United States navy), Mechanical Engineering; E. A. Smyth, Jr., A. B., Adjunct Professor of Biology; R. J. Davidson, A. M., Assistant Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Materia Medica; J. J. McMahan, Instructor in Modern Languages; S. J. Duffie, Ph. G., Instructor in Pharmacy; S. R. Pritchard, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics and Bookkeeping; W. G. Randall, A. B., Instructor in Drawing; Thorburn Reid, A. B., M. E., Instructor in Shop and Machine Work; T. P. Bailey, Jr., A. B., Tutor in English and History; W. B. Douglass, A. B., Tutor in Latin and Greek. Mr. Barnwell was succeeded in 1888 by Isaac H. Means, A. B., as librarian and treasurer. The physicians in charge of the infirmary, which was completed in 1888, were Drs. B. W. Taylor and A. N. Talley.

Professors Atkinson and Bolton were at the University only one session. There were two tutors the first session, whose names have been given, none the second, three the third (John M. McBryde, Jr., A. B., English; J. W. Simpson, A. B., Latin and History; A. W. Thompson, B. S., Mathematics.) During the second year a fellow was appointed, W. R. Cathcart, Jr., A. B.

There was a general faculty made up of the president and professors, adjuncts and assistants in all the schools. Each school had its special faculty composed of the teaching staff and the president, and each school had its dean.

The president and the deans constituted a University Council, which formed a standing or executive committee of the general faculty. It had consideration of all interdepartmental questions, and to it the general discipline of the institution was intrusted.

In the graduate department every professor connected with the university was required to have one carefully form-

ulated course more advanced than his undergraduate studies. The degrees to which these courses led were M. S., A. M., Sc. D., Ph. D., C. E., M. E. (mining engineer), Mec. E. (mechanical engineer). For doctor of science and doctor of philosophy the requirements were two years of resident graduate study after the bachelor's degree had been taken; one principal and two related subordinate subjects were required. For the M. S. and A. M. degrees the candidates had to take one year's resident graduate work of three studies while for the professional degrees a graduate course was prescribed.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts offered to those who graduated in its six courses the degree of B. S., or Bachelor of Science. These courses were General Science, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Agriculture, Chemistry, Natural History. There were also four shorter two-year courses, for which certificates were given. In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences the A. B., or Bachelor of Arts, degree was conferred on graduates in the Classical, Modern Literature, History and English Literature courses. The College of Pharmacy gave the Ph. G., or Graduate in Pharmacy, degree in a two years' course and conferred a certificate for a course of two years preparatory to medicine and pharmacy. Licentiate of Instruction (L. I.) was conferred for one year's work in the normal school; a certificate for two years' work was also given. The course in the law school extended over two years and was completed with the degree of LL. B.

There were in all 12 degrees and six certificates. As reorgainzed, the University offered 42 graduate courses and 106 undergraduate courses and had 28 teachers.

The experiment station was under the charge of a director and a staff of 11—vice director, chemist, first assistant chemist, second assistant chemist, analyst of soils and seeds and photographer, botanist and entomologist, microscopist, veterinarian, secretary, farm superintendent, florist and gardener.

The running expenses of the university were divided among the several departments as follows: Graduate Department, 1-11; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 3-11; College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 3-11; College of Pharmacy, 1-11; Normal School, 2-11, and Law School, 1-11. The land scrip fund and the Hatch Fund were applied exclusively to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and to the experiment station. An estimate of the expenses showed that \$49,700 would be required each year for running the University; the income of the experiment station was placed at \$20,000, which was derived from the Hatch Fund and from the surplus of the privilege tax.

At first the South Carolina College had used for the experimental farm the land adjoining the buildings, outside the wall; later 40 acres were secured across Rocky Branch on Wheeler's Hill; when the experiment station was established, 100 acres were purchased from the Taylor plantation, near the present fair grounds. There were two other experiment farms, at Darlington and at Spartanburg.

At the May, 1888, meeting President McBryde reported that the old chapel on Sumter street, to be known thereafter as "Science Hall"—now the gymnasium—had been repaired and divided up into 35 rooms for the mechanical and agricultural school. He also reported that the infirmary, remodeled in 1908 into a residence and now occupied by Professor Wardlaw, was approaching completion.

This second University of South Carolina began its career in October, 1888. Its life was very brief, only three years. The attendance the first year was 235; for the other two years 226 and 182. A raising of the entrance requirements in Mathematics and English perhaps accounted for the slightly reduced attendance in 1889-90; reports of the breaking up of the institution and of the establishment of an independent and separate agricultural college caused the large falling off in 1890-91, the loss being entirely in scientific students.

President McBryde reported in the fall of 1889 that the laboratories and workshops were crowded, due to the recent

development of the scientific departments. Later he stated that the reports from the students who had gone from the University to the medical and pharmaceutical schools of the North showed that the chemical department was without a superior in the South; this excellence was due to the energy and ability of the professor of chemistry, Dr. W. B. Burney. He also commended the development in the department of English and the success as a teacher of Professor F. C. Woodward.

As early as 1886, about the time it was expected that the Hatch Fund would be established, a cry began that there should be a separate agricultural college. The change to the university in 1888 was designed to meet the demand for an agricultural and mechanical education; but then and later, when the separate college appeared to be a reality, it was felt that the other department or schools should be fostered and strengthened, so that if the division should come, there would be left an excellent institution for the teaching of the arts and sciences. Governor Tillman recommended in his inaugural address, December 4, 1890, that the University of South Carolina should be the title of the institution no longer, but that it should become the South Carolina College, one of the branches of the University, a school of liberal education. He also recommended an appropriation of \$30,000 by perpetual annual grants, so as to remove it from political influences and antagonisms. He said that South Carolina had lost three years and wasted \$80,000 or \$90,000, and that a readjustment was necessary. What he had been wanting and fighting for was a "cheap practical education, in which the application of knowledge and science to the business of bread-winning and the upbuilding of our agriculture and the mechanic arts should be the main objects." This, he believed, was not to be obtained in Columbia.

In accordance with Governor Tillman's recommendation an act, approved December 23, 1890, was passed creating the South Carolina College as one of the branches of the University of South Carolina. This branch and Claflin College were placed under the same board of trustees. As

the reorganization was not to take place until after July 1, 1891, an appropriation of \$40,500 was made to meet the obligations of the current session. The South Carolina College was required to confine itself to theoretical science, law, literature and the classics. A tuition fee of \$40 was still demanded, although it might be remitted to students in the academic department. As soon as possible the law department was to be made self-sustaining, and the board was empowered to charge extra fees looking to that end.

The land and appurtenances of the experimental station were turned over to the trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College immediately after the approval of the act. To these same trustees were also given after the abolishment of the mechanical department on July 1, 1891, all the articles connected with that department, except such as might be necessary for the use of the South Carolina College or had been donated to it.

During the short and troubled three years of the University's existence the following degrees were conferred; Five Masters of Art, 56 Bachelors of Arts, 19 Bachelors of Science, 25 Bachelors of Law, 14 Graduates of Pharmacy, five Licentiates of Instruction, one Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and one Doctor of Philosophy. This last degree was taken by Thomas Pearce Bailey, Jr. The institution has given only this one Ph. D. in its whole history. Six certificates for shorter courses were conferred.

With the close of the session of 1890-91 the second University of South Carolina came to an end.

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1891-1906.

In accordance with the act of the General Assembly approved December 23, 1890, the board of trustees met on the 13th of the following January for the purpose of considering the alterations necessary to bring about the change from the University of South Carolina to the South Carolina College. The executive committee was requested to prepare the plans for the reorganization and report back to the board on April 21. This report included a general outline of the courses and methods of instruction to be pursued in the college, details of the reorganization and proposed reductions in the teaching force and running expenses of the institution. There were also reports from the professors giving full details in regard to the work and condition of their several departments. Acting on the report of the committee, the board re-elected at a meeting on May 1 certain of the professors to fill the chairs before occupied by them, and in June certain others, creating in all for the new institution a faculty of ten professors and three adjunct professors. There were to be four courses: Classical, Literary, Scientific, and Law. Some graduate work was retained.

The following faculty was chosen for the new college: John M. McBryde, LL. D., President; Benjamin Sloan, Professor of Physics and Astronomy; W. B. Burney, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry; E. L. Patton, Professor of Ancient Languages; E. S. Joynes, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages; R. M. Davis, A. B., LL. B., Professor of History, Political Economy and Civics; Joseph Daniel Pope, A. M., LL. D., Professor of Law; J. W. Flinn, D. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Logic and Christian Evidences, and Chaplain; F. C. Woodward, A. M., Litt. D., Professor of English Language and Literature and Rhetoric;



President W. Porcher Miles, 1880-82.  
President James Woodrow, 1891-97.

President J. M. McBryde, 1882-91.  
President F. C. Woodward, 1897-1902.



E. W. Davis, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics; E. A. Smythe, Jr., Adjunct Professor of Geology, Biology and Mineralogy; Alfred Bagby, Jr., Ph. D., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages; John J. McMahan, A. M., Adjunct Professor of English. On the 20th of May President McBryde sent in his resignation; at the same time Professor Smythe also resigned. Professor Benjamin Sloan was made chairman of the faculty until a president should be chosen. He was relieved in August by the election of Dr. James Woodrow to the presidency and the professorship of Geology, Biology and Mineralogy. T. P. Bailey, Jr., Ph. D., succeeded Mr. Smythe. President McBryde had been elected to the presidency of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which he accepted to the great regret of his many friends in South Carolina.

At a meeting on the 6th of August the board passed a resolution that the "next session shall commence on the 29th of September and close on the 29th day of June." Also, a motion prevailed that for the ensuing collegiate year the requirements for admission should not be lower than those which had existed for the past three years; that there should be, besides the law, three courses: Classical, Literary and Scientific, these to conform as nearly as possible to the courses existing in the institution. There were to be no elective courses in the freshman or sophomore years, but one elective course was allowed in the junior year and one in the senior. No irregular or special students were admitted, except for extraordinary reasons, and their courses had to be approved beforehand by the faculty.

The requirements in regard to the courses were not carried out until 1892. There were in 1891-92 three courses for the B. A. degree, Classical Literature, Modern Literature, History and English Literature, and five courses for the degree of Bachelor of Science, General Science, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Natural History.

The attendance of the first year of the college was 98. A large part of the University students remained with the college; most of these had been taking irregular courses;

but, with the exception of three, they were arranged in the regular college classes. There were 15 seniors; the freshman class numbered 18.

In June, 1892, the courses of study presented by President Woodrow were adopted by the board. They made the institution a strict college in the first two years, slight election being allowed in the last two. The two adjunct professorships of English Language and Literature and Rhetoric and of Biology, Geology and Mineralogy were discontinued.

Over \$2,000 had been raised by the students and alumni and was held in trust by Dr. J. W. Flinn for a building to house the Young Men's Christian Association.

During the two following years the college was reduced to its lowest numbers, 72 for the session of 1892-93, 68 during 1893-94. Then came a reaction, and the number 160 was reached. In 1895-96 there were 184 students enrolled, the largest number under Dr. Woodrow.

There was a gradual extension in the work of the college. A chair of pedagogics was added in 1894 and was filled by Professor Patterson Wardlaw, who also acted as adjunct professor of Ancient Languages. Provision was made for the admission of two normal students from each county without the payment of the annual or the term fee. An assistant in mathematics, F. Horton Colcock, was given in 1894 to Professor Sloan, who had been performing the duties of the professor of Mathematics. As the College grew in numbers, Professor Colcock was advanced to the full professorship. James H. Rayhill gave instruction in elocution in 1893-94. The pressure for special courses became so strong that in 1895 students were granted permission to take such courses as would meet their wants. There were 50 special students the next session. A summer school was opened on July 17, 1894, and ran to August 14, the attendance being 204, of whom 60 or 70 were teachers. This school was held in 1895 for the last time.

An act of the legislature of 1893 admitted women to the junior class; by the next legislature they were admitted

to any class they might be prepared for, on the same footing as the men. Thirteen were enrolled in 1895-96.

An appropriation having been secured to equip a gymnasium, the need for which was becoming more and more pressing, during the session of 1892-93 the basement of Science Hall (now the gymnasium) was fitted up for a gymnasium under the direction of Professor Bagby. The catalogue of 1896-97 contained the first set of regulations to govern "athletic games."

Dr. Woodrow introduced the custom of illustrating the catalogue, the first illustrated catalogue being published in the spring of 1893. Since the issue of 1912-13 the illustrations have been omitted.

In 1894 the price of board at the steward's hall was lowered to \$8 a month, at which it remained until 1901. For most of this time the estimated cost of attending the college was \$123, if no tuition was paid.

Fraternities became a subject of contention and were abolished in 1897 by act of the legislature, which forbade fraternities in State institutions.

Dr. Woodrow was replaced in the presidency, June, 1897, by Professor F. C. Woodward. The existence of the South Carolina College had been endangered by the destruction of the University, and great credit is due Dr. Woodrow for his guidance through those stormy years. He withdrew from all further connection with the institution, and spent the remaining years of his life in Columbia, where he died.

Professor E. L. Patton resigned from the chair of Ancient Languages in 1898 on account of the infirmities of age. He made his home in Washington with his son until his death in 1907. His successor was Charles W. Bain from the head mastership of the Sewanee Grammar School.

Spring courses for teachers were introduced in 1899, which were well attended for a few years, but were finally made unnecessary by the State summer school. They were offered from the middle of April to the close of May.

The session of 1900 opened with the addition of an adjunct

professor of Ancient Languages and two instructors, the one in History, the other in Modern Languages.

In 1901 the legislature granted \$11,000 for the erection of a new steward's hall, the old one having become too dilapidated to be repaired. The new hall, just west of the gymnasium, was opened in January, 1902, the first new building on the University grounds since the house of Professor John LeConte in 1860. The old hall was torn down in 1907.

The law school had been carried on since its foundation by Professor Pope; but the increasing infirmities of age necessitated that he should become professor emeritus and be given an assistant, who was appointed in 1901. M. Herdon Moore, Esq., was elected to the position of adjunct professor of law and soon became full professor. The school rapidly enlarged its numbers and under his guidance raised its standard of admittance.

The College obtained a sum of money from the legislature through the efforts of Professor Colcock to make an exhibit at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.

During the five years of President Woodward's administration the college continued to advance and to regain popular favor. The enrolment of students reached 217 in 1900-01. As a teacher of English Dr. Woodrow was highly successful and greatly liked by his students; but in the presidency he was unable to gain the entire confidence of the student body. His last year was marked by many disorders. Various charges were made before the board against his administration, which brought about a severance of his relations with the College. Since 1902 Dr. Woodward has been teaching in Richmond, Va.

Major Benjamin Sloan was made acting president following the resignation of President Woodward and was prevailed on at the close of the next session to allow himself to become president. The College grew with accelerated pace, owing in great degree to the increased prosperity of the State and a more general awakening to the advantages

of education. The trustees had also in 1902 adopted the plan of reporting minutely to the legislature all expenditures actual and proposed, which showed how every cent was spent, so that it became recognized that the institution was run economically and not with reckless waste as had been charged. The present method of reporting has aided greatly in securing needed increase in the appropriations. To Mr. August Kohn, to whom as chairman of the committee that proposed the plan the change was chiefly due, the board of trustees at a recent meeting passed a vote of thanks for his able representation of the University before the legislature.

The city of Columbia installed a sewerage system in 1903, which necessitated a system of sewerage on the campus to connect with that of the city. This was put in during the years 1903 and 1904.

In order to help improve the teaching force of the State a special normal course was introduced in 1903. It was meant at the start to reach men who would teach and yet were not prepared to do effective work even in the rural schools. Accordingly the curriculum did not correspond in severity to that of the regular college course, although it was intended to have it later reach the college standard, as has been done. For several years the regular college entrance examinations have been the test for the students entering the teachers' school. The students in the normal department, or Teachers' School, as it came to be known after the University was organized, have been an earnest and serious set. At first 41 scholarships valued at \$40 each were created by the legislature for students taking the special course. The number was increased to 82 in 1904. Two years later these scholarships were reduced in number to one for each county, while the amount paid the holders was increased to \$100. An associate professorship was added to this department in 1906, the position being filled by Leonard T. Baker, who came from the principalship of the Mount Zion school in Winnsboro. He was advanced to the full professorship the following year.

A small bulletin was issued in 1904; the first number appeared in March. A year later the present series of bulletins began. They have proved a valuable addition to the work of the University, not merely advertising the institution but disseminating knowledge by means of monographs.

The death of Professor R. Means Davis, March 13, 1904, was deeply lamented on the campus and throughout the State. His genial nature made him loved by all. He kept his office open at all hours and welcomed every student that came. To many he gave assistance not only in their studies, but also in kindly advice, or even in instruction in shorthand or some other branch of practical knowledge. Professor Davis left behind little of published work, although he had been a constant contributor to the newspapers. His remains were laid to rest in the old family burial ground at Ridgeway; the student body and faculty accompanied the body to the grave. Dr. Gordon B. Moore taught history the following year and was then transferred to the chair left vacant by Dr. Flinn. Yates Snowden of Charleston was elected to the chair of history.

Professor J. William Flinn resigned at the close of the session of 1905-06. The remainder of his life was spent in Columbia until his death December 28, 1907.

Under President Sloan the number of the students rose to 301 in 1905-06. There was also an increase in the faculty: Professor H. C. Davis was made adjunct in the department of English; Professor Baker was added to the pedagogical faculty; Professor W. H. Hand became, through the generosity of the general board of education, professor of pedagogics with his especial work of supervising the high schools of the State. In the law school the faculty was increased to three, John P. Thomas, Jr., of the Columbia bar, being associated with Professors Pope and Moore. A chair of geology was created in 1906 and filled by M. W. Twitchell.

On the 19th of December, 1901, the alumni of the University united as the guests of the Charleston alumni in the auditorium of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition and again at night in Hibernian Hall in

celebration of the centennial of the approval of the act that created the South Carolina College. This gathering was also preliminary to the celebration of the centennial of the opening of the college. The exercises of this celebration were held in the theater at Columbia on the 8th, 9th, 10th of January, 1905. Visiting delegates were present from many of the institutions of higher education throughout the country. Rev. J. William Flinn, the chaplain, preached the centennial sermon in the morning of the 8th; Rev. John A. Rice of Alabama preached at 8 p. m. On Monday, the 9th, the morning was given to addresses of welcome, the afternoon to class reunions, and the evening to a joint celebration of the literary societies in the State House: Hon. W. A. Barber spoke as the orator for the Clariosophic Society, Judge Joshua H. Hudson was orator for the Euphradian Society. A ball followed. An academic and civic procession from the library to the theater began the exercises of the centennial day, January 10. An ode, "From Generation to Generation", was read by Professor George A. Wauchope, after which General LeRoy F. Youmans made the Commemorative Address on "The Historic Significance of the South Carolina College." Honorary degrees were conferred on the visiting delegates. A meeting of the alumni association and a reception by the faculty in the library occupied the afternoon. In the evening Hon. Joseph A. McCullough delivered an address in the State House on "South Carolina College and the State." A banquet brought the end of the celebration. The proceedings and addresses have been published.

Great efforts were made to have the legislature grant a charter for the change of the South Carolina College into the University of South Carolina, so that the hundred year old institution might go forward into the work of another century with prospects for a vigorous growth. This was, however, not to be until a year had passed. The change was authorized by an act approved on the 17th of February, 1906.

Intense opposition had been aroused against the second university. This animosity continued against the college

that was opened in 1891; it was called an "aristocratic institution", "a hot-bed of aristocracy." Sectarian institutions seized the opportunity to fight the college. During the first three years of President Woodrow's administration there were so few students that fears were entertained for the very existence of the institution. Governor B. R. Tillman was in the office of the chief executive for two of these years, and he aided the trustees in securing an annual appropriation of \$30,000: he also urged on the legislature the necessity of fixing a definite sum for the maintenance of the college and withdrawing it from politics. After his term of office had expired a hard fight was required at each session of the legislature to get an appropriation of \$25,000. The appropriation for 1900 was \$27,000, which was gradually increased from year to year; in 1906 it was \$36,639.

The third South Carolina College conferred degrees on 18 masters of arts, 162 bachelors of arts, 51 bachelors of science, 146 bachelors of law and 12 licentiates of instruction.

## CHAPTER XII.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. 1906—

The act creating the University of South Carolina was approved by Governor D. C. Heyward, February 17, 1906, the result of two years of agitation led by Dr. Edward S. Joynes. Thus the third University of South Carolina came into existence. With the one hundred and first year of its existence the institution entered on a new life with a vigor and activity that had apparently been lacking in the college. The university organization responded to the call for wider opportunities at home.

At the time of its foundation the South Carolina College was designed to accommodate one hundred students. Forty years later several buildings were added at short intervals to meet the needs of twice the original number. Half a century almost passed after the completion of Dr. John LeConte's house in 1860 before another structure was authorized by the legislature. The steward's hall was replaced by a new building in 1901; but in 1907 began an activity in building that has continued. In this year the legislature granted the sum of \$10,000 for three professors' houses, which were erected on the west side of Sumter street between Green and College and were ready for occupancy by October of that year. In the spring of the same year Mrs. Ann Jeter presented to the University the sum of \$15,000, which on the suggestion of President Sloan she directed should be used to erect a memorial infirmary in memory of her nephew, Wallace Thomson, to be known as the Wallace Thomson Memorial Infirmary. This building, placed on the southwest corner of Bull and Green streets, was completed in 1908. Equipment was secured through appropriation by the legislature. Through the munificence of Mrs. Jeter the University has enjoyed the advantage of a superb infirmary, by means of which the general health of the

student body has been greatly improved. All cases of sickness receive immediate and most careful attention. The old infirmary was remodeled into a residence.

An arts building, to be used for classrooms, was provided for by the legislature of 1908 at a cost of \$30,000. It was erected on the green east of the wall on a lot purchased from the estate of Malachi Howell in 1838, because the city of Columbia was at that time laying claim to the greater part of the green. The claim of the University was sustained by the supreme court of the State in 1910. This college was completed by the summer of 1909 and was formally opened on Founders' Day, January 14, 1910; the address of the occasion was made by Lewis W. Parker, A. B. 1885. The trustees selected "R. Means Davis College" as the name of the new building in honor of the late Professor R. Means Davis.

Mr. C. C. Wilson, A. B. 1886, was appointed in 1907 the architect of the University, and a plan was adopted which was to be followed in the location of the buildings and in the improvement of the grounds. The general style of the new structures is to correspond to that of the old. There is to be a double campus, the old one and a new campus on "Gibbes Green" east of the president's house, which is to be replaced by a structure that will serve as a central point in the grouping.\*

In the spring of 1908 Dr. Edward S. Joynes was placed on the Carnegie Foundation and in June retired from active service to the emeritus professorship of modern languages. His successor was Professor Oscar L. Keith.

Professor Joseph Daniel Pope died at his home in Columbia, March 21, 1908, at the age of eighty-seven. He was the founder of the present law school and had carried on the entire work until 1901, when he became emeritus professor of law with an assistant. In Professor Pope the University lost a great and good man, a most devoted instructor and warm friend. Professor J. Nelson Frierson succeeded to his

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\*(The action of the trustees in selecting a permanent architect was rescinded in 1915. Mr. Wilson was the architect of R. Means Davis, LeConte, Thornwell and Woodrow Colleges.)

chair, Professor Herndon Moore being appointed to the deanship of the law school.

President Sloan resigned from the presidency at the close of the session of 1907-08 and has since been living near Biltmore, N. C. He had been previously placed on the Carnegie Foundation. For twenty-two years he had been professor and for six years acting president and president of the college and the university. It has not fallen to the lot of many to enjoy the respect and love that have come to President Sloan.

During the summer of 1908 the trustees elected to the presidency Professor Samuel Chiles Mitchell of Richmond College. As he had agreed to fill the chair of history at Brown University for one year, he was given a year's leave of absence to carry out his contract. Professor Andrew C. Moore was elected acting president during his absence.

Under Professor Moore's able and judicious guidance the University continued to advance. An appropriation was obtained from the legislature of 1909 for a new science building; the sum of \$20,000 was granted with the understanding that the same amount was to be given the following year, as was done. This building, which was named LeConte College in honor of the two LeConte brothers, John and Joseph, once professors in the University, was finished in time for the opening of the session in 1910. The formal opening took place on Founders' Day, January 11, 1911. At the commencement of 1909 the degree of A. B. was conferred on the surviving members of the class of 1862.

President Mitchell visited the University several times during the session of 1908-09 and in June, 1909, entered on the performance of his duties. It was his first purpose to make the University known in all parts of the State. In a few months he had traversed every county, acquainting himself with all sections. He was a man of unbounded energy. During the whole time of his connection with the University he was in constant demand for addresses not only in South Carolina but throughout the country. He wished to attach South Carolina to the full current of affairs in the nation

and in the world, for which reason he neglected no opportunity to go outside the State himself and to have the members of the faculty attend educational and scientific gatherings. The University was to furnish the leaders in all movements that made for the advancement of South Carolina; men who were publicists were to go from the University for service to the State and the nation.

Through the press the University was more widely advertised than ever before. The Bulletin was used to distribute information throughout the State on good roads, high schools, mill village work, rural schools, and on various educational topics. On Monday mornings and on every other possible occasion prominent men were invited to address the students on the questions of the day. A course of lectures on Thursday evenings, known as "Thursday Lectures", were delivered for several years by members of the faculty.

In order to do honor to the men who were instrumental in founding the South Carolina College, Founders' Day was instituted. The first day to be thus celebrated was January 14, 1910: the 10th of January was the day of the first opening of the college, but owing to the session of the legislature, which nearly always meets just after the tenth, it was decided to hold the celebration on the Thursday immediately following the opening of the legislative session. The alumni hold a meeting in LeConte College on the morning; in the afternoon there is a gathering at some point on the campus, usually in the chapel, and a number of addresses, the majority of which are short; in the evening the chief address of the day is made in the State House in the hall of the house of representatives. The addresses of each year have been preserved in the Founders' Day Bulletins. Among the speakers from outside the State have been Dr. William MacDonald of Brown University, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Dr. Walter Page, editor of *World's Work*, Hon. L. W. Page, director of federal bureau of roads, Dr. Charles Alphonso Smith, Walter S. McNeill of the Richmond bar, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Professor Charles R. Raper, President George H. Denny.

Mr. Fitz Hugh McMaster, A. B. 1888, Insurance Commissioner of South Carolina, offered in 1909 a medal to be awarded as the McMaster Medal to an alumnus who should have been deemed worthy of it for "distinguished service to mankind." This medal has been presented on Founders' Day, 1910, to E. McIver Williamson, class of 1883, for his method of raising corn, through which the production of corn in the South has been greatly increased; in 1911 to Dr. Gill Wylie, class of 1868, for his distinguished medical and surgical services; in 1912 to Dr. John M. McBryde, for his services as an educator.

President W. H. Taft visited the campus November 6, 1909, and spoke from the steps of the president's house to the assembled faculty, students, pupils of the city schools and citizens generally.

Flinn Hall was opened in 1910. This was the house long occupied by Dr. J. William Flinn, who made his home a social center for students. With the money that had been contributed by friends toward the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building and placed in the keeping of Dr. Flinn his former home was fitted up to be the social center of the student body and named Flinn Hall in his honor. A secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association has been secured by action of the students and by legislative appropriation, who has charge of Flinn Hall and of the general religious interests of the University. The late Mrs. J. William Flinn left the sum of \$1,000 which she directed should be given to Flinn Hall. The interest of this sum is to be devoted to permanent equipment. The secretaries have been: W. Plummer Mills, A. M., 1907, sessions of 1910-11, 1911-12; W. U. Guerrant, 1912-13, 1913-14; E. S. King, 1914—. An addition has been made to the hall for an auditorium.

When the new science hall, LeConte College, was completed, and the departments of physics and chemistry had been moved from the old science hall, this latter building was turned into a gymnasium and partly equipped. The large hall above is used for gymnastic practice and basket-

ball and for the dances that are held under the auspices of the German Club and of the Social Committee. This committee composed of students and professors has as its object better social advantages to all students, and so gives dances and receptions. Baths are below. A department of physical education has been created, and a course of instruction has been evolved which is compulsory on students of the first and second years. All new students are required to take a medical and anthropometric examination.

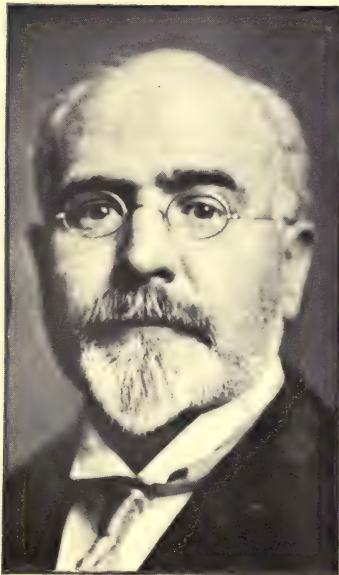
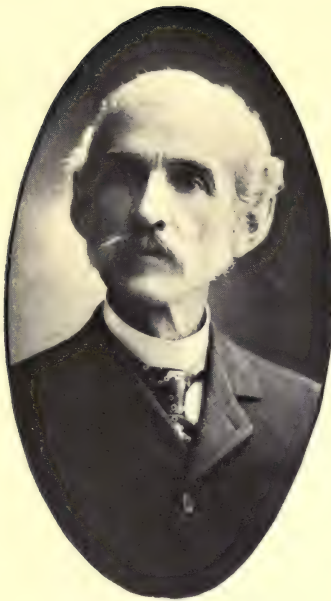
A course of weekly lectures on personal hygiene, municipal and rural sanitation, the transmission and prevention of all communicable diseases is given by officers of the State Board of Health. This course is an elective to all students.

Two new dormitories, Thornwell in the rear of DeSausure and facing Pendleton street, and Woodrow in rear of Rutledge and facing Green street, were erected by legislative appropriation, the former in 1912, the latter in the following year. These are modern buildings; Woodrow is furnished with steam heat.

A steam heating plant for all buildings was begun in the year after Dr. Mitchell arrived; but owing to opposition in the legislature, it was delayed, and the central plant was finally moved to the position it occupies behind Rutledge. Only two buildings are as yet heated in this way, Woodrow and Davis.

Professor Andrew C. Moore was appointed dean of the University with supervision of the discipline and government. During the absence of the president he performed the duties pertaining to his office, which put into the dean's hands the greater part of the administration, as the president was away for most of his time traversing the State or representing the University in other States.

Several professors were added. Professor William Knox Tate came to the University in 1910 as professor of elementary education and supervisor of rural schools. He resigned in 1914 to take a chair in the George Peabody College in Nashville. Professor Reed Smith was added to the English



President Benjamin Sloan, 1902-1908.  
President Samuel Chiles Mitchell, 1908-1913.

Acting President Andrew Charles Moore,  
1908-09, 1913-14.  
President William Spencer Currell, 1914.



department first as associate professor and then as full professor. Professor H. C. Davis was advanced to the full chair in the same department at the same time. Professor M. Goode Homes, beginning as adjunct professor of civil engineering, built up in a few years a school of engineering. Professor J. E. Mills entered the faculty as lecturer on industrial chemistry; he was later given a full chair. The department of commerce and finance was built up by Professor George McCutchen. Fuller advantage was taken of the presence of the State Board of Health on the campus to use the officers as lecturers. Professor Charles W. Bain resigned in 1910 to take the chair of Greek at the University of North Carolina. Two professors of ancient languages were elected, Professor Edwin L. Green, advanced from associate, and Professor Louis Park Chamberlayne. After a year's leave of absence in Germany Professor Gordon B. Moore withdrew in 1912 from the University, his place being taken by Professor Josiah Morse, who had filled the chair in his absence. Professor M. W. Twitchell resigned in 1912 to take a position with the geological survey of New Jersey. He was succeeded by Professor Stephen Taber. Professor Robert M. Kennedy, A. B. 1885, was in the same year elected to the position of librarian, succeeding Miss Margaret H. Rion, who had entered the library in 1898.

In the spring of 1913 Dr. Mitchell sent in his resignation to the board of trustees to take effect at the close of the session. He went to Richmond as president of the Virginia Medical College. Owing to opposition to his work and to attacks upon him personally he had become unwilling to remain in South Carolina. He had also been examined before a committee of the senate and house in regard to his action with other presidents of Southern universities concerning the division of the Peabody funds, and although he was triumphantly acquitted, he still felt the injustice of the attack.

The trustees at their meeting in June placed the administration of the affairs of the University in the hands of Professor Andrew C. Moore as acting president, until the election of Dr. William Spenser Currell in the summer of 1914.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## THE LANDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The act establishing the South Carolina College empowered the trustees to "make choice of any square or squares, yet unsold, in the Town of Columbia, for the purpose of erecting the said college, and the buildings attached thereto, having strict reference to every advantage and convenience necessary for such institution." At the meeting of the board, held in Charleston, February 4, 1802, Colonel Thomas Taylor, Colonel Wade Hampton, Rev. D. E. Dunlap, Judge Brevard, Messrs. John Chestnut, Henry D. Ward, Bartlee Smith and James B. Richardson, were appointed a committee to examine and report on a proper site for the new college. Their report, made May 24, 1802, set forth "Amongst the unsold squares in the Town of Columbia, there is not at present any two or more squares nearly contiguous which would be eligible sites for said college. Your committee, however, anxious to have so valuable an institution located and speedily organized, would be unanimous in favor of erecting said college on a public square, known by the name of Moultrie Square, in the plan of the Town of Columbia, was it not that said square lay too near a mill pond, now erecting by Mr. Purvis, on Rocky Branch, just above where the road leading from Columbia to Granby crosses the same. . . . From this consideration your committee beg leave to report a square of land to the eastward of the State House as being the most eligible site whereon to erect the South Carolina College."

When the board met in Columbia on December 2, following, it "proceeded to make a choice of a Scite for the buildings to be placed on, and having chosen the squares on the plan of Columbia comprised between Medium (College) Street and Blossom Street and between Sumter Street and Marion Street and also the square comprised between Richardson (Main)

Street and Sumter Street, and between Green Street and Devine Street, it was resolved that the Committee on Contracts be authorized to pursue all necessary measures to procure a title to the said squares and the parts of the several streets comprised between them.

As it was found that most of this land was covered by sales to private persons, the legislature on December 18, 1802, passed the following act: "Whereas the Board of Trustees of the College of South Carolina, in locating the spot which appeared to them the most proper for the site of the above mentioned College, have discovered that parts of the squares comprised therein have been sold to private persons, who are willing to relinquish their purchase."

*"Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in the General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That upon the several persons hereinafter mentioned, who have purchased lots or squares in the town of Columbia, or their legal representatives producing to the commissioners for disposing of the public land in the town aforesaid, certificates from the Board of Trustees of the College aforesaid, that they have executed to them full and sufficient conveyances, in fee simple, of the squares and lots, hereinafter particularly described, the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized and directed to cancel the following bonds, to wit; the bond of George Wade, for the purchase of two acres, making part of the square bounded by Richardson, Divine, Sumter and Greene streets; also the bond of William Cunningham, for the purchase of the square bounded by Sumter, Greene, Marion and Medium streets; also the bond of Thomas Rhett Smith, for the purchase of the square bounded by Sumter, Blossom, Marion and Divine streets; also the bond of Ezekiel Pickens, for the purchase of the square bounded by Marion, Divine, Bull and Greene streets; also the bond of Bartlee Smyth, for the purchase of the square bounded by Marion, Greene, Bull and Medium streets.*

“And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the Trustees aforesaid, in fee simple, the square bounded by Sumter, Divine, Marion and Greene streets, in the town aforesaid, also the square bounded by Marion, Blossom, Bull and Divine streets; and the half square, adjoining Wade’s purchase, bounded by Richardson, Divine, Sumter and Greene streets, as aforesaid.

“And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to stop up or inclose all or any part of Greene, Marion or Divine streets, which are included within and bounded by Bull, Blossom, Sumter and Medium streets.”

Rutledge College was begun on the land obtained by this act. On December 17, 1803, the two squares now within the wall north of Medium street were granted by the legislature, and on this ground the second building, DeSaussure College, was located. Section 18 of this act reads: “And whereas sundry persons, proprietors of those two squares of land situate upon and circumscribed by Medium and Pendleton, Sumter and Bull streets, have signified their assent to relinquish to the said Trustees their right and interest in the said squares upon being compensated by an exchange of other lands, or otherwise:

“Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the town of Columbia shall convey and assure to the said Trustees, the said squares of land, or so much thereof as the purchasers shall voluntarily relinquish; and shall make such other compensation to the said purchasers, by exchange or otherwise, as shall be agreed upon by and between them and the said purchasers; and that it shall be lawful for the said Trustees to enclose the said two squares, with the squares lying next to the southward thereof, in one enclosure, notwithstanding the intervening streets.”

The present wall that surrounds these four squares was erected in 1835. The old picture in the library of the college about 1820 shows a tight wooden fence inclosing the grounds.

Nearly all of the land belonging to the University lying east and southeast of the wall was vested in the trustees by an act of December 19, 1833, as follows: "Whereas, it is deemed important to the health of the officers and students of the South Carolina College, that certain squares and lots of woodland in the town of Columbia, which belong to the State, and lie between the College and the swamp of Rocky Branch, should remain uncleared, and that the control of the same should be given to the Trustees of the said College for that purpose.

"Be it therefore enacted by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the following lots and squares of woodland, belonging to the State, in the town of Columbia, to wit: lots numbered on the town plat as 53 and 54 on Medium street, lots numbered 43 and 44 on Greene street, one square between Pickens, Bull, Greene and Divine streets, and one square between Bull, Pickens, Pendleton and Medium streets, be, and the same are hereby, granted to, and vested in, the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, for the purpose herein above mentioned." The action of the legislature was the result of a request from the trustees: Colonel William C. Preston had made an investigation of the State's lands that could be granted.

Lots 41 and 42, 55 and 56, completing the square bounded by Bull, Greene, Pickens and Medium streets, being the western half of this square, were purchased in 1838 from the estate of Malachi Howell, for which \$400 was paid to Colonel Chappell as attorney, that sum being reported in the accounts of the college treasurer under the date of February 21, 1838.

In 1837 the house of a Mr. Daniels was bought for the use of the steward as the number of the students had so increased that it became necessary to use the entire steward's hall to accommodate the tables. This house is not mentioned

again, but it was perhaps sold after the house at the corner of Green and Main streets was purchased in 1848. There is also the probability that it was the house that stood about where Professor Snowden's house now stands and is mentioned as rented in 1866 to the Federal authorities.

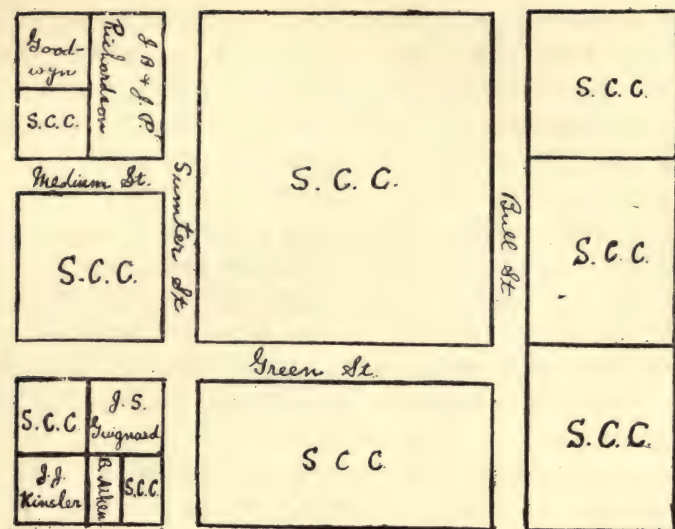
A house and lot was purchased, apparently about 1840, for the marshal, which was sold in 1857 for \$2,000.

The minutes of the trustees record under the date of November 26, 1845, the purchase of a farm from B. F. Taylor one mile from the town for the use of the bursar's cows.

When Harper College was erected in 1848 on the site of the first steward's hall, the house of a Mr. Beard at the corner of Green and Main streets was purchased, which with some repairs and additions was found to answer admirably the purposes of a commons hall. This is the old "Mess Hall" that was pulled down a few years ago. What amount of land was bought with the building is not stated.

Some time before November 30, 1849 (Minutes of Trustees—see also May 9, 1859), Hon. James H. Hammond gave to the college the southeast quarter of the square bounded by Sumter, Pendleton, Main and College streets. The engine house on Main street between College and Pendleton streets stands on a part of this acre. In 1893 it was occupied by the city of Columbia, having been used since 1873 by a negro organization, the Enterprize Fire Company. The remainder of the acre was sold in 1888 to C. H. Manson; the proceeds were used to erect the old infirmary on the south side of College street between Sumter and Main streets.

The map of the city of Columbia made from the survey of Arthur and Moore about 1850 gives to the South Carolina College the following squares and lots indicated in this diagram:



This map shows that the two squares between Divine and Blossom streets on the north and south and Sumter and Bull streets on the east and west, which had been given to the college by the act of December 18, 1802, had been lost to the college: the square bounded by Sumter, Divine, Marion and Blossom streets had passed into the hands of J. J. Kinsler; the other square is marked "No Name." J. J. Kinsler, J. S. Guignard and B. Aiken had come into possession of most of the square bounded by Richardson, Green, Sumter and Divine streets. After the new chapel, now the gymnasium, was begun, the college exchanged the northwestern corner of this square for the lot of J. S. Guignard (Minutes of Trustees, December 14, 1852). The lot owned by B. Aiken is now a part of the University's property.

Permission was obtained from the town council (Minutes of Trustees, November 24, 1852) to erect the proposed chapel in the center of Sumter street.

The Minutes of the Trustees for May 9, 1859, record the purchase of the acre, known as the Meek acre, directly in front of the gate, then in the center of the wall on Sumter

street, so that the college then owned half of the square, the other acre being that given by Governor Hammond. Apparently in the early 70's the Meek acre passed in some way from the possession of the University of South Carolina.

After the South Carolina College was reorganized in 1882, the trustees procured about 30 acres near the college for an experiment farm, later adding 40 acres more across Rocky Branch. Whether this land was purchased or rented is not stated. When the experiment station was established in 1888, one hundred acres of land were purchased from the Taylor plantation near the Fair Grounds. These tracts were lost to the University in 1890 when Clemson College was created.

A few years ago, 1908, a strip of land 30 feet wide on the eastern edge of the University's property from Pendleton street to Green street was given by the trustees to the city for the purpose of opening Pickens street.

In 1910 the supreme court of the State decided that the lands granted to the college in 1833 were the property of the institution. This decision was the result of a "friendly suit" caused by the opposition of citizens of Columbia to the University's building on the land east of the wall. It was claimed that the lands in question had been previously granted to the Columbia Male Academy and consequently could not be given at a later date to the South Carolina College.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## BUILDINGS.

There have been three general periods of activity in the erection of buildings: the first twelve years after the opening; after the reorganization in 1835; and the last eight years.

Rutledge College was completed in time for the opening in 1805; DeSaussure College was perhaps not entirely finished till 1809. Where the students ate during the first session is not anywhere stated; but as Timothy Rives was elected steward, April 23, 1805, the few students at the college may have been "dietet" at his tavern. The third building on the campus was the steward's hall or commons hall, which was erected in 1806. As the professors and the president were required to live on the campus, it was necessary to furnish them quarters. The president was supplied with a house the year after the steward's hall was built. Rooms in South Building (Rutledge) and perhaps in North Building (DeSaussure) were at first the homes of the professors. In 1810 the first professors' house was erected on the south side of the campus; three years later a second house for two professors was put up opposite the first house.

Sundry repairs to buildings were necessary two years after the opening of the college, and the Legislature of 1807 granted \$10,000 for that purpose. A few months after this grant Philipps and Yates were paid \$200 for putting the college wells in order. These were two in number, one in front of DeSaussure College, the other in front of Harper and Elliott Colleges. They were arched over in 1898 at the beginning of Dr. Woodward's administration, because it was feared that they might be the cause of typhoid fever among the students.

From the minutes of the board of trustees for November, 1810, we learn that, "the arrangement by which the professors are distributed into the wings of the different edifices has since their last meeting been carried more fully into effect and has been attended with the most salutary consequences." The treasurer's report at this time shows that of the \$60,000 which had been granted for the first two buildings and their repairing and completion all but \$496 had been expended.

An earthquake in December, 1811, is said to have cracked some of the walls so badly that iron bands had to be used to pull them together.

The dilapidated and filthy condition of the buildings in 1813 drew down the wrath of the trustees on the president and the professors, who were required to exert themselves to stop this and to make weekly reports to the standing committee. President Maxcy was especially criticised. The whole south range was repaired this year, and all buildings that needed it were resingled. In October, 1814, the buildings were insured for \$60,000; but the insurance was not kept up. An act was passed by the legislature in 1819 that they should be insured, although the minutes of the board of trustees say nothing about insurance. When the flames destroyed West DeSaussure in 1851 and Rutledge in 1855, there was no insurance. During the years 1815 and 1816 two brick cisterns were constructed to contain enough water to extinguish any fire that might break out. These must have been closed after water was introduced on the campus, as there is now no trace of them.

The library and science building was erected in 1817 on the site of Legare College.

A superintendent of buildings was elected in 1823 at a salary of \$500. In 1827 the secretary of the board of trustees was required to take charge of the buildings. Five years later Messrs. Elmore and Preston were appointed a "Standing Committee on Buildings" to supervise repairs and improvements made by the secretary under the direction

of the board. The first marshal, J. Selfe, was elected after the reorganization in 1835.

The cornices of the roofs of the college buildings had been made so heavy that they caused the upper parts of the walls to bulge out. It was necessary in 1831 to rebuild them, which was done at a cost of \$3,000.

The committee on repairs reported December 15, 1835, that the back doors and entry windows of several tenements had been bricked up, and that the wooden steps to the tenements, which were often torn down and burned, had been replaced by stone steps.

The wall around the campus was completed in the early part of 1836. A third double house for professors was put up in the same year. In 1837 and 1838 the two tenements now known as Pinckney and Elliott Colleges were erected. The present library building was completed in 1840. Eight years later Harper and Legare Colleges were built to accommodate the increase in the number of the students. The old steward's hall at the corner of Green and Main streets was purchased to take the place of the first one on the site of Harper College.

The editor of *The Telegraph* (Columbia), commenting in the issue of January 17, 1848, on the catalogue of the South Carolina College which had just appeared that the method of designating the apartments of the students as "East Wing of Old North College," or "Center of Old South College," was awkward, suggested that the buildings be named "Legare College, Preston College, Harper, McDuffie, etc.," for eminent alumni of the college. His suggestion was at once taken up, and the present names of the colleges appeared in the next issue of the catalogue. Tradition is not an easy thing to set aside. The first use of one of the new names in the minutes of the board is in a report of President Thornwell May 5, 1852, and the old names are found as late as 1865.

Colonel A. H. Gladden, who was bursar in 1849, was intrusted with the supervision of the introduction of water into the colleges, the president's, the professors', and the

steward's houses. He reported the total cost as \$2,097.89.

The building now used as a gymnasium was begun in 1852 and completed in 1855. It was designed for a chapel.

A fire, started by children playing in Professor Brumby's yard shortly after the burning of Rutledge College in 1855, threatened the entire college. His carriage house, stables, and wood-house were burned. This was on Sunday morning at the hour of service in the chapel, so that all the students were on hand and saved the college by their "valiant work."

Professors Lieber and Brumby had lightning rods put up on their houses without asking the authority of the trustees. When they had to be paid for, the trustees allowed the professors to pay.

In November, 1857, the sum of \$1,620 was paid to Mr. Edward S. Malone for introducing gas into the college buildings. The cost of fuel, wood, which was supplied to students by the college, was so high, being about \$25 per student for the session, that it was proposed to have grates built into the fireplaces, in order that coal might be used, as it had been found by experiment that the cost of coal was about half that of wood. President McCay was forced to resign, and nothing further was done about the grates. The old wood-yard was in the corner southeast of Rutledge. When a student wanted wood, he secured it from the marshal.

After the 25th of June, 1862, the buildings were taken over by the Confederate government for use as a general hospital. The college escaped when Sherman burned Columbia. On the 25th of May, 1865, the Federal authorities took possession of the college buildings.

W. H. Orchard, marshal and bursar, reported to the trustees at their May (1866) meeting, that in January he had found the University buildings almost entirely occupied by the United States military, refugee citizens, and vagabond negroes. The rooms were found to be in a dilapidated and filthy condition, "plastering and woodwork much broken, glass gone." There were many bad leaks in the roofs. The campus was in a bad condition, neglected and abused, and would require time and labor to restore it; the

trees had been trimmed during the winter, which had furnished a large supply of wood. One of the wells had been cleaned out and repaired. He had, said the report, fixed up at his own expense the neglected and dilapidated Steward's Hall.

At the same time Honorable R. W. Barnwell, chairman of the faculty, reported that Colonel Green still had offices inside the walls and also occupied the upper part of Rutledge College and the chapel outside. It was necessary in his opinion to have legal ejectment of the refugees, since the presence of servants of both sexes was a serious annoyance, and contagious diseases were likely to spread. Most of the refugee families had departed from the campus before the November meeting of the trustees; only a few remained, too destitute to turn into the streets. These were in possession of rooms in the upper part of the campus, which the students did not use.

In addition to the money spent by Mr. Orchard in putting the buildings in readiness for the opening in 1866, the Legislature gave \$2,000 that year and the same sum the following year. Major J. P. Thomas directed the repairing in 1866. Further repairs were necessary in 1868. These to the amount of \$2,500 were made by Hon. James M. Allen, who had agreed to make them and wait for his pay till the Legislature met.

In the early part of 1868 General Canby obtained from the United States treasury for the University \$2,000 in bills receivable, on which there was a discount of twenty per cent. Chairman Barnwell reported in November of this year that the buildings and lands occupied by the United States authorities would soon be given up. The University was in possession of all the buildings by June of the next year; but part of the grounds south of the walls was used for many years by the Federal garrison. Wooden barracks were erected here, and here was the parade ground.

In 1873 the University was opened to students irrespective of color. The institution passed into the hands of the negroes until after three years South Carolina was redeemed

from radical rule. Tenants were allowed to occupy many of the buildings. During the month of August, 1880, notice was given to all persons occupying buildings or rooms on the campus to vacate at once.

The earthquake which was so destructive to Charleston in 1886 shook the city of Columbia most severely on the 31st of August. Several of the buildings on the campus suffered, the house occupied by Professor Colcock and Dr. Joynes most of all. The west wall was so inclined from the perpendicular as to be separated from the rest of the building, the coping on the front was ready to fall, the top of a chimney was broken off and fell, and much plastering was knocked down. DeSaussure College also suffered much: chimneys were injured, the north wall was sprung where the earthquake in 1811 had cracked it, and parts of the gables on the front fell. The house occupied by Dr. Patton was also injured. Mr. Clark Waring repaired the damages at small cost.

The old infirmary on College street was built in 1887. Fourteen years later the steward's hall had become so dilapidated that a new hall was necessary. The present building was opened in January, 1902. In 1903 and again in 1904 the sum of \$7,500 was obtained from the Legislature to install the present sewerage system. Professors' houses were also furnished with proper sewerage at the same time. Mr. C. C. Wilson supervised the work.

The third period in the building activity of the University began in 1907 with the erection of three new houses for professors and the gift from Mrs. Ann Jeter of a new infirmary. It was also marked by the selection of Mr. C. C. Wilson as the architect of the University and the adoption of a definite plan in accordance with which the buildings of the University are to be erected as its increased usefulness calls for new structures and modern equipment. In the spring of 1909 a new building devoted to classrooms, Davis College, was completed, and the foundations were laid a few months later for a new science hall, LeConte College, which was finished in 1910. A central heating plant was begun.

Two new dormitories, Thornwell and Woodrow, were erected in 1912 and 1913.

To this general sketch is now added the history of each of the buildings.

#### RUTLEDGE COLLEGE.

This was the first building of the South Carolina College that was completed. It was used for the opening of the college in 1805, although not entirely ready for occupation. "South" or "South Building," after the erection of Pinckney and Elliott Colleges, "Old South," or "Old South Building," finally "Rutledge College," have been the names by which it has been known. In Rutledge College were the chapel, hall of the Clariosophic Society, the library, the old laboratory of chemistry and physics, and lecture rooms. The room for chemical apparatus was fitted out in 1812 at a cost of \$1,500. The chapel is remembered as having a stage six feet high, on which was a tall and narrow pulpit. When the preacher had climbed into the pulpit, he was on a level with the galleries. In 1813 the whole building underwent repairs. The old library, old laboratory and lecture room of physics and chemistry were converted into lodging rooms for at least ten students after the two-story building west of the professors' house in the south range had been erected in 1817.

Some time before the 15th of February, 1855, "at 11¾ in the evening," according to President Thornwell's report, a fire broke out from a spark, it seemed, that had caught in the blinds of the cupola. The wind was high, and in four hours the chapel and East Rutledge were in ruins, and West Rutledge was so damaged that it required rebuilding. The students were promptly on the ground and worked with the energy and enthusiasm of youth, but to no purpose. The building was doomed. President Thornwell called the trustees together on the 15th, who resolved that for the good of the institution the building should be immediately replaced without waiting for the Legislature to meet in December. Governor Adams, President Thornwell, Professor McCay, Mr. DeSaussure, and Colonel Chestnut, or

any three, were appointed as a committee to contract for the rebuilding of the burned wing, the chapel, and also the damaged west wing, if such contract could be made on reasonable terms, referring the contractors to the future action of the Legislature for compensation. There was no insurance.

When the board met in May, Dr. Thornwell was able to report that the committee had succeeded with great difficulty in making the contract desired. At the expiration of the time first set, March 10th, for receiving the bids only one bidder had offered; but his figures had been too high. When a second set of bids had been called for, there were two new proposals, one of which was adopted. However, when the contract was about to be closed, the party was frightened at what seemed precarious payment and declined to sign. At this hopeless juncture the governor came to the help of the committee. He advanced \$10,000 from the contingent fund at his disposal. On the 7th of April, Professor McCay being surety, Mr. Ferdinand Connover of Charleston contracted to build the chapel and East Rutledge and rebuild West Rutledge by October 1st. The whole work was to cost \$22,450, exclusive of old material. At the meeting of the board in February President Thornwell had presented a set of plans, which were substantially those now being followed. Every effort was to be used by the board to obtain the necessary appropriation from the Legislature. No difficulty was experienced in securing at the meeting of the Legislature in December the sum necessary to replace the \$10,000 borrowed from the governor's contingent fund and the balance required to satisfy the contract.

Two years later Rutledge College was reported as in such a condition that the walls were ready to fall. The executive committee was directed to have the repairs made necessary to secure it against further dilapidation.

This building was turned into a hospital at the time the Confederate government took possession of the buildings of the South Carolina College. When the Federal troops occupied the college buildings in May, 1865, East Rutledge

and the chapel were taken as quarters for Colonel Green and his staff, and part of the rooms were used by United States authorities till the early months of 1869.

The House of Representatives of the General Assembly of South Carolina sat in the chapel during the regular sessions of 1865 and 1866 and the extra sessions of October, 1865, and September, 1866.

In a portion of the building immediately west of the chapel were recitation rooms of the normal school that was established in 1873.

#### DESAUSSURE COLLEGE.

From the minutes of April 29, 1804, it is evident that DeSaussure College had not yet been started. Two years later the standing committee reported that all of the original \$50,000 had been expended and also \$2,000 from the annual funds, and that an additional \$1,000 would be needed to put in floors and staircases in "North Building." The contractor had to take down at his own expense all the plastering in the east tenement of this building. Mr. Clark charged for so many extras that Mr. Bennett of Charleston was asked to act as arbitrator in regard to certain of them, and finally the standing committee reported in November, 1806, that a suit at law would be necessary; but at a later meeting the board of trustees decided to ask the Legislature for permission to refer all matters of dispute between them and Mr. Clark to umpires. Mr. John Horlbeck, Jr., was chosen arbitrator on the part of the trustees. Mr. Clark was to have met him in May, 1807; but a minute of November of that year says that he was now ready to meet Mr. Horlbeck. Apparently the differences were then adjusted, as there is no further record concerning the matter. The Legislature in session at this time granted \$10,000 for finishing and repairing. It is stated that it was necessary to finish the center building of the north range for the reception of students. In December, 1808, this center building was to be completed "in the manner originally contemplated." The

last mention of repairing and finishing college edifices is in a minute of April, 1809.

The name of this building was at first "North," or "North Building," then "Old North," or "Old North Building," after the erection of Elliott and Pinckney Colleges, finally "DeSaussure College."

In the center building of DeSaussure College was the Euphradian Society's hall. The roof over it was in a bad state of repair in 1843; the ceiling had always been too low. Eli Killian repaired the roof and raised it so that the ceiling was twelve feet high and charged \$300 for the work.

Six years later the executive committee was directed at the May meeting of the board of trustees to spend \$4,000 on repairing and rebuilding the center of "Old North Building." The committee's report in November stated that the whole south wall and the whole interior of the center building had been removed and rebuilt. The upper story, the Euphradian Society having moved to its present quarters, had been fitted up for students; the second story had been arranged like that in the two new buildings. J. N. Scofield did the work for \$3,000 (\$4,000 in the printed report). Repairs to the wings were said to be very greatly needed. The third story was fitted up for classrooms in 1898, and has been again in 1909 remodeled for students. Before the abolition of fraternities in 1897 the rooms on the third floor had been used for fraternity halls.

President Preston reported to the trustees on the 7th of May, 1851, that the west wing of "North College" had been destroyed by fire in the previous March: a spark had caught the roof, which was blazing so furiously in a few minutes that the students who occupied the top floor were unable to save their furniture. The fire was stopped at the wall of the center building. This and the president's house had been in great danger. While the fire was raging some unknown persons carried off the college bell. Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, and Col. John S. Preston, appointed to make a contract for rebuilding the burnt wing, reported three days later that they had contracted with

Killian and Fry to rebuild it by the 20th of September. These men completed the work a few days before the time specified. The west wing was made a little wider than the east wing. The contract was for \$4,800, to which \$18 was added for extras.

President Thornwell stated in 1852 that the east wing of DeSaussure College was regarded as unsafe and should be rebuilt; but at the November meeting of that year he said that Mr. Graves, a local architect, would report the wing as not unsafe. However, it must have been abandoned about this time, for Dr. LaBorde, acting chairman of the faculty in December, 1857, recommended to the board the propriety of setting it in order, as it had not been used in many years: fifty-five students had been admitted, and there were only four or five rooms to receive them. The renovating of this wing was immediately carried out at a cost of \$1,016.

DeSaussure College formed part of the general hospital into which the college was turned from 1862 to 1865. The central portion was occupied by the Federals from May, 1865, to the end of that year, when it was cleaned and repaired to be opened in January, 1866, as a part of the new University of South Carolina. During the summer of 1909 the interior of the eastern wing was completely remodeled.

#### STEWARD'S HALL.

[See chapter on the Steward's Hall.]

#### PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

At the meeting of the trustees in April, 1805, President Maxcy was boarding with a Mrs. Brown. The standing committee was directed to rent a house for him until one could be built, the advisability of which the Legislature of that year was to be asked to consider. Next year the sum of \$8,000 was granted "for building a president's house for the South Carolina College." On the 25th of February, 1807, the board "adopted in outline" the plans of Messrs. Yates and Philipps and appointed a committee of three to "desig-

nate and fix the style of it and of the offices and other buildings to be attached to it;" but when the board met on the 23rd of April it approved the plans for this building as offered by Captain Wade, making a few alterations and leaving out the porticoes. The standing committee was then authorized to build the president's house and advertise at once in Mr. Faust's paper for bidders.

President Thornwell had urged the repairing and improving of the president's house. In May, 1856, the year following his resignation, the sum of \$4,000 was set aside for this purpose. Mr. Niernsee's plans were followed, and the work was completed by November. Porticoes were added in front and rear, and the roof was raised.

Dr. Maxcy occupied this house till his death in 1819, when it was taken by Dr. Thomas Cooper. In 1835, after the latter's withdrawal, Professor Henry Junius Nott lived here until Hon. R. W. Barnwell was elected president the same year. Presidents Henry (1842), Preston (1845), Thornwell (1851), McCay (1855), Longstreet (1857) had homes in it. From 1861 to 1863 it seems to have been vacant. Daniel Heyward, Esq., rented it from the 1st of April, 1863, for \$1,200, which was increased to \$5,000 in December, 1864. He vacated it before General Sherman reached Columbia. At that time it had been rented by the Confederate authorities for an officers' hospital and was occupied by the chief surgeon of the hospital. Mr. W. F. DeSaussure, who had been made homeless by the great fire of February 17th, was allowed to occupy the president's house and remained till November. Messrs. Starke and F. W. Fickling then rented it together at the rate of \$600. The former stayed only a short time; the latter remained till the end of 1866, when the house was wanted for the new professor of modern languages, Professor Sachtleben. He was succeeded by Dr. John Darby of the medical faculty. After the departure of Professor Darby in 1872, Mr. C. D. Melton, professor of law, and his son-in-law, Mr. W. A. Clark, occupied this residence. This building and Rutledge College were rented in 1873 by the radicals to the normal school authorities for

ninety-nine years. Dr. J. L. Girardeau occupied it in 1878 and 1879. After the reopening of the institution in 1880 President W. Porcher Miles lived here two years. Professor W. B. Burney made it his home one year. Since then the following presidents have successively occupied it: John M. McBryde (1883), James Woodrow (1892), F. C. Woodward (1897), Benjamin Sloan (1902), vacant 1908, S. C. Mitchell (1909), occupied by several members of the faculty (1913-14).

#### FIRST PROFESSOR'S HOUSE.

Inasmuch as the professors were required to live on the campus, the trustees thought they should provide homes for them. The first house was built in 1810 from an appropriation of \$8,000 granted for that purpose. A committee appointed at the meeting in April to select a site reported that in their opinion the most proper place for it was in the south range. The standing committee was then directed to have a house of two tenements to accommodate two families erected at a convenient distance of the west end of the south range of the college buildings, and to report at the next meeting. Philipps and Yates were the contractors for this house, being perhaps also the architects. They had it completed by the end of the year.

A committee of the board visited this house in May, 1853, accompanied by a local architect, Mr. J. Graves. They reported that it was in a dangerous condition: the walls had receded much from the perpendicular, which made it questionable whether the house could be repaired. The executive committee was empowered to rent houses elsewhere for Professors Pelham and Reynolds and to rebuild or repair their house. As it was thought best to rebuild, the Legislature at its next session granted \$11,000 for that purpose. By May of the following year a contract to rebuild it for \$11,000, exclusive of architect's fees, had been made with Mr. Clark Waring. Mr. Hammarskold of Charleston had been employed as architect on the recommendation of Colonel Memminger. When the trustees met in November

the house had been completed; but it had not been formally received, because the committee was not entirely satisfied as to the seasoning of some of the timber in it. The new building was regarded as a great improvement on the plan and style of the college residences.

No information about the occupants of any of the professors' houses before 1835 has been obtainable. No record appears to have been kept. In that year the board made temporary assignments which have been recorded. Where the different professors lived has been learned from correspondence with alumni. Since 1835 the eastern half of this house has been occupied by Professor Lieber, 1835; Professor Thornwell, 1837; Professor Hooper, 1840; Professor Pelham, 1846; Professor Venable, 1857 (left in 1862); Hon. Isaac W. Hayne, January, 1863, to January, 1865. Mr. Hayne paid at first a rent of \$600, which was increased to \$1,500 in December, 1864. After he left, the vestry and wardens of Trinity church rented the premises for Reverend Mr. Shand, who retained them at least to the end of 1865. General E. P. Alexander lived here while he was a professor in the University from 1866 to 1870. He was followed by Professor T. E. Hart. Reverend B. B. Babbitt lived in this house during radical days. Professor Burney has made it his home since 1880, except during the session of 1882-1883, when Professor McByrde lived in this residence. The occupants of the western half have been Professor Ellett, 1835; Professor Brumby, 1848; Professor Reynolds, 1851; Rev. A. W. Cummings, 1873; Colonel T. J. Lipscomb, 1879; Major Sloan, 1880 (Governor H. S. Thompson lived with him for a short time); Professor Wauchope, 1903.

#### SECOND PROFESSOR'S HOUSE.

In December, 1812, his excellency the governor, who was president of the board of trustees, was requested to ask the Legislature to grant another \$8,000 for two professor's houses, which he accordingly did. With this money a double tenement was erected on the north side of the campus oppo-

site the first house. Nothing is recorded about the architect or contractor. The building was finished in 1813.

Forty years later it was reported to the trustees that this house was in need of extensive repairs. Owing to the work that was then being done on other structures, it was impossible to have them made at that time, although the occupants, Professors LaBorde and Williams (afterwards McCay), were insistent that the repairs should not be postponed. In December, 1854, the board set aside \$5,000 for the houses of Professors McCay and LaBorde, with the understanding that the money should not be paid before the first day of 1856. Dr. LaBorde said that his family of ten children made his house very uncomfortable, especially in its dilapidated condition, and asked that it should be enlarged as well as repaired. Already in the latter part of 1852 the trustees had caused a small building to be erected on his premises, inasmuch as his family was too large for the house he was occupying. From the minutes of May, 1856, we learn that Messrs. Waring and Johnson secured the contract for the repairing; nothing was said about the enlargement.

Since 1835 the following persons have lived in the eastern half of this house: Professor Stuart, 1835; Professor Twiss, 1839; Professor Williams, 1846; Professor McCay, 1853; Professor Rivers, 1855; Professor H. J. Fox, 1873; Mrs. Green, 1879; Professor Connor, 1880; Professor J. W. Alexander, 1882; Professor E. W. Davis, 1891; Professor Colcock, 1894. The occupants of the western tenement have been: Professor Twiss, 1835; Professor Henry, 1839; Professor LaBorde, 1842; Professor Fisk P. Brewer, 1873; Mr. T. B. Trenholm, 1879; Professor Jones, 1880; Professor Joynes, 1882.

#### OLD LIBRARY AND SCIENCE BUILDING.

Professor E. D. Smith and Tutor Hanckel reported in November, 1815, that the room in which the philosophical instruments and the chemical apparatus were kept was too small and prevented their being kept in good order, and that

some of the instruments suffered from exposure to gases used in chemical experiments. Professor Smith also complained that the room was too small for the students in attendance on his lectures. The committee to which this report had been referred replied after investigation that the erection of a separate building of brick made fireproof was necessary: it should contain an apparatus room, lecture rooms for the chemical and mathematical professors, and a library room with an observatory; an appropriation from the Legislature would be required. In accordance with this recommendation of the committee the trustees obtained on appropriation of \$6,000 from the Legislature. Mr. Zachariah Philipps contracted for the sum of \$6,000 to furnish material and finish the building according to the plans of the professors. The observatory was not included in this estimate, for it was an unusual piece of work here and had for the time to be left out. Later Mr. Philipps stated that for \$1,780 he would remove and reerect the library shelves, erect the observatory, fit up the laboratory and apparatus room, and complete such other interior work as was not included in the original contract. In order to meet this additional expense the Legislature was asked to give \$2,000, all of which was expended on the building before it was completed. This building, which was finished in the early part of 1817, stood on the site of Legare College. In 1840 the library was moved into the present building, and eight years later Legare College was erected, constructed in part from the material in the older building. During the period from 1840 to 1848 it continued to house the departments of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

#### MAXCY MONUMENT.

This monument was unveiled in 1827 by the Clariosophic Society in honor of Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, the first president of the South Carolina College. It was designed by Robert Mills. [See chapter on the societies.]

## THE WALL.

As early as November, 1807, the trustees thought that the erection of a wall around the college buildings would be a great aid to the faculty in preserving good order and decorum among the students. At the June meeting of 1808 the governor was requested to represent to the Legislature the need of this wall. The board ordered that the ground to be enclosed should be accurately measured and estimates made for a brick wall nine feet high. There is no further mention of a wall till 1835, nor is there any notice of the putting up of the board fences which preceded the wall. In December, 1835, the committee on college repairs reported that, "the air of dilapidation and decay which the ragged wooden fences about the colleges always presented induced the committee to make contracts for a brick wall to surround the whole college premises of about six feet nine inches in height and of such thickness as would insure durability. This wall is in progress but is not completed." The cost of the wall is nowhere given.

During the suspension of college exercises on account of the War Between the States the wall was severely damaged. Mr. Orchard, bursar and marshal, reported in January, 1866, that the southern portion of the wall around the colleges was much broken down; large openings had been made in it, through which horses and wagons were continually passing, so that the gardens and yards of the professors had become thoroughfares.

In 1883 President McByrde had the wall lowered in front of the campus on Sumter street. The gate in this front or western wall was in the center of the campus. At the beginning of Dr. Woodward's administration it was closed and the openings on the sides made as they now are. A porter's lodge was once recommended; but it was never built. In 1909 openings were made in the eastern wall, in order to carry the roads on the sides of the campus through to Bull street.

## THIRD PROFESSOR'S HOUSE.

The Legislature of 1835 appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of two new houses for professors. With this sum the double tenement house now occupied by Professors A. C. Moore and E. M. Rucker was erected; an extra amount was required for fences and outhouses. Mr. Wade, the contractor, had the building completed by the end of 1836.

In the eastern tenement of this house have lived: Professor Elliott (afterward Bishop Elliott), 1836; Professor Thornwell, 1840; Professor Brumby, 1851; Professor Joseph LeConte, 1856; Professor Faber, 1870; Richard T. Greener, 1873; Dr. Louis Wood, 1879; Hon. William Stoney, 1880; Professor R. Means Davis, 1882; Professor A. C. Moore, 1904. The other side has been occupied by: Professor Lieber, 1836; Professor R. W. Barnwell (nephew of Hon. R. W. Barnwell), 1856—mother and sisters continued to live here after his death in 1863; Hon. R. W. Barnwell, 1866; Professor William Main, 1873; General M. L. Bonham, 1879; Professor Patton, 1882; Professor Bain, 1898; Professor Gordon B. Moore, 1910; Professor E. Marion Rucker, 1911.

## ELLIOTT AND PINCKNEY COLLEGES.

President Barnwell urged on the board of trustees in December, 1836, the need of more dormitory room: there were then 142 students in the college, although it had been planned to accommodate only 100; many rooms had three students in them, which was not conducive to study. An appropriation of \$25,000 was secured. The building committee found that the least for which they could have two dormitories built was \$26,000, which was the bid of Messrs. Wade and Davis. The extra \$1,000 was obtained from unexpended moneys in the college treasury. According to the contract one of the tenements was to be completed by December 1, 1837, the other by March 1, 1838. The former was finished and turned over for the occupation of students by October 1, 1837, and at the regular December meeting of the board it was stated that the other would be ready for

use by the specified time. These new dormitories were known as "New South Building" and "New North Building," or "New South" and "New North" until 1848, when the present names of Elliott and Pinckney Colleges were given them. Room No. 1 of W. Elliott was occupied as an office by the state treasurer from November, 1865, to midsummer, 1866.

#### THE LIBRARY.

[See chapter on The Library.]

#### HARPER AND LEGARE COLLEGES.

During the presidency of Hon. William C. Preston the number of students reached its maximum in ante-bellum days. In May, 1847, the professors were instructed to rent rooms in town for such students as could not be accommodated on the campus. A grant of \$20,000 was secured from the Legislature to put up two new college buildings and remove the steward's house to the rear and south of the college buildings. President Preston reported in May, 1848, that the committee had contracted for two buildings, one connected with the old laboratory—Legare College—the other on the site of the Steward's Hall—Harper College—to be completed by October. They were meant to hold sixty students. The report of Dr. R. W. Gibbes for the building committee made in November shows that J. N. Scofield was the contractor, and that the cost was \$20,543.82.

In the center buildings of the two new colleges on the top floors were halls for the literary societies. An extra thousand dollars was spent in the fitting up of these. The Clariosophic Society moved into Legare College from its old home in Rutledge; the Euphradian Society, whose old quarters were in DeSaussure, occupied the uppermost floor of Harper College.

The Confederate government used these colleges as hospitals. When the Northern troops took possession of them in May, 1865, Legare and Pinckney were filled with refugees, twelve families occupying them in January, 1866. A large

part of Legare College was used for a time by the Federals prior to December 6, 1865. The marshal and bursar, Mr. W. H. Orchard, found that it was necessary to order the refugee families to move out by July 1, 1866. Four rooms in the center of Harper were used by the Federals as a military prison.

#### THE OBSERVATORY.

The first observatory stood in the garden of the house now occupied by Professor Colcock. It was erected in 1817 by Mr. Philipps, the cost not being given. It had a good astronomical circle; but there was such meager equipment that visitors were not often shown the interior. Mills' Statistics speak of it as octagonal in form.

Professor Williams, who filled the chair of mathematics in 1850, was given in that year the sum of \$1,200 for the purchase of a seven-inch telescope, and at the same time the board set aside \$1,300 for the erection of an observatory, the dimensions of which were to be eighteen by twenty feet; the height from the ground to the dome eighteen feet; and the diameter of the dome twelve feet. The executive committee selected a site for the observatory in the rear of DeSaussure College. Two hundred dollars more were appropriated for the building in May, 1851, and apparently a second \$200 were given in the following December. The observatory was to have been completed by October 1, 1851; but although the telescope had arrived on time, the track on which the dome revolved and which had to be made in Massachusetts had not come by the end of the year. However, in his report for May, 1852, Professor Williams was pleased to say that the observatory had been completed, and that the seniors had been enjoying the study of the heavens.

The telescope and the observatory suffered great injury during the war of '61. Professor John LeConte, who was to teach astronomy in the new University, obtained promise of a small sum from the board to put them in working order; but he had to report in November, 1867, that the telescope had been stolen, and no doubt the thieves had broken it up

for old brass; the doors and windows of the observatory were broken, and the building was otherwise defaced.

In 1884 the observatory was turned over to the students as a fraternity hall on condition that they put it in good repair. They kept possession until fraternities were abolished by law in 1897. During the sessions of 1900-1902 it was used for the practice school of the pedagogical department. Golfers stored their clubs in it for a few years. In the spring of 1909 it was fitted up as an office for Professor W. H. Hand; the inspector of the rural schools, Professor W. K. Tate, was given quarters here.

#### GYMNASIUM.

Governor R. Y. Hayne moved December 8, 1835, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the expediency of building a small and convenient church in the vicinity of the college buildings or on the college square for stated performance of divine worship by the professor of sacred literature and evidences of Christianity. The motion being carried in the affirmative, the committee was appointed with instructions to report at the next June meeting. Here the matter ended.

Professor Francis Lieber, who was acting president at the close of the year 1851, suggested in his report the advisability of erecting a new chapel, or of remodeling the old one. The Legislature granted at that time \$10,000 for a new chapel. In those days the income from fees was so great that the board could often lay by a considerable sum. President Thornwell thought at the time of his report in the May following that in two or three years at the rate they were then saving there would be \$20,000, or \$24,000, on hand, the \$10,000 appropriated being counted in, and that this would build the chapel. He also laid before the board plans that had been prepared by Mr. Jacob Graves, a local architect. Messrs. J. S. Preston, J. H. Adams, R. W. Gibbes, D. L. Wardlaw, J. J. Evans, and John Buchanan were appointed as the committee to select the site and to erect the building. These gentlemen reported at the next meeting

that, the town council having agreed, the chapel would be built in the center of Sumter street; that the plans of Mr. J. Graves would be followed; that a contract for the sum of \$23,480 had been made with Troy and Wade, with October 1, 1853, as the date on or before which the building should be completed; that the foundations had been laid, and work was progressing as fast as could be desired. The board decided that the new chapel should be known as College Hall.

The progress on the work was so slow that in May, 1853, the contractors were informed that they must complete the building by the 1st of October according to contract, else the board would finish it themselves and hold them liable for the difference. In December the trustees were informed that it would take a year to complete College Hall. At the May meeting of 1854 they ordered that Messrs. Troy and Wade be informed that it must be ready in time for the commencement exercises in December, even if more hands had to be put on it. They also directed that the earth should be raised two feet in front of it, and that the plans should be so altered as to allow the extension of granite steps across the whole front. When the board met in November, it had before it the report of the architect. He stated that Messrs. Troy and Wade had become cramped for means and were unable to carry out their contract, and in his opinion the cost of the completed Hall would be \$31,299. These figures the building committee thought should be changed to \$34,265. Mr. Waring, the architect said, had done the plastering and rough coating. The trustees directed that the chapel should be protected by an iron fence. The end of the work was in sight.

The building committee having been discharged, Governor Adams was appointed sole committee and directed to give notice to the sureties of Messrs. Troy and Wade that they would be required to finish the building; if necessary, he would hire other persons at the sureties' expense.

College Hall was used by permission of the contractors for the exercises in celebration of the semi-centennial of the

South Carolina College. The glass for the windows had not yet arrived.

Governor Adams reported at the May, 1855, meeting of the board that Troy and Wade had given up the contract, unable to comply with its requirements, and their sureties, Maybin and Howell, had completed the work. Part of the work he regarded as very defective. "On the day of the great fire in the woods" a gale of wind carried off part of the tin roof, and a hard rain coming up later, the plastering inside looked as if the rain had come through a sieve roof. Mr. Graves had had the seams of the roof soldered and three coats of "Blake's metallic paint" applied; but the governor wished the virtue of this particular paint and of the three hundred pounds of solder to be tried by a heavy rain. Governor Adams acknowledged his indebtedness for advice and help to Hon. W. F. DeSaussure. The granite steps across the front had been constructed by Riley and Carrison.

Governor Adams was entitled to the everlasting thanks of the trustees for the public spirit with which he had helped them out of their difficulty. According to the architect's calculation, November 28, 1855, the cost of the new chapel had been \$34,764.64; but the report of the building committee a few days later made the cost to have been \$29,482.62. President Thornwell preached in the new chapel on April 22, 1855, although it was not quite finished; but permission had been secured from the contractors to use it for all purposes except morning and evening prayers. He reported on it that it was badly adapted for the transmission of sound. The building committee also stated in the report referred to above that the College Hall was entirely unsatisfactory, not elegant, not well built; that ordinary speaking could not be heard from the stage, owing not to an echo but to a general confusion of noises when the hall was filled with an unquiet audience. Mr. Graves thought carpeting the floor and ceiling the basement and stuffing the space between the ceiling and the floor with hair, moss, or something similar would remedy the defect. For several years experiments were made at considerable cost in this and in

other ways; but the hearing qualities could never be bettered. A storm took off part of the roof the year after the building was completed. College Hall was never used as a chapel.

In 1859 the Legislature gave the college the iron fence that had been around the old State House. It was set up around College Hall; but it suffered so greatly during the war that part of it was sold in 1866, since it could no longer protect the hall, and the rest of it was thrown away as useless.

The basement of this building was fitted up in 1860 as a public examination hall. On August 25, 1863, College Hall was impressed for hospital purposes. It contained 300 beds. When the United States military authorities took possession of the college buildings in May, 1865, the new chapel was used by them. The extra session of the Legislature that convened October 25, 1865, met in this building, the House in the main hall, the Senate in the basement. "The House of Representatives had to leave their room, the auditorium, because of the imperfect hearing within it. The reverberation of all sounds was so great within it that the speaker could not determine from what part of the chamber the voice came when a member addressed him, unless said member beat the air vigorously while he called the speaker." A resolution was passed by both branches that the place for holding the sessions of the House should be changed to the Clariosophic Hall, and the Senate should meet in the classroom of Dr. John LeConte immediately below; but the library was substituted for the classroom.

The adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina secured permission from the board in 1870 to use College Hall as an arsenal and armory, for which purpose it was used until 1887.

In 1885 the executive committee was asked to find out the amount for which the outside chapel could be sold, and what would be the cost of erecting a new chapel inside the inclosure. The committee's report is not recorded; but the trustees decided to introduce a bill in the Legislature to be

given the power to sell it. Nothing further was done. President McBryde reported to the board in May, 1888: "The repairs to the large chapel on Sumter street are approaching completion. The building has been strictly renovated within and without. As now arranged, it contains twenty-eight rooms, seven on basement floor for mechanical department, ten on second floor for department of agricultural chemistry, biology, physiology and hygiene (including microscopist and bacteriologist of station) and physics, and eleven on third floor for chemical department and director, chemist, assistant chemists and photographer of the experiment station. The repairs, including supplying the building with water and gas, will cost about \$4,000."

The lower floor was fitted up for a gymnasium during the session of 1892-1893. Since the completion of LeConte College the interior above the first floor has been torn out, and the whole has been turned into a gymnasium.

#### MARSHAL'S HOUSE.

In 1839 the marshal received \$150 in lieu of house rent. A house was purchased for him apparently in the following year.

At the first meeting of the trustees in December, 1857, on motion of Dr. Thornwell, who had been elected a member of the board after his resignation from the presidency, the executive committee was instructed to inquire into the cost of a house for the marshal. In accordance with the committee's report, the board a few days later appropriated from the funds at its command \$2,100 for the erection of a neat and commodious cottage for the marshal. Power was given the executive committee to sell the house and lot occupied by the marshal for not less than \$2,000. It was sold for less, but the price was not given. Mr. Clark Waring was the contractor for the erection of this house, which stands on the corner of College and Sumter streets and is now occupied by Professor L. T. Baker. It was completed in 1858. Federal officers occupied it immediately after the war. Judge (then Professor) A. C. Haskell lived here during the session of

1867-1868. R. Vampill, professor of modern languages, was in it in 1874. Robert S. Morrison, marshal from 1881 to 1895, occupied it till he was succeeded by Professor F. C. Woodward in 1890. Professor Woodward was followed by Professor Patterson Wardlaw in 1897, who moved in 1908 into the building in the rear of this house. Professor Baker has made his home in it since 1908.

#### PROFESSOR'S HOUSE IN REAR OF LIBRARY.

An appropriation of \$6,000 was made by the trustees from the funds in their possession November 24, 1858, for a house for one professor to be located back of the library. A year later Dr. John LeConte and Hon. William DeSaussure were appointed to oversee the work. Robert W. Johnson secured the contract for \$6,200, the \$200 of which Dr. LeConte said he would pay rather than see the contract fall through. This, however, the board did not allow him to pay. The building was to be delivered to the college authorities by October 1, 1860. Dormer windows were added, gas was introduced, and servants' quarters, carriage house, and fences were built. When the final cost was reckoned up, it was found to be \$9,943.50. War coming on, the contractor failed to get \$3,147 due him, as was reported November 29, 1861. This was to be paid as soon as the funds were in hand. After the close of the war Mr. Johnson endeavored to obtain what was due him; but the trustees had no funds of their own and had to refer him to the Legislature, which refused to allow the claim.

After Dr. LeConte went to California in 1869, Dr. Talley lived here till 1873; one of the professors named Roberts occupied this residence during radical control; Hon. R. W. Barnwell moved into it in 1877; his daughter, Miss Eliza W. Barnwell, occupied it as librarian after his death in 1882; she was succeeded by her brother, John G. Barnwell, for 1887 and 1888; Dr. J. W. Flinn then made his home here till 1905, when Dr. G. B. Moore came to live in it. It became Flinn Hall in 1910.

## INFIRMARY.

The executive committee was asked in December, 1887, to submit plans for an infirmary. On the 7th of November of the following year it was approaching completion. No record as to architect, contractor, or the cost is preserved. This building was erected in the center of the block on the south side of College street between Sumter and Main streets. In 1907 Mrs. Ann Jeter gave the University \$15,000, to which she later added \$500, for a new infirmary to be known as the Wallace Thomson Memorial Infirmary. This was completed by the opening of the session of 1908. The architect was Mr. Gadsden Shand, and the contractors were T. S. Berfoot and Son. It is located at the southwest corner of Green and Bull streets. The old infirmary was remodeled into a dwelling and is at present occupied by Professor Wardlaw.

## GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC FIELD.

In 1836 Major Pencic was engaged to teach fencing to the students. An alumnus of the class of 1840 remembered the corner back of the library as the gymnasium in his day. This was an open air gymnasium, consisting of swings, swinging rings, bar, parallel bars, "volador," and a "flying jinney." Later the gymnasium was moved to the open space south of Rutledge and beyond Green street. During the session of 1892-1893 the lower floor of the building known as Science Hall was turned into a gymnasium under the direction of Professor Bagby. The whole building was turned into the gymnasium in 1911.

The present athletic field, Davis Field, was enclosed with a fence in 1898 at a cost of \$600, half of which was paid by the students and their friends, half by the board of trustees.

## NEW HOUSES FOR PROFESSORS.

In 1907 the Legislature granted the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of three new houses for professors. They were completed before the end of the year. Messrs. Shand and

Lafaye were the architects; the contractors were Messrs. Grandy and Jordan. These houses are located on the west side of Sumter street between College and Green streets. Professor Snowden occupies the house at the corner of Green street; next to him is Professor Twitchell, the house now occupied by Professor A. C. Carson; the third house is the home of Professor Hand.

#### R. MEANS DAVIS COLLEGE.

The sum of \$30,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1908 for a new building on the grounds of the University of South Carolina, which the trustees decided should be devoted to lecture rooms. This was the first building to be planned and supervised by the University architect. It is located on Gibbes' Green east of the wall and was built by the King Lumber Company of Charlottesville, Va., who had their contract completed and the work accepted at the beginning of the summer of 1909. The first floor has been assigned to the departments of mathematics and engineering, history and political economy, and modern languages (one room); the departments of English and ancient and modern languages have been located on the second floor. The building has been named R. Means Davis College in honor of the late Professor R. Means Davis. The formal opening of Davis College took place on Founders' Day, 1910.

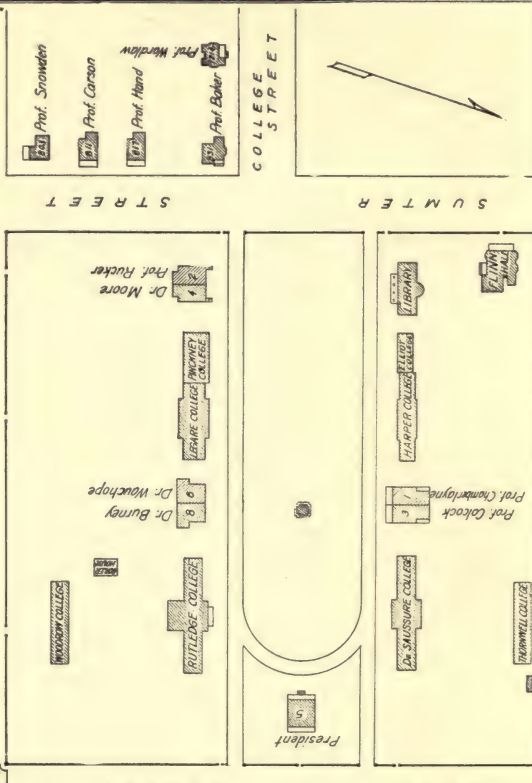
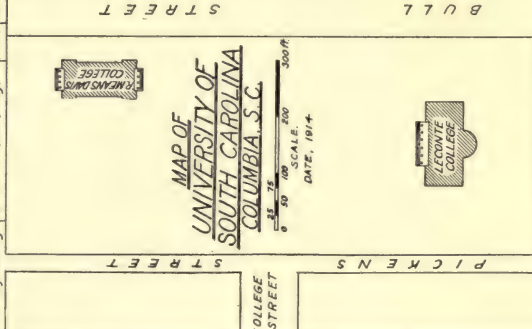
#### LECONTE COLLEGE.

The Legislature of 1909 gave \$20,000, with the understanding that a like sum was to be given in 1910, for a building to contain the departments of biology, geology, and chemistry. This college faces Davis College in line with the northern range of buildings.

Mr. George Waring was the contractor. The departments of physics and engineering and philosophy have been temporarily housed in this building. On the ground floor rooms have been given to the laboratory of the State Board of

# DIRECTORY OF DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENTS	OFFICES	NUMBER
President's Office	Basement of President's House	939 939
Dean's Office	Basement of President's House	939 1139J
Treasurer's Office	Basement of President's House	939
Marshall's Office	No 5 Legare College	937 2713J
Chapel	Hartledge College	244J 466J
Chemistry	No 315 Le Conte College	869J
Education	No 5 De Saussure College	383
Mathematics	No 10 Davis College	466W
English	No 304 Le Conte College	1067 J
Biology	No 9 Davis College	941 1263J
History	No. Legare College	3565-J
Law	No 15 Le Conte College	2414J 1993J
Modern Languages	No 19 Davis College	2971J
Ancient Languages	No 20 Davis College	1827J
Economics	No 1 Davis College	1100J
Psychology & Philosophy	No 302 Le Conte College	3000J
Geology	No 205 Le Conte College	2414J 2652J
Civil Engineering		





Health, as also to the entomologist of the general government and to the State department of agriculture.

#### FLINN HALL.

The house long occupied by Dr. J. William Flinn was, after the removal of Professor Gordon B. Moore in 1910, fitted out for a social center for the campus. Around it centers the activities of the student body. It is in charge of the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. As Dr. Flinn's home had meant so much socially in the life of the campus, it was fitting that his name should be commemorated in the hall that was to become the home of the campus. Mrs. Flinn has bequeathed a sum to be spent on the equipment of Flinn Hall.

#### CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

A central heating plant was begun at the southeastern corner of the grounds, but was moved in 1913 to the rear of Rutledge and was so far completed as to furnish heat for Davis College and Woodrow dormitory.

#### THORNWELL AND WOODROW COLLEGES.

An appropriation of \$25,000 was secured in 1912 and the same sum in 1913 for dormitories. The one in the rear of DeSaussure College was ready for occupancy by the end of 1912; it was named Thornwell in honor of the great alumnus and president, James H. Thornwell. Woodrow, named for the late President James Woodrow, in the rear of Rutledge and facing Green street, was opened to students by the 1st of December, 1913.\*

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\*The building committee, the president being advisory member, consists of Messrs. James Q. Davis, August Kohn and David R. Coker, members of the board of trustees.

## CHAPTER XV.

## THE CURRICULUM.

The first regulation adopted by the board of trustees in regard to the course of study in the new South Carolina College was the division of the student body into four classes, freshman, sophomore, junior and senior, which continued without change as long as the old College existed. When the University of South Carolina opened its doors, January 10, 1866, it was with two classes, junior and senior, following the University of Virginia. The South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics, which came into existence in 1880 and lived for two years, had a three year course of intermediate, junior and senior classes. The four years returned with the South Carolina College in 1882 and have remained, except that for a brief period after the formation of the present University in 1906 they were dropped in the official division of the students: the men were in this period known as "first", "second", "third", or "fourth" year men.

During the existence of the South Carolina College only one course was laid down, which all the students were required to follow. However, while Dr. Maxcy was president, the laws permitted "persons wishing to acquire all the other branches of education taught in the College, excepting Latin and Greek, or either of them", to join "either of the three upper classes"; but such persons were entitled to receive only a certificate at the end of the senior year. A note of the faculty of April 19, 1808, records the change of a student, by name Dick, from the "linguist" to the English course. Graham of Virginia was allowed, in 1814, as "not a few" others, to study science with the seniors. After Dr. Maxcy the strict course was adhered to, so that very special notice was made of the permission once given for a student to omit Greek on account of his eyes. The laws granted

attendance on lectures by persons outside the student body at the will of the professor.

The age for entrance was not fixed in the first editions of the bylaws. In 1821 it was placed at fifteen, and youths who were prepared and were not far below the required age could attend classes until they reached fifteen, when they were enrolled as students. The laws of 1836 took off one year. Fourteen remained the age for the next thirty years. The applicant for a higher class than the freshman had to be fifteen, or according to the laws of 1853, of an age above fourteen proportionate to the class he wished to enter. After 1866 no one was allowed to enter below fifteen, except for very special reasons; in 1904, the age limit was raised to sixteen. The laws of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics make no reference to a limiting age.

All applicants for admission to the old South Carolina College stood an examination whether they came from preparatory schools or other institutions. The degrees of other colleges were recognized, so that after the payment of the fees any one who wished to take the master's degree could work for the diploma without examination. The applicants for admission had to be "well acquainted with the preparatory studies necessary to admission into the class to which they aspired." During the 50's no young man was examined for any class who "has not read and carefully *reviewed* all that is required for admission. When the certificate of his teacher does not distinctly state this fact, the applicant will be asked whether or not he has done so, and in all cases in which a negative answer is given, an examination will be refused to the candidate." The certificate that was required related chiefly to moral character and was not necessarily from the teacher. A certificate admitted only to the examination; no one was allowed to enter on the certificate. The students of Mount Zion Academy of Winnsboro prepared by J. H. Hudson, who was one of the most successful of teachers, were permitted as a special mark of consideration to him after his death in the summer of 1857 to stand the examination for entrance in October, although they were preparing to enter in December. Students coming from other colleges

were required to show that they had left those institutions in good standing. Students from Yale, Harvard, or Princeton, mostly natives of the State, as shown by the records of the faculty, never entered higher than their rank at the institution they came from: they were examined in every instance. The announcement of the South Carolina College for the year 1894-95 made known that the faculty was authorized to admit into the freshman class applicants who presented from superintendents or principals of graded schools or other "approved schools" certificates of satisfactory examination on the subjects required for entrance. From that time students have entered more and more on certificate, so that few now enter on examination.

Students who applied for advanced standing satisfied the faculty by examination that they were prepared in all the studies pursued by the preceding classes, or in studies equivalent to them. The secondary schools prepared so well that about the beginning of Dr. Cooper's administration students entered the sophomore class or a higher class, rarely the freshman. Near the close of his term of office Dr. Cooper reported to the board that for ten years there had been no freshman class. The class was dropped in 1831 and restored in 1834. It was always small. In 1843 it numbered two; at the same time there were 49 in the sophomore class. Efforts were made to increase the class by enlarging the entrance requirements. By 1848 the number of freshman was over twenty; it was 34 in 1859, while the sophomore class of this year had 55 on its roll, a smaller proportion than usual. After the South Carolina College closed in 1862 for the war there has not again been such a distribution of students.

The applicant was examined orally in the presence of the whole faculty. The laws of 1853 set the time as 9 o'clock Tuesday morning after commencement in the lecture room of the professor of Mathematics in the second story of the center building of Legare College. According to these laws the examiner noted down his results as "Good, Passable, Deficient, Wholly Deficient." If an applicant was wholly

deficient in a single branch, or deficient in two branches, he was not admitted. Laxness was occasionally charged; but for the most part the requirements were strictly adhered to; the record contains numerous references to deficiencies to be made up and to applicants sent back for further preparation. In the laws of 1848 the opening of the college in October was also a regular time for entrance; but the other published laws give the December date as the only time at which students from the State could enter except for extraordinary reasons. Students from other states had the privilege of entering at any time. With the University in 1866 the session began in October and ended July 1, so that the date for entrance examinations naturally came at the opening in October. Students might enter at the end of any term. Applicants have for many years also had the opportunity of standing entrance examinations in July at the various county seats.

When the South Carolina College was opened in 1805, the candidate for admission was required to "render from Latin into English, Cornelius Nepos and Sallust, Caesar's commentaries and Virgil's Aeneid; to make grammatical Latin of the exercises in Mair's Introduction, and to translate into English any passage from the evangelist St. John in the Greek testament, and give a grammatical analysis of the words, and have a general knowledge of the English grammar, write a good legible hand, spell correctly, and be well acquainted with arithmetic as far as the rule of three." During President Maxcy's administration, 1805-1820, the requirements underwent little change. At the reorganization of the college in 1835 a candidate for admission was required to have "an accurate knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek Grammars, including Prosody; to have studied Morse's, Worcester's or Woodbridge's Geography, and Ancient Geography, and to be well acquainted with Arithmetic including Fractions and the Extraction of Roots; to have read the whole of Sallust; the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, consisting of four against Catiline, *pro lege Manilia*, *pro Archia poeta*, *pro Milone*, and the first

Philippic; Latin Composition or Mair's Introduction; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Cyropaedia, four books, and one book of Homer." There was no change in these requirements until 1848, when algebra was added as far as equations of the first degree, and the last six books of Virgil's Aeneid were dropped. The catalogue of 1853 gives the further change of "the whole of Bourdon's Algebra," and the addition of nine books of Homer's Iliad and six books of Xenophon's Anabasis. The requirements in Greek were cut down in 1858 to two books of the Iliad and two books of the Cyropaedia; but Professor Rivers resisted the change so strongly that in the following year six books of the Iliad and the same number of the Anabasis were required, to which was added Kühner's Greek Exercises, as far as syntax; Jacob's Greek Reader held its own among the requirements.

There were no requirements or examination for entrance to the University in 1866; but after that year applicants under eighteen years of age had to bring a satisfactory certificate of proficiency or stand an examination for certain departments. For students over eighteen there was no requirement or examination during the second year. Until 1873 applicants for the school of history were "expected to have studied *Ancient and Modern Geography*, and will find it much to their advantage to have also studied some elementary work on History." The applicant for Latin had to offer "Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Caesar's Commentaries; Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Virgil's Bucolics, and six books of the Aeneid; Cicero's four orations against Catiline, Pro Lege Manilia, and Pro Archia Poeta"; in Greek he offered "Greek Grammar, including Prosody; Jacob's Greek Reader; Homer's Iliad, three books; Xenophon's Anabasis, six books." It was also recommended that he should read Eschenberg's or Bojesen's Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and Mitchell's Ancient Geography. There were no requirements in English. The school of Mathematics and Civil and Military Engineering demanded of the applicant "Arithmetic in all its branches, including the Extractions of Square and Cube Roots. Algebra,

through equations of the second Degree." A knowledge of the first four books of Geometry was regarded as desirable but not absolutely necessary. The school of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy expected the student to have a knowledge of Algebra and Geometry. For the school of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy, and Geology all that was necessary was a good elementary knowledge of arithmetic and algebra; and acquaintance with physics was recommended. The schools of law and medicine had no entrance requirements.

For admission to the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics applicants were examined on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra through equations of the second degree.

When the South Carolina College came again into existence in 1882, for entrance to mathematics the applicant offered algebra through equations of the second degree. To enter Latin he needed a thorough acquaintance with the grammar and "a portion of Caesar or Virgil with practice in composition." In Greek he presented acquaintance with the grammar, the composition and a portion of Xenophon. "Proper attention" was given to accent. The requirement for entering English is not stated. A knowledge of Modern Geography (Europe and the United States), Ancient Geography (the land bordering on the Mediterranean), Modern History (United States), Ancient History (Greece and Rome, or General History to the death of Augustus). There was a sub-collegiate course with lower requirements by a year for these departments. No student was admitted to this class who was under sixteen if unprepared in more than one study, or under eighteen who was unprepared in more than two studies. The course had to be completed in one year and was not open to special students. This course was found to be unnecessary after 1887. In 1884 the English department required "the usual English branches", including orthography, grammar, and analysis. History at this time asked for general history and geography. Mathematics remained the same. The grammar

and composition remained the same in Greek and Latin; but a definite requirement of four books of Caesar, six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*, and four books of Xenophon's *Anabasis* was made.

The requirements in Mathematics were raised to include three books of Geometry during the life of the University from 1888 to 1891 and after it became again the South Carolina College until 1894, when the Geometry was dropped. These books were restored in 1908. The Latin requirements have continued practically the same, although Cicero's *Catiline orations* are generally offered instead of Virgil. Owing to the inadequacy of the preparation, Caesar and a good training in grammar and composition were for some years accepted. After 1888 the requirements were increased by the addition of a composition on a set theme and a prescribed course in reading, which has varied too much to be here given in detail. The Geography of South Carolina, Modern Geography, the History of South Carolina, and United States History have been since 1888 the admission requirements in history, except that in 1909 English History and later civics have been added. With the opening of the session of 1907 the University began to conform to the "Uniform Entrance Requirements." Each unit of preparatory work is measured by five weekly recitation periods of forty minutes each for thirty-six weeks. The present requirement is eleven units, which must be in English, History and Mathematics to the amount of seven and a half units, with two and a half to be offered from language or science at the will of the applicant.

It has not been necessary since the opening of the University of South Carolina in 1866 for a student to have Greek or Latin for graduation. Courses have been provided in which these languages have not been required.

At the opening of the college in 1805 the students studied Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, Criticism, Logic, Astronomy, Geography, Metaphysics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy and History. French was added in 1807, but was declared a failure and dropped in 1818. It was taught again from 1829 to 1831. George McDuffie, president

of the board of trustees *ex-officio* as governor, 1835-37, vainly tried to have a chair of modern languages established. Professor Perrault taught geology lecturing to the seniors in 1809. Chemistry was introduced in 1811. Mineralogy became a part of the chair of chemistry in 1818. Geology came into the curriculum with Dr. Cooper; Lardner Vanuxem was made professor of Mineralogy and Geology in 1821, and the trustees purchased Dr. Cooper's cabinet of minerals. Beginning with 1824 Dr. Cooper gave lectures in political economy. Oriental and Modern Languages were taught by M. Michaelowitz in 1829-31. A chair of Sacred Literature, later Sacred Literature and Christian Evidences, was created in 1835. At the same time Professor Lieber entered on his duties as professor of History and Political Economy. Lectures on agricultural chemistry were introduced in 1845. Professor Williams taught Mechanical Philosophy after 1846 in connection with Mathematics. A new chair of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy was created for Dr. John LeConte in 1856.

After the college changed into the university the subjects of instruction remained nearly as before with the addition of law and medicine, and modern languages. Professor LaBorde also undertook to give instruction in English Language and Literature in connection with his other work.

The curriculum of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics embraced English Literature; President Miles, who taught this subject, endeavored to include History, Political Economy, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and, "if practicable," Mental and Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity; Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics (pure and applied), Natural Philosophy, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry.

The curriculum of the South Carolina College in 1882 was enlarged by the addition of Ancient Languages, Modern Languages and English, Philosophy and Belles Lettres, History and Political Science, and Agriculture and Horticulture.

The departments in the University of South Carolina,

into which the college was changed in 1888, were Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, English Language and Literature, History and Political Science, Logic and Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Science, Mathematics and Astronomy, Physics and Engineering, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Biology, Hygiene and Bacteriology, Veterinary Science, Pedagogy, Mechanical Engineering, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Law. There was another division into a Graduate Department, a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, a College of Pharmacy, a Normal School, and a Law School, each with its own faculty.

After the University was suppressed in 1891 and the South Carolina College was again organized, the departments of instruction were Ancient Languages, Modern Languages; English Language and Literature and Rhetoric; History, Political Economy, and Civics; Mental and Moral Science; Mathematics; Physics and Astronomy; Chemistry; Biology, Geology, and Mineralogy; Law. Normal courses were added in 1894. Women were admitted in 1894 by act of legislature. A Special Normal Course was added in 1903.

In February, 1906, the present University of South Carolina received its charter. The department of Biology, Mineralogy, and Geology was divided into two full departments, Biology, and Geology and Mineralogy. The department of pedagogics became the department of Education. The school of engineering was founded. Sociology and allied studies were introduced. Economics was made a separate chair. Industrial chemistry was added to the chemical course. Two full professors in Ancient Languages and three in English were created. The State health department was located on the grounds of the University and furnished several courses. All departments were extended.

The various subjects as studied in 1806, 1836 and 1860 will be sufficient to illustrate the changes in the curriculum of the old South Carolina College. They follow:

## LATIN.

1806.	1836.	1860.
Freshman: Virgil (Bucolics and Georgics) Cicero's Orations.	Horace (complete).	Livy, Bk. XXI Horace (except Ars Poetica).
Sophomore: Horace.	Tacitus (Histories, Germania, Agricola). Juvenal (six satires).	{ Tacitus (Germania, Agricola). Select Satires of Juvenal and Persius.
Junior: Cicero De Oratore.	Cicero De Oratore Juvenal (four satires).	Cicero's De Officiis or Lucan's Pharsalia. Horace's Ars Poetica.
Senior: Palladius De Re Rustica.	Select Latin.	Terence's Andria. Plautus's Captivi.

## GREEK.

1806.	1836.	1860.
Freshman: New Testament. Xenophon's Cyropædia.	Xenophon's Anabasis (six bks.) Homer (eleven bks.)	Homer's Illad completed (eighteen bks.).
Sophomore: Homer's Illad.	Homer (ten bks.)	{ Demosthenes's De Corona and selections from historians and orators.
Junior: Longinus's De Sublimitate.	Homer (two bks.) Demosthenes.	Aeschylus, Septem, Sophocles, Oed. Tyr., Euripides, Medea.
Senior: Demosthenes, Select Orations.	Greek Dramatists.	Pindar, Plato, Aristotle (selections).

## MATHEMATICS.

1806.	1836.	1860.
Freshman: Arithmetic.	{ Bourdon's Algebra to equations of 3rd degree, ratio and proportion, infinite series, logarithms, Legendre's plane geom.	{ Rev. of Algebra (in theory of logarithms), Arith., Theoretical (Loomis), Geometry (Loomis).
Sophomore: Vulgar and decimal fractions, Algebra.	{ Legendre's solid geometry.	{ Plane Trig. Conic Sections.
Junior: Geometry, theoretical and practical.	{ Desc. Geom., Conic Sections, Analyt. Geom., Fluxions, Quadrature, Curvature, etc.	{ Spherical Trig. Analytical Geom. (Davies) Lectures on Differential and Integral Calculus.
Senior: Parts of higher Math.	_____	_____

ENGLISH.

1806.	1836.	1860.
Freshman : Eng. Grammar.	Blair's Lectures and Rhetorical exercises.	_____
Sophomore : Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution.	_____	Elocution.
Junior : _____	Elements of Criticism Rhetoric.	Whateley's Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism.
Senior : _____	_____	Criticism and Elocution.

President Maxcy taught Belles Lettres, as did President Preston. The subject was attached to one of the chairs, Logic for the most part.

HISTORY.

1806.	1836.	1860.
Freshman : _____	Tytler's History.	Ancient History.
Sophomore : _____	_____	History of Middle Ages. History of Bible.
Junior : _____	_____	Political Philosophy.
Senior : Millot's Elements of History.	History, Political Economy.	Political Economy, Political Ethics.

By 1838 Professor Lieber had introduced History into the junior and senior classes. In 1847 the sophomores studied History of the Middle Ages; the juniors studied Modern History, this last being changed to Political Philosophy in 1849. History of the Bible, Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, came in for the first time in 1859.

LOGIC.

From the beginning in the junior class.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

From the beginning in the junior year.

METAPHYSICS.

Always in the senior year.

## SACRED LITERATURE AND EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

This course was instituted at the time of the reorganization in 1835 and was given to both the juniors and seniors. In 1858 Professor Barnwell substituted for it in the senior class a study of Butler's Analogy.

## CHEMISTRY.

Professor Perrault lectured the seniors in 1809 on chemistry. The chair of chemistry was established in 1811: the seniors were lectured. The catalogue of 1836 shows that both the juniors and seniors received instruction in this branch, which continued until 1859, when chemistry was placed also among the sophomore studies.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Mineralogy was introduced in 1817 and attached to the chair of chemistry; Geology came in two years later with Dr. Cooper. These subjects were a part of the work of the seniors, never of a lower class.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Studied by juniors. In 1836 it appears as a senior study. Heat, light and electricity, as taught in the library of useful knowledge, became at this time a part of the work of the sophomores, to which galvanism, magnetism and electro-magnetism were later added. Under Professor John LeConte the sophomores received further instruction in this subject. After 1841 Mechanical Philosophy appears in the list of junior studies. Natural Philosophy was studied by the seniors after 1857.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A senior study from 1848 to 1858.

## ASTRONOMY.

At all times a senior study.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Introduced as a junior study in 1847, later placed in the sophomore group. The importance of this study was first insisted on by Professor Thornwell, who found a knowledge of it necessary in his teaching of philosophy.

At the opening of the college in 1805 the faculty as elected consisted of four members, who held the chairs of Belles Lettres, Criticism and Metaphysics (President Maxcy), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, First Professor of Languages, Second Professor of Languages. French was added for a few years. At the close of Dr. Maxcy's administration, in 1820, there were chairs of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, to which Mineralogy was attached, Languages (one chair), Belles Lettres, Criticism and Metaphysics, and Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, five in all.

Under President Cooper there were chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, to which was attached the professorship of Mineralogy and Geology—from 1821 to 1827 this professorship was held by Lardner Vanuxem as a distinct chair; with Robert W. Gibbes as assistant Dr. Cooper conducted the three subjects during the remainder of his term of office—Logic, Elements of Criticism and Philosophy of Language, Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, and Languages. Logic was assigned until 1824 to the professor of Moral Philosophy. There were six chairs for the greater part of Dr. Cooper's administration.

After the reorganization in 1836 the faculty consisted of professors of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy (held by the president); Logic and Belles Lettres; History and Political Economy; Greek and Roman Literature; Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy; Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy; Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity. After Greek and Latin were divided in 1845, there were eight professors.

The faculty of 1860 consisted of the president, who taught History, Political Economy, Political Philosophy and Elocution; and of professors of Logic, Rhetoric and Philosophy of the mind; Roman Literature; Greek Literature; Natural and

Mechanical Philosophy; Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity; Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy; Mathematics and Astronomy.

There were two tutors, one in Mathematics, the other in Languages (or Classics) from 1807 to 1844, in which year the position was abolished. French was taught by a tutor from 1807 to 1818.

In the University that was opened in 1866 the student could choose any subject he wished, provided he took at least three subjects. He was given a diploma or certificate when he finished a subject or school. If he wished to take the A. B. degree he must graduate in any two of the literary schools of the University and in any two of the scientific schools, making in addition distinction in the intermediate and final examinations in the junior class of any two of the remaining schools. The students entered for the most part into the schools of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, History and Political Economy, and Rhetoric and English Language and Literature. There were two classes, juniors and seniors, so that a school could be completed in two years.

In the school of History, Political Philosophy and Political Economy the juniors studied Ancient and Modern History; the seniors devoted their time to Political Philosophy and Political Economy.

Students in the school of Ancient Languages and Literature took in junior Latin Prose Composition, Livy Bk. XXI, Horace except *Ars Poetica*, Tacitus' Germany and *Agricola*, Select Satires of Juvenal; in senior Latin, Prose Composition, Selections from Cicero's Philosophical Treatises, Horace's *Ars Poetica*, a drama of Plautus, a drama of Terence. The junior in Greek had Exercises in Greek Syntax, ten books of Homer's *Iliad*, Selections from Herodotus and Thucydides, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, Demosthenes' *De Corona*; in Senior Greek the course consisted of Composition, Selections from Plato's Dialogues, a drama of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, a play of Aristophanes, and Selections from the Lyric Poets. In all the classes private collateral reading was assigned.

Where the course of the school of Modern Languages and Literature is given in the catalogues the first year contained French and German, the second year only French. Pujol's French Course was used in both years, with the addition of Ploetz' *Manuel de la Litterature Française* in the senior. The German students were taught only Otto's German Grammar and Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*.

Professor LaBorde gave instruction to his juniors in the school of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, and English Language and Literature the History and Philosophy of the English Language, Rhetoric, Verbal Criticism and Composition; to his seniors he gave Outline of English Literature and Notices of Distinguished Authors, with criticism of their works. Argument, or Conviction and Persuasion, as given in Whately's Rhetoric, formed a part of the senior course.

The school of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity offered juniors a course in Logic and Mental Philosophy (begun), seniors Mental Philosophy (finished), Moral Philosophy, Butler's Analogy and lectures on recent forms of scepticism.

Those who took the course of study in the school of Mathematics, and Civil and Military Engineering and Construction received instruction in the junior class in Algebra (completed), Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying and the use of instruments; in the senior class, Descriptive Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, and Mathematical Drawing. The course of the class in Engineering embraced Civil Engineering, Architecture, Stone Cutting, Engineering Drawing, Military Engineering.

The work of the school of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy was divided into three classes, two in Natural and Mechanical Philosophy extending through the junior and senior years, and one in Astronomy.

In the school of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology there were three classes, two, junior and senior, in Chemistry and Pharmacy, the latter being studied in connection with the Chemistry—Agricultural Chemistry was taught

in the senior year. Mineralogy and Geology were given in a course of lectures extending over one year.

There were eight professors in the Academic Schools.

The course of study in the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics was:

#### First Year.

English, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Declamation, Algebra, Geometry.

#### Second Year.

Logic, Political Economy, Declamation, Mineralogy, Botany, Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows, Surveying, Inorganic Chemistry.

#### Third Year.

Mental Philosophy, English Literature and Language, Zoology, Geology, General Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Applied Mathematics, Organic Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, both qualitative and quantitative.

Four professors, including the president, made up the faculty.

There were Regular, Special and Elective Courses in the South Carolina College that opened its doors in 1882; in the following year Post-Graduate and Professional Courses were added. Every student was required to select one of the Regular or Special courses, unless for exceptional reasons an elective course was allowed by the faculty. The Regular Courses were divided into two principal groups, Literary and Scientific, these again being subdivided. The Science Courses were a "Course in General Science", a "Course of Mechanics and Engineering," a "Course of Agriculture and Chemistry." In all the first two years were the same. The studies of the first year were 1st Mathematics, Rural Economy, 1st History, 1st French, 1st English; of the second year, 2nd Math., Surveying, Physics, 1st Chemistry, 2nd French, 2nd English. The third year of the "Course of Gen-

eral Science" consisted of 3rd Mathematics, Mechanics, Zoology and Physiology (one term each), 2nd Chemistry, Botany, 1st German. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing appear in the place of Zoology, and Botany is given for one term, in the "Course of Mechanics and Engineering"; otherwise the third year was the same in the two courses. The third year of the "Course of Agriculture and Chemistry" differed in the substitution of qualitative Analysis for 3rd Math. The fourth year of the "Course of General Science" consisted of Astronomy and Geology (each one term), Mineralogy, Political Economy, English Literature, 1st Moral Philosophy, 2nd German. The same year of the "Course of Mechanics and Engineering" consisted of Civil Engineering, Drawing, Field Work, Astronomy and Geology (each one term), Mineralogy, 2nd German. In this year of the "Course of Agriculture and Chemistry" the subjects were Agricultural Chemistry, Quantitative Analysis, Astronomy and Geology (each one term), Mineralogy, Political Economy, 2nd German.

The Literature Courses were two: 1. Course of Classical Literature, of which the first year contained the following studies: 1st Latin (Odes and Epodes of Horace, Sallust's Catiline, Cicero's Orations), 1st Greek (Selections from Iliad or Odyssey, Xenophon's Anabasis, Herodotus), 1st French (Joynes-Otto Introductory French Lessons and Reader), 1st History (ancient and modern), 1st Mathematics (Algebra and six books of Geometry); the second year, 2nd Latin (Horace's Satires and Epistles, Ovid, Agricola of Tacitus), 2nd Greek (Plato, Xenophon, Demosthenes), 1st German (Joynes-Otto Introductory German Lessons and Reader), 2nd English (English Language), 2nd Mathematics (Plane and Spherical Trig., Conic Sections); Physics; the third year, 3rd Latin (Livy, Juvenal, Cicero's ethical or philosophical works), 3rd Greek (Aristophanes' Clouds, Thucydides, Pindar), 2nd History (Epochs, Modern Civilization, Constitutional History), 1st Moral Philosophy, (Logic), 1st Chemistry (Inorganic), Botany and Physiology (each one term); the fourth year, 4th Latin (two plays of Terence—one

term), 4th Greek (Pindar and New Testament—one term), English Literature, Psychology, Constitutional Law and Ethics (each one term), Political Economy, Astronomy and Geology (each one term). 2. Course of Latin and Modern Literature: the first year substitutes 1st English (Grammar) for 1st Greek in the preceding course; the second differs in having 2nd French for 2nd Greek; the third has 2nd German for 3rd Greek; the fourth substitutes 3rd German (Historical Grammar and Etymology, by lectures, selected readings) and 3rd French (Historical Grammar and Etymology, by lectures, selected readings) for the Latin and Greek.

The Special Courses extended over two years; the student who completed any one of them received a certificate. The courses were: 1. Shorter Course of English Studies, the first year of which consisted of 1st Eng., 1st Hist., 1st Math., Inorganic Chemistry, Agriculture; the second year, 2nd Eng., Eng. Lit., 2nd Hist., Polit. Econ., Physics, Botany and Physiology (each one term). 2. Shorter Course of Science, having in its first year 1st Math., Inorganic Chem., Botany, Agriculture, 1st Eng., in the second year, 2nd Mat., Surveying, Desc. Geom., Drawing, Physics, Zoology and Physiology (each one term). 3. Shorter Course of Agriculture, its first year being Agriculture, Inorganic Chem., 1st Math., 1st Eng., 1st Fr. or Ger.; its second year, Agricul. Chem., Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Botany, Zoology and Physiology (each one term), Surveying. 4. Shorter Course for Teachers. First Year.—1st Latin; 1st Greek or 1st French; 1st Eng.; 1st Math.; 1st Hist.; Physical Geog. Second Year.—2nd Lat.; 2nd Greek or 1st Ger.; 2nd Eng.; Eng. Lit. and Methods of Teaching (each one term); 2nd Math.; Physics. 5. Shorter Course Preparatory for Medicine and Pharmacy. First Year.—1st Lat. or 1st French; Inorganic Chem.; Botany; 1st Math.; 1st Eng. Second Year.—2nd Lat. or 1st Ger.; Organic Chem. and Pharmacy; Pharmaceutical and Chemical Analysis; Zoology and Physiology (each one term); Physics. These courses were co-ordinated with the others so that if a student after taking one of them

should wish to pursue his studies and take a degree, he could do so.

Post-graduate courses were offered, which will be taken up later.

The professional courses led to the degrees of Civil Engineering (C. E.), Mining Engineering (M. E.), and Bachelor of Laws. The Civil Engineering course required, in addition to all the subjects prescribed in the course of Mechanics and Engineering, a course of not less than one year, including technical and applied work in Mathematics, Mechanics, Engineering, Drawing and Construction, and Analytical Chemistry (Qualitative). A similar additional requirement was made in the Mining Engineer course of Analytical Chemistry (Qualitative and Quantitative), Mineralogy and Geology, Applied Mathematics, Mechanics and Drawing. The course in law will be given in the chapter on the law school.

There were eight chairs, including the president but not the professor of law.

The University of South Carolina, 1888-1891, was organized into a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, a College of Pharmacy, a Normal School, and a Law School. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts offered six regular four year courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.), four two year Special Courses for Certificates, and Elective Courses. The regular four year courses were "General Science," "Civil Engineering," "Mechanical Engineering," "Agriculture," "Chemistry," "Natural History." The Special Courses were "General Science," "Applied Science," "Agriculture," "Business." Four regular four year courses were offered by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences: Classical, Latin and Modern Languages, English Literature, History and Philosophy. In the second year of the existence of the University they were diminished to three by omitting Philosophy and combining History with English. Elective courses were also given. The College of Pharmacy offered a course of two years for the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy

(Ph. G.), and a special two year course for a certificate preparatory for medicine and pharmacy. To receive the degree in pharmacy the candidate had to be twenty-one years of age and present a certificate that he had had two years of experience in a drug store in addition to that acquired in the course. A student of the Normal School could pursue a one year's course leading to the degree of Licentiate of Instruction (L. I.), which was a professional course, or, if not prepared for this, he could take a two years' special course preparatory to the study of pedagogy.

The regular courses differed little from the courses described above in the college. When it was largest, the faculty had 17 full professors, including the president, but not the professor of law, and 10 subordinate instructors.

The University became the College in 1891. The professorships of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry had been discontinued in 1890. The new College of South Carolina had during the first year of its existence the courses for the A. B. and the B. S. degrees the same as under the university charter. Essays were added in the senior years, and a few hours of elective were permitted in the junior and senior classes. The following year they were contracted into the Classical and the Literary leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Scientific learning to the Bachelor of Science degree. Normal courses of two years with certificate of qualification to teach in the Grammar schools, of three years for the Licentiate of Instruction (L. I.) and of four years for the Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) were added in 1893; but the courses did not go into effect until the fall of 1894, when the professor of pedagogy was elected. Four courses were at this time provided leading to the A. B. degree, Classical and three Literary, and for the B. S. degree, General Science, Chemical, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Students might take special courses of any length and receive a formal certificate that he had completed certain work. In 1898 the courses for the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees were cut down to one each, with alternatives and electives, except that for the engineering students addi-

tional and special work was required. The following year brought further changes: the courses for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were so arranged that the first two years remained the same for all who sought this degree, except that alternatives in language were allowed; in the third year there was a division into four courses, Classical, Latin-Science Latin-Literature, Modern-Literature; the fourth year consisted of Ethics, Political Science, Astronomy, Essays, and six hours elective. In the junior year the same number of elective hours was allowed. There was a similar arrangement in regard to the first two years of the Bachelor of Science course; the division in the third year was into Mathematical-Physical and Chemical-Biological. The requirements in regard to the Civil and Engineering courses remained as before. A Special Normal Course was added in 1903. Logic and Psychology were required in the third year of all courses by regulation of the board of trustees in 1904. Spring courses for teachers lasting about six weeks, from the last of March until the middle of May, were introduced in 1900 and attracted students for several years; but the summer schools made them unnecessary, so that they were not largely attended after 1904; in 1908 all mention of them was omitted from the catalogue. Another working over of the course was made in 1907: Three schools now appear, School of Art, School of Science, and Teacher's School. In the first, which led to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, there were four courses named as before; the old courses were also kept in the School of Science; in the Teacher's School there were two courses leading, the one to the L. I. degree, the other to the A. B. degree. The term was now made the basis of the measure of work. The courses differed but little from the former except that greater election was granted. An arrangement of the courses of study in groups came into use in 1909, the old names being employed for the groups, although the courses were the same. In the School of Arts a new course Commerce and Finance appears. The following year brings another school, that of Engineering with its special courses for Civil and Electrical Engineering leading

to the degree of Bachelor of Science; graduate work was added for those who wished to go on to the degree of Civil Engineering (C. E.) and of Electrical Engineering (E. E.). This school also offered a course on Road Construction. The catalogue of 1910-11 offered a course for those who desired to enter social or religious life and a Course Leading to Mining Engineering. Spanish was made a substitute for French in all courses where the latter language was required. Shorter courses of two years in English and Scientific Studies, in Commerce and Finance, in Road Building, Preparatory to Medicine or Pharmacy and Preparatory to Law were introduced in 1912 modelled on the shorter courses of a quarter of a century before. A larger latitude of selection was allowed in a revision of all the courses, except in Commerce and Finance, Social and Religious, and Education, in which complete courses were planned.

The courses of study offered in the School of Arts and Science were arranged in the following groups:

GROUP I.	GROUP II.	GROUP III.
Ancient Languages	History	Mathematics and
Modern Languages	Economics	Astronomy
English	Philosophy	Physics
	Education	Chemistry
		Biology
		Geology and
		Mineralogy

1. For the degree of A. B. or B. S. the candidate must submit 142 credits, to be distributed as follows:

a. At least 24 credits must be taken in at least two departments from each of the three groups.

b. At least 36 additional credits must be taken in one of the groups.

c. Thirty credits may be selected freely in the three groups.

d. Four credits must be offered in Gymnasium.

2. The above credits must include the following, which are required of all candidates for these degrees: English 12,

History 12, Mathematics 12, one Language 12, Laboratory Science 6 or 8, and Gymnasium 4.

3. The following courses may be credited with only two-thirds of their value when offered as electives by Juniors or Seniors: Greek A, French A, German A, Physiography, Elementary Botany, Elementary Zoology, and Commercial Geography.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be awarded to students who elect the major part of their work in Groups I or II; the degree of Bachelor of Science to those who do their major work in Group III.

The unit of value is one hour a week for one term—two hours of laboratory work being counted as one.

In 1904-05, the year before the present university was chartered the full professors numbered ten, and the subordinate professors seven. The catalogue of 1912-13 presents a faculty of twenty-two full professors, two associate professors, four adjunct professors, four instructors and three lecturers.

The students who graduated at the old South Carolina College received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was also the degree given by the first University of South Carolina. No degrees were given by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina. The South Carolina College which was opened in 1882 offered courses leading to the Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts degrees; but the first degree was withdrawn after the opening year and only the A. B. was offered. It came back with the University in 1888 and was bestowed for the first time in 1889. In 1894, 1895 and 1900 none of the graduates took this degree.

The degree of Master of Arts was the only graduate degree offered before 1882. Besides the A. M. the Master of Science (M. S.) was offered by the second university. This degree was a continuation of the Bachelor of Science. There was also at this time the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.), given after a resident graduate course of liberal study of at least two years, embracing one principal and two related subjects, with a thesis. A similar degree, Doctor of Science

(Sc. D.), was designed for those who wished to pursue their B. S. studies by means of a two years resident graduate course.

The professional degree of Civil Engineer (C. E.) and Mining Engineer (M. E.) were given at first for graduate work of two years, which was reduced to one year in 1888. They were first offered in 1882; after 1891 they were dropped. The University of South Carolina which existed from 1888 to 1891 had the degrees of Mechanical Engineer (Mech. E.), Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.) and Licentiate in Instruction (L. I.). This last degree was reintroduced in 1889 and has been offered since that year. The Degrees of C. E. and Electrical Engineer (E. E.) appear in the catalogue of 1908-09 as graduate degrees, the latter dropping out in two years; the former has been given since 1911 at the successful conclusion of a prescribed course of four years.

The law school has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.). To those who completed the medical course in the University from 1867 to 1873 the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.) was given.

The first edition of the bylaws of the South Carolina College after the opening in 1805, which appeared two years later, declares that "Every bachelor, in the third year after his first degree; if he shall have sustained a fair character, and shall perform such exercises as may be assigned him, shall be entitled to the degree of Master of Arts; for which he shall pay the same perquisites as for the first degree." The next section of the bylaws provide that, "Persons who have received a degree in any other College, or University, may, upon proper application, be admitted ad eundem, on payment of the customary fees to the President."

In the edition of the bylaws published in 1836 there is the same provision for the degree; but in addition to being allowed to take the degree "in course," a student might remain on the campus and take the degree "in residence", in accordance with the requirement that, "In like manner any Bachelor who shall have resided in the College one session after the degree conferred, and shall have pursued a course

of study therein under the direction of the President, and shall have sustained a fair character and performed such exercises as the Faculty have assigned him, shall be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts." Students who availed themselves of this privilege were permitted to live on the campus conforming to the general rules and regulations of the institution and paying ten dollars for the use of the library for the one year.

The first commencement at which the degree of Master of Arts was given was that of 1812, when it was conferred upon Robert W. Gill and Benjamin F. Whitner. In his report to the board in November, 1843, the president announced the presence of six resident graduates who had been pursuing a course of reading which he had assigned. This is the first mention of resident graduates. Nearly every year thereafter, as revealed by the catalogues, there were two or more students who were enrolled as pursuing graduate studies in residence.

The requirements for the degree of Master of Arts under the university established in 1866 was graduation in Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History, Political Philosophy, and Rhetoric and English Literature.

There were every year a number of students enrolled as "resident graduates"; but none of them took the degree. The reason for this residence was the desire to get a room for very little cost.

No degrees were given by the college of agriculture and mechanic arts which was opened in 1880. When the South Carolina College was rehabilitated in 1882, graduate work was undertaken leading to the second degree. H. Cowper Patton, of the class of 1883, received the Master of Arts degree in 1884, the first since 1860. The requirement was one year's resident graduate study with proficiency in a graduate course of not less than three hours approved by the faculty.

The degrees of Master of Science (M. S.) and Master of Arts (M. A.) were given from 1888 to 1891 for one year's

residence with proficiency in a graduate course of three studies, "scientific" or "liberal" according to the degree. The degrees of Doctor of Science (Sc. D.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) offered during the same years required two years' residence with proficiency in a course of one principal and two subordinate subjects, "scientific" or "liberal", as above. All graduate courses were subject to the approval of the faculty. One student, Frank Welborn Pickel, received the Master of Science degree; Thomas Pierce Bailey is the only holder of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

After 1891 the Master of Arts degree was secured by a one year's course of study approved by the faculty. A major and two minor subjects with a thesis and a grade of 85 were made the requirements in 1900. The minors have recently been increased to three.

When the number of students in the ante-bellum college was at its greatest, 237 in 1848-49, the proportion of students to professors was 1 to 30 in round numbers. At present the proportion is about 1 to 17. The difference is caused by the rigidity of the course of study in the old college and the freedom of election in the University, which requires a multiplication of courses.

The earliest bylaws provide for three general examinations each year, one public, the other two private. The latter were held the first Monday in April and the Wednesday preceding vacation; the public examination was held on the fourth Monday in November and extended to "all the studies pursued since the last examination." The private examinations had to do only with the work gone over since the last examination. Final examinations for the seniors took place six weeks before commencement, so that plenty of time might be given for preparing the parts taken by the graduates in the commencement exercises. The laws of 1836 fixed two examinations: those of the other classes following that of the seniors on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in June; the second beginning one week before commencement, the seniors being examined two weeks earlier. In 1857 the practice of holding three examinations for the three lowest

classes was instituted and continued as long as the old college existed. After 1866, when commencement was changed from December to June, there were two examinations held in February and June. The division of the session into three terms by three examinations was introduced again in 1895; two examinations have been given since 1901.

The schedule has always until recently been made up before each examination period. As long as they were oral, the students were for the most part examined by classes, seniors, juniors, sophomores, freshmen, in the presence of the whole faculty; each professor was allowed a certain time—three hours at one report. When written examinations came into use in June, 1854, they were held in the steward's hall, the room in which the seniors ate being reserved for meals. The first written examinations lasted from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., which was found to be entirely too long, so that examinations were thereafter limited to three hours. Each student was required to sign a statement, "That previously to coming into the examination room he had not known what questions were to be proposed and that in preparing his answers he had not been assisted in the room, either by notes, memoranda, book, other students, or other form." The faculty reported on the results of the change of method of examining that they were entirely satisfactory, although there is another statement of the time that written examinations had had the effect of making the students more careless of classroom work, because they expected to study extra hard before examination and make up any deficiency: too much emphasis was thrown on the examination.

The bylaws of 1867 announce besides the intermediate and final examinations an examination for graduation conducted in each school in the last month of the session in the presence of the professor in charge and two other professors as a committee. This examination was searching "in all the topics treated of in the Lectures and correlated texts," chiefly in writing, but in some schools partly oral. All candidates for graduation had to stand an examination on their

ability to use the English language. The examinations continued for six hours and might extend over ten days. Candidates for graduation in the schools had to give notice of their intention within one month after the opening of the session, except by special permission of the faculty. The professors kept special watch on the daily recitations of the candidates and reported on them to the faculty at the monthly meetings. Candidates for degrees presented a satisfactory essay on a literary or scientific subject six weeks before the close of the session. For the Master's degree there was a general examination before the faculty on all the subjects required in the curriculum.

When the college was reopened in 1880, the rules in regard to examinations were formulated in close accord with those in use in 1873. Slight changes have been made from time to time. For the last decade the examinations have ranged from five to three hours in length, and there have been two examinations on each day, except for a few years before 1910. Since 1908 the catalogues have carried the schedule of examinations. The regulations after 1882 in regard to the examination of graduate students required a final examination under a committee, of which the president was chairman. This has not been in the regulations since 1891. Graduate students have to stand examinations under the professors concerned and present a satisfactory thesis.

The early system of marking is not preserved in the records or laws of the college. An old catalogue of 1854 was used by Professor Henry to make up the mark of his classes, and in it are still preserved the figures he had placed opposite each boy's name. It shows that the system of marking with 9 as a maximum was then in use. It is also evidence that Professor Henry looked with a lenient eye upon the recitations of the students under him, for nearly all have high grades. In the catalogue of 1855 appears a list of the students meritorious at the public examination of the following year. This list disappears from 1861 to 1870 and has been left out of the catalogue since 1907.

Below the list is the statement that the standing of the

students is "made up by reducing the examination marks to a fraction, and multiplying this by the average value of the recitations in which 9 is the maximum. Every one whose joint average in all the departments shall reach 6, shall be published as meritorious. When the standing of a student is below 1.25—2.50 in 1858—in any department, he shall be noted and reexamined; but if any student fails to be sustained in a majority of the departments in which he may be examined, he shall not be permitted to go on with his class." For the purpose of determining honors and distinctions the laws of 1853 prescribed a division of studies into two departments, General Literature and Science. The students were arranged into three divisions: 1. Those who had distinguished themselves in both departments of study; 2. Those who had distinguished themselves in only one department or in single branches of both; 3. Those who simply passed. The first division received honors; the second received distinctions. The first man in the first division won First Honor; the Second Honor was given to the next highest man; then through the first division. Men in the second division were announced in order of merit. The first division men, to the amount of 10, received appointments to speak at commencement. The first honor was the Latin Salutatory Address; the second honor was the English Valedictory Address. Prior to 1821 these two honors had been reversed. A student who had not been approved in examination received a note apprizing him of the fact. If he received no note, he understood that he had passed.

Reports were sent home to parents or guardians, apparently at the close of examinations, unless a student's behavior required a special report. The first mention in the regulations of sending reports home is in the laws of 1880, where it is made incumbent that the results of the general examinations should be sent home "in the final circular of the session." Students seem always to have found out how they stood. Reports become more and more frequent, quarterly, then monthly. It has long been a regulation that the exact marks should not be communicated to the student, only the

division into which he comes. In the late 50's the grades were posted in the library; for a long time in the window of the Marshal's office; latterly in the window of the dean's office.

"Gradation" as a division in the catalogue first appears in the year 1882-83 with the notice that those who receive "distinction" or "proficiency" will have their names announced at commencement and published in the catalogue. Not long after this the catalogue gives the full system, which with some changes especially as to the passing mark, then 60, now 75, has remained in force to the present day. The marks are made on a scale of 100. A condition was a grade of 40. From earliest times conditions could be made up, and generally a deficiency in one term could be made good by an equal excess in the second. "Honors" were assigned to those who made distinction on the general average of his entire course; "appointments" were given to those who had made proficiency. The former were entitled to commencement parts. In recent years it has been found that the ability of the student to speak should also be taken into consideration in assigning parts for commencement. "Distinguished" and "proficient" students had their names published at commencement and in the annual catalogue. Within the past decade the custom has been abandoned of publishing in the newspapers the "distinguished" and "proficient" at each examination, a custom which was certainly as old as the laws of 1853. A grade of "highest distinction" (95) was introduced about 1890, which later became known as "double star", 90 being a "star", on account of the use of the star in posting the marks. The Roman figures, I, II, III, IV are used to designate grades below distinction. Names of students who do not make 65 are not posted on the bulletin board.

The first recitation of the day in ante-bellum days was made at 7 a. m., the second at 11 a. m., the third at 4 p. m. Freshmen, sophomores and juniors recited three times a day for the first five days; the seniors had two recitations daily, not being employed before breakfast. On Saturdays the

students were dismissed after noon until nine at night. Such were the original regulations in regard to recitation periods. President Maxcy was censured in 1814 for not giving the seniors enough work. Later every class recited three times daily and once on Saturday. The catalogue of 1854 contains the first published schedule of hours and studies; the minutes of the faculty contain schedules of some years previous. The one for 1854 is here given :

	Freshman.	Sophomore.	Junior.	Senior.
<b>Monday :</b>				
7 a. m.	Hist.	Math.	Mor. Phil.	Butler's Ana.
11 a. m.	Math.	Greek.	Logic.	Pol. Ec., Pol.
4 p. m.	Math.	Latin.	Greek.	Geol., Agr. Ch.
<b>Tuesday :</b>				
7 a. m.	Rhet.	Math.	Mor. Phil.	Phil. of Mind.
11 a. m.	Greek.	Chem.	Rhet.	Latin.
4 p. m.	Greek.	Latin.	Rhet.	Astro., Civ. Eng.
<b>Wednesday :</b>				
7 a. m.	Hist.	Math.	Latin.	Butler's Ana.
11 a. m.	Latin.	Rhet. Eloc.	Chem., Min.	Greek.
4 p. m.	Math.	Hist.	Greek.	Geol., Agr. Ch.
<b>Thursday :</b>				
7 a. m.	Latin.	Physiol.	Mech. Phil.	Pol. Ec., Pol. Eth.
11 a. m.	Greek.	Rhet. Eloc.	Logic.	Geol., Agr. Chem.
4 p. m.	Math.	Greek.	Hist., Pol. Phil.	Crit., Eloc.
<b>Friday :</b>				
7 a. m.	Latin.	Physiol.	Hist., Pol. Phil.	Astro., Civ. Eng.
11 a. m.	Greek.	Latin.	Chem., Min.	Crit., Eloc.
4 p. m.	Rhet.	Greek.	Mech. Phil.	Phil. of Mind.
<b>Saturday :</b>				
7 a. m.	Latin.	Physiol.	Mor. Phil.	Pol. Ec., Pol. Phil.

In most particulars this schedule is representative for the ante-bellum college. The languages and mathematics of the freshman year were gradually displaced by philosophical and scientific studies in the following years.

No schedule of hours for the university of 1866 is to be found. The catalogue of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for 1881-82 shows that the recitations began at 9 a. m., were of fifty minutes duration, and continued to 2 p. m., making six periods. On Saturdays there were six periods of thirty minutes each beginning at 9 and ending at 12. The next published schedule, found in the catalogue of 1883-84, places the hour of beginning the day's work at 9.30 and that of ending at 2.30—six periods of fifty minutes. Law classes are placed at 4-5.30 in the afternoon. Half hours on Saturdays were continued. Other classes (machine and field work) soon appear in the afternoon. Hour periods

were adopted when the University was formed in 1888, with five recitations from 9 to 2, and a sixth from 3 to 5 for laboratory work. No distinction was made on Saturday.

For a short time before 1850 the period of recitation was lengthened to one hour and twenty minutes. In 1850 the two upper classes were divided into two sections, each of which recited for forty-five minutes. This division lasted about two years.

The hours of the professors varied between 13 or 14 and 5 or 6 in the old South Carolina College. From the schedule in the catalogue of 1854 it appears that the professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy taught 13 hours; the professor of Greek, 10; the professor of Latin, 10; the professor of History, Political Economy and Political Philosophy, 8; the professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Philosophy of the Mind, 12; the professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, 6; the professor of Belles Lettres and Elocution,\* —; president and professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity, 6.

Dr. Joseph Le Conte wrote of his first year at the South Carolina College: "This was a busy year with me; I had three lectures a week in geology, three in chemistry, and four in algebra and geometry, ten exercises a week in all. It was impossible to do any original work."

The hours were not increased after the University of South Carolina opened its doors to students in 1866.

A recent resolution of the board of trustees set 18 hours a week as the smallest number of hours in the classroom for the professors: the limit had been thirteen for some years. When a class contains more than 30 members, a regulation requires that it should be divided. From the earliest days of the institution the students have always been at liberty to consult the professors at any hour. Outside calls of many kinds, lectures, civic work, take up so much of the time of

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\*Note:—Professor Reynolds did not state the number of hours in his reports, and the printed schedules did not supply them. Belles Lettres was an indefinite subject. Professor Reynolds reported to the board that he had prepared the manuscript of an Anglo-Saxon grammar.

many members of the faculty that the work in the classroom constitutes not much more than half of their duties.

The earliest regulations required constant exercise in speaking. On Wednesdays all students had to recite in chapel or in some other designated place pieces committed to memory. Once each month the members of the senior class were to deliver an original oration. On every Saturday morning the three upper classes read compositions of their own before the professors; the freshmen read translations from assigned pieces of Latin; "all of which shall be in a fair hand and correctly spelled." The seniors had a public exhibition on the first Monday in December; half of the sophomores and juniors had a similar exhibition on the third Monday in March; the other half of the sophomores and juniors exhibited on the third Monday in June. The juniors and seniors composed their own speeches; the sophomores selected theirs as the faculty approved. All performances or exhibitions on the stage had to be examined and passed on by a member of the faculty. The different professors had certain classes assigned them; but there was always difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the regulations. Under Dr. Cooper they seem to have been largely disregarded or carried out in the most perfunctory way: Dr. Marion Sims relates that he had written none of the compositions and at the last moment handed in the work of another student, which was accepted, as Dr. Henry perhaps tossed them into the fire without reading them. Dr. Cooper, who was intense in his convictions, did not believe in oratory and rhetoric, which accounts for the neglect.

According to the laws of 1836 the seniors once in each month were to deliver in the presence of at least one of the professors in the chapel compositions of their own in English or Latin, which the professor was to criticise for errors of pronunciation, accent and emphasis. Selected pieces of English or Latin were to be delivered by the juniors once each month in the presence of the other members of the class and a professor, and such other rhetorical exercises as required by the faculty. The other two classes were likewise

to be practiced in the delivery of select pieces of English composition from "approved authors." The seniors had a public exhibition at commencement and another at a time set by the faculty, when there was at least one Latin recitation. The second exhibition was held in the spring and came to be known as the Spring Exhibition, extending over two evenings, occasionally three. It continued during the life of the old college.

The first two classes were by the laws of 1848 exercised at least once a month in the manner above prescribed. No mention is made of the juniors; the senior exhibitions were unchanged, but the monthly compositions were not prescribed. No student was at liberty to decline the performance of the exercises. On several occasions seniors refused to perform at commencement, and as a penalty were deprived of their diplomas.

The laws of 1853 prescribed the evenings of Thursday and Friday after the first Monday in May as the time for the May Exhibition; Saturday might be added, if necessary. All exercises were to be submitted to the president for his approval, and in case of failure to do so at commencement the offender forfeited his honor and degree; if at the May Exhibition, he was otherwise punished. Refusal to perform at either exhibition brought forfeiture of honors, appointments and degree.

President McCay had speaking and composition put on a par with the other studies, which caused them to cease to be mere formal exercises.

Diplomas were first given in 1809, although the first class to graduate was in 1807, and the form of the diploma had at that time been made, perhaps by Professor Parks. The wording of the diploma for both the bachelor and the master of arts degrees has changed but little in the more than a century since they were first awarded. They are written in Latin. The signature of the president, professors and trustees appear at the bottom: the professors' chairs are appended to their names, not unfrequently in Latin in former days. Certificates of graduation in schools have been in

English and have been signed by the professors of the schools in which they were given and by the president or chairman and sometimes by the secretary of the faculty. The L. I. and C. E. degrees have their diplomas in English. Diplomas have not always, especially in recent years, been given to the recipients of honorary degrees. A petition from the students was presented to the trustees in May, 1820, praying that the diploma should be on parchment and not on paper. Privilege was granted to purchase either kind. The order for the first diplomas called for parchment, and a diploma of 1811 appears to be written on such material, while the later diplomas that have been preserved use a parchment paper.

Commencement exercises were held on the first Monday of December during the life of the old college. With the change to the university in 1866 came a change of date for commencement, which has been from that time in June except that once in Radical days (1875) and once afterward (1883—part of the exercises were in December, part in June, 1884) the commencement was held in December. When asked the reason for the change, Professor Rivers said that he knew of none except that as the University of Virginia had been the model in the organization of the University she had been followed in the time of commencement.

Ante-bellum commencement was always a great occasion coming, as it did, at a time when the legislature was in session and all classes of the population were most at leisure. There was a grand procession from the State House to the college chapel, the order of which was early determined and fixed. The Reports and Resolutions of 1846 of the legislature contain the "Order of Procession at the College Commencement." "The Procession," according to them, "will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday        December, in front of the State House, under the direction of        who will act as Marshal of the day. It will then move to the College Chapel, in the following order :

Cadets of the Military Academy.

Students of the Freshman Class.

Students of the Sophomore Class.

Students of the Junior Class.

The Graduating Class.

Former Graduates of the College.

Citizens generally.

Officers and Students of the Theological Seminary.

The Reverend Clergy.

Officers of the State, Civil and Military.

The House of Representatives, with the Speaker, attended  
by its Officers.

The Senate, with its President, attended by its Officers.

The Committee appointed by the House.

The Committee appointed by the Senate.

The Professors of the Institution.

The Superintendents and other Officers of the Military  
Academies.

The Trustees of the College, and the Board of Visitors of the  
Military Academies.

The Governor and Suite, the Lieut. Governor of the State.

The President of the College.

When the Procession arrives at the College Chapel, it will open to the right and left, forming two lines fronting each other. The rear will then close and march into the Chapel, the lines closing at the rear, until the whole Procession shall have entered in inverted order."

In the "Regulation of Detail" in regard to the commencement in the College laws of 1853 it is stated that "On Commencement day a procession shall, at 9½ o'clock A. M., be formed in the College campus, under the direction of the Professor of Mathematics, consisting of the Professors of the College, Librarian, Resident Graduates, graduating class and under-graduates in the order of their classes. It shall march with music to the Governor's quarters, where it shall join the general procession organized under the resolutions of the Legislature.

"If any member of the graduating class shall fail to join the procession and continue in it until it reaches the Hall, he shall, without a good excuse, to be approved by the President of the College, be deprived of his Diploma and reported to the Board. If any other student of the College shall so fail to join and continue in the Procession, he shall, without a good excuse, be suspended at the discretion of the Faculty."

A band was always hired for the period of commencement, the cost of which was paid out of the college funds amounting for some years to \$135, or more, for the May exhibition and commencement.

The platform was filled with the dignitaries as far as possible. The president delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class and conferred the diplomas, which he did in Latin during the later history of the college. This language was also used by Chairman Barnwell of the first University. After the South Carolina College was reorganized in 1882 there arose the custom of inviting some distinguished man to deliver the address to the graduating class: this was first done in 1884. At this time also began the custom of inviting a minister of the gospel to preach the baccalaureate sermon.

The exercises to be performed by the seniors had to be prepared several days (6 or 10) before commencement and submitted to the president for his approbation. A salutatory or welcome in Latin was the first speech, followed by several speeches by men to whom the lower honors of appointments had been given. The valedictory or second honor was the final speech. A program of the commencement of 1858 has this order of exercises: Prayer, Salutatory, Music, Speeches of the students who held appointments (eight in number), Conferring of Degrees, Awarding of Medals, Address by the President, Speech by the Second Honor Man, Music, Valedictory.

Commencement exercises were held in the library most of the time during the existence of the University of South Carolina from 1866 to 1873. Since the reopening in 1880 they have taken place with rare exceptions in the chapel.

The procession lost its importance and was confined to the campus, from the library to the chapel; it was reduced to students, faculty, alumni, citizens (occasionally), trustees. The custom of opening the ranks and entering in reverse order is still observed. The president of the University, the speakers, the trustees and the graduates, as far as possible, occupy the stage. The order of exercises is not held to in the strictest manner: the speaker who delivers the baccalaureate address may be placed near the first. At present only five students appear on the program: one elected to represent the law class, one elected by the academic students to deliver the valedictory and three appointed by the faculty. These last three are selected with reference to their ability to speak as well as for scholarship. The valedictory is placed at the close of the speeches from the students; the president does not always address the graduates.

The two literary societies held celebrations on separate evenings immediately preceding commencement. In 1859, to give a specific instance, the Euphradian Society advertised its celebration for Thursday, December 1, at 7.30 p. m., when the valedictory oration was to be delivered and diplomas presented to the graduating members; the Clariosophics made a similar announcement for Friday evening. On Saturday evening there was the annual oration before both societies by Bishop Elliott. Beginning with 1883 there has been a joint celebration of both societies on Monday evening of commencement week. Since the same year Tuesday evening has been given over to the alumni; there is sometimes a banquet or smoker. Commencement ball has always taken place on the evening of commencement day. It was at first danced in the State House; but an act of 1814 forever forbade the use of the building for that purpose by students of the South Carolina College on account of the danger to the building and to the records. The ball of 1860 was to have been danced at Kinsler's Hall. The hall of the House of Representatives and various other halls have been used since 1880; at present the ball is danced in the gymnasium under the direction of the German Club.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## TRUSTEES, FACULTY, REWARDS, PUNISHMENTS, SESSION, CHAPEL.

The trustees and the faculty constitute the governing body of the University. The trustees are and have been partly elective and partly *ex-officio*. At the opening of the South Carolina College the trustees consisted of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, the associate judges, the judges of the court of equity, all *ex-officio*, and thirteen other persons. In 1825 an act was passed changing the board of trustees to the governor, lieutenant governor, president of the senate, speaker of the house, the judges of the court of appeals, the circuit judges of the court of law, and the chancellors, with twenty other persons to be elected by joint ballot. The term of office of the elective members was four years. Under the first board the president and ten members were necessary to make a quorum at a stated meeting, or the president and six members at an occasional meeting; after 1825 nine members constituted a quorum sufficient for transacting any business except that of electing an officer, which could be done only at a regular meeting. In 1853 the chairman of the Committee on the College, Education and Religion of the senate and the chairman of the Committee on Education of the house were added as *ex-officio* members, raising the number of the full board to thirty-six.

The board of the University of South Carolina was composed of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, the judges of the court of appeals, the judges of the court of law, the chancellors, and twenty elective members. It was constituted in the same way as the ante-bellum board. This lasted until 1869, when the governor, *ex-officio* president of the board, and seven others were put over the institution as trustees.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1915.

August Kohn	W. M. Hamer	J. A. McColough	W. T. C. Bates	J. Q. Davis	Huger Sinkler
D. R. Coker	J. E. Swearingen	E. A. Wilcox	Gov. R. I. Manning	President W. S. Currell	C. E. Spencer



The trustees of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics were, *ex-officio*, the governor, the superintendent of education, the chairman of the senate committee on education, the chairman of the house committee on education, and seven others, who were elective. In 1881 the justices of the supreme court appear as additional *ex-officio* members. Two more *ex-officio* members were added the following year: the president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and the Master of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. When the University opened in 1888 it had as further additional *ex-officio* members the ten members of the State Board of Agriculture.

The board of trustees of the South Carolina College, to which the University was reduced in 1891, consisted of the governor, the State superintendent of education, the chairman of the senate committee on education, the chairman of the house committee on education, the justices of the supreme court, all *ex-officio*, and nine elective members, who were to hold office for six years: the term of part expired every two years. In 1900 the justices were removed and the elective members were reduced to seven. Prior to 1890 the term of service had been four years, and all elective members had been elected at the same time.

Vacancies in the board between elections had been filled by the board itself from the beginning to 1873. After the institution was reopened in 1880 the bylaws do not mention the occurrence of vacancies; since 1899 the power of appointment to fill an unexpired term has been given to the governor.

For the first few meetings of the board the chairman was elected from the members without regard to his position; but after 1805, or thereabouts, the governor was *ex-officio* president of the board of trustees. In his absence the lieutenant governor presided; in their absence the president of the senate presided; in the absence of these three the chair was occupied by the speaker of the house. In the event of the absence of all these a president *pro tem.* was appointed. This succession obtained until the close of the first University.

Before 1811 the act creating the college fixed on the first Wednesday in December, during the session of the legislature, as the time for the stated meeting of the trustees; the legislature of this year changed the time to the Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November, which remained the day for this meeting until 1880. The bylaws of 1883 again fix upon this Wednesday. At present the Wednesday after the second Tuesday in December is one of the days for stated meetings, the other being the day before commencement; these meetings may be adjourned from day to day (the interval between the days not exceeding ninety days) until an adjournment *sine die*. From the first there had been a meeting in the spring, the month varying. The bylaws of 1836 appoint in addition to the regular meeting in the winter another, which should be "holden on the day preceding the June examination."

According to the laws of 1848 the Wednesday after the first Monday in May of each year was to be the occasion of a semi-annual meeting, which, with the exception of the two years of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics, continued until 1888. The trustees from 1880 to 1882 met in Columbia as directed by the governor; stated meetings were to be held at least once in three months.

"The Chair shall be addressed by the members standing and uncovered, and all motions, propositions and resolutions shall be submitted in writing, if any member shall require it." This paragraph appears first in the laws of 1836 and has remained in almost the same words in all subsequent editions.

From the first act creating the college the power of expulsion lay only with the board, and only at a stated meeting.

An act of 1831 invested the trustees of the South Carolina College "with full power and authority in all investigations where they deem it necessary to the interest of the College, by subpoena, rule, or attachment, to compel witnesses to appear and testify, and papers to be produced and read before the Board." The following section of this act gave the trustees power to dismiss from office any officer of the insti-

tution, which was perhaps aimed at Dr. Thomas Cooper, the president, then nearly at the close of his administration :

“The Board has charge of all the funds and property of the University, and to it all donations for the benefit of the University must be made. The Board elects the President, Dean, Professor, and all other officers of the University (except as hereinafter provided), fixes their salaries, determines their tenure of office, prescribes their duties, authorizes the Faculty to confer degrees, and enacts all such ordinances and bylaws as shall appear to be necessary for the good government of the institution.”

A secretary was elected by ballot to hold his office at the pleasure of the board. His salary was fixed at \$250 until the close of the first university, after which it is not found in the laws.

From the first up to 1845 the Standing Committee from the board had active and minute supervision over the affairs of the college. After 1845 this committee became the Executive Committee. Its members, five in number, were elected annually and “authorized, in the recess of the board, to appoint to all vacancies that may happen in the offices of this institution; and such appointment shall be valid, until the next meeting of the board. They shall also assign to the several instructors of the College, their respective duties, when not previously regulated by the board of trustees, or arranged among themselves.” Regular minutes were to be kept, which should be laid before the board at every meeting. When the Executive Committee was created, the president of the college was *ex-officio* chairman. There were four other members elected for a term of four years, who were to “meet in the College Library on the first Saturday in each month, and oftener at the call of the chairman. To them shall be submitted all proposed expenditures from the College Treasury, and no money shall be drawn from the same unless authorized by their draft signed by their chairman. They shall audit, once a month, the Treasurer’s accounts, and report upon the same semi-annually. They shall attend the examinations of the College, and shall also act as Library

Committee." The present committee consists of the president as *ex-officio* chairman without a vote and three trustees elected annually at the June meeting. This committee supplies temporary vacancies in the offices of the University between the stated meetings of the board, and it transacts any other important business requiring immediate action, not otherwise provided for.

In recent years the following committees have been created: Organization, Finance, Building, Athletic, Infirmary, and Normal Scholarship. The Organization Committee, whose members are elected for three years, is charged with the duty of thoroughly informing itself of the internal workings of the institution, of the status and work of every officer and instructor, of the habits and behavior of the students, of the management of the Steward's Hall, of the condition and preservation of the property, and of anything that may be for the good of the institution. The Financial Committee keeps informed of everything relating to the finances of the University. The president is advisory member to the Building Committee. The Athletic Committee consists of six members, two from the board and four from the faculty (its own committee) and the president as chairman *ex-officio*.

From the very beginning the trustees have taken the deepest interest in the workings of the institution: even the purchase of books for the use of students was once in their hands. They were desirous that the institution should be a success and felt that the burden of making it succeed rested on them. Naturally, the greater part of the work has been performed by a few, especially those trustees who have lived in or near Columbia, who have usually constituted the executive committee. The position of trustee has always been considered an honor carrying with it a great public duty. Every record bears testimony that the trustees have at all times devoted their full efforts to a loyal and faithful conduct of the affairs of the university.

The minutes of the board of trustees are complete, from the first meeting in 1802.

By act of incorporation the government of the institution was vested in the president and professors, as the "Faculty of the College", later as the "Faculty of the University," which consists of the president, dean, professors, associate professors and adjunct professors. The duties of the faculty have been about the same from the first regulations: "To have cognizance of all offences committed by the students. It shall have the consideration of all questions affecting the common interests of the University, except those which fall within the jurisdiction of the President." The faculty met at first as occasion demanded at the rooms of the professors, once in the sophomore recitation room; later a room in the dormitory was set aside for the regular weekly meeting at 9 Monday morning, when the monitors made their reports, or their "bills" were read. At an early day in 1847 the faculty gave up its room in the dormitory and began to hold its sittings in the library. Tuesday became the day for the regular session of the faculty after the beginnings of the year 1873. Under the university system of 1888-1891 the regular faculty meeting was abolished and in its place meetings of the "Council" and of the faculties of schools were held. In the fall of 1909 the faculty began to hold its sessions in Room No. 3 in Davis College; not long after the weekly meetings were changed to semi-monthly. The proceedings have always been secret, and no information about the deliberations could be given out except through the president. A secretary, either an officer or a member of the faculty, kept the minutes, which are preserved almost intact.

The president is the chief executive and administrative officer of the University. During the existence of the first university, 1865-1873, a chairman of the faculty took the place of the president. President Maxcy was a member of the board; but none of his successors have been placed among the trustees. He is present at the sessions of the board only on invitation. He presides at all meetings of the faculty, if he is present, and was long required to give his opinion after hearing the opinion of the professors. He has the right of voting and in case of a tie, the right of casting a deciding

vote. He possesses a superintending and controlling power over any other officer in enforcing the laws made by the trustees: as president he is entirely independent of the faculty. No communication is made since 1900 to the board of trustees except through the president, unless by special order of the board. From the beginning he has been a professor with a few hours a week in the classroom.

The office of dean was first employed under the second university. To him was especially delegated questions relating to management of the students; in the absence of the president he assumed his duties. When the present university was created, the office was used to denote the heads of schools. After the arrival of President S. C. Mitchell in 1909 the office of "Dean of the University" was established with increased salary; his duties is the oversight of the discipline of the institution; during the absence of the president he is clothed with the powers of the office.

In the old college besides the professors there were only tutors on the teaching staff. "Assistant" first appears in 1886. "Instructor", "Assistant Professor", and "Adjunct Professor" are found during the life of the second university. "Associate Professor" came into the faculty in 1906, as the next grade above "Adjunct Professor." The present order of rank is Assistant, Instructor, Adjunct Professor, Associate Professor, Professor.

"The Faculty," says the law of 1806, "shall examine all applicants for admission to the College, and determine on their qualifications; they shall appoint the time, place, and mode of recitation, and other exercises for each class, or individual student; and with the concurrence of the standing committee, may make provisional rules and regulations, for the government of the students, in the recess of the board of trustees, subject to the control of the board.

"4. The Faculty shall keep a register, in which shall be entered the names of all the students admitted; and in successive columns shall be noted their progress through the classes, marks of distinction conferred upon them, departure, dismissal or graduation. To which shall be added an

alphabetic index. They shall also keep a book, in which shall be minuted all their transactions; and the register and minute books of the Faculty, shall be laid before the trustees at their meetings in Columbia; and may, at all times, be inspected by any individual trustees, or member of the state government.

"5. The President and professors shall, during every session of the College, constantly devote themselves to the instruction and government of the students. They shall constantly attend the devotional exercises of the chapel, and the President shall perform prayers, morning and evening. In his absence the officers shall perform in rotation."

The faculty had the power to suspend but not to expel. In cases of misdemeanor not provided for in the laws, the faculty could "punish in such way as may appear reasonable and necessary, and agreeable to the usages and laws of other Colleges."

The faculty holds office at the pleasure of the board. When (Laws of 1902), any professor has reached the age of seventy he is retained in his chair by annual election. If a professor, or any other officer, whose tenure is at the pleasure of the trustees, wishes to resign, he gives six months, in early days, twelve months' notice. This notice has, however, been passed over in many instances. He cannot pursue another occupation or profession for reward during the session of the institution without the consent of the board. No associate or adjunct professor can be promoted in position until he has served at least five years in the University, unless by a two-thirds vote of the members of the board (Laws of 1902). "Each Professor has authority to prescribe the text-books of his department, to determine the mode of recitation and to assign any exercises, not inconsistent with the laws of the University, which he may deem conducive to proficiency in study. He is also at liberty to permit persons not students of the University to attend occasionally his lectures or recitations."

Tutors were first elected in 1807; the last tutor was elected in 1844 and held office for one year. They were elected from

1807 to 1834 by the trustees, afterwards by the faculty. Rooms in the buildings were assigned them in such situations as would best enable them to assist in the government of the college; it was their especial duty to maintain order.

Monitors were from the first appointed by the faculty, one for each class to keep exact accounts of absences from and tardiness at prayers, recitations, lectures and public worship. For a time a monitor was assigned to each church in the town. Their bills were presented to the professors every Monday morning. The student who was frequently noted on the bills and could not give a satisfactory reason for his deficiencies was publicly admonished and, if he did not reform his conduct, was suspended and reported to the trustees. Later the monitors were appointed at the beginning of every quarter, reporting to the faculty on Monday morning. Their bills were transcribed in a book subject to the inspection of any member of the board or of any parent or guardian. Great laxness often characterized the monitors in the performance of their duty: not rare was it for a student to secure the monitor's book and make changes, the monitor even knowing that his book was in the possession of a certain student. To remedy this, the monitor was given his tuition, in order to make him feel a certain responsibility but without avail, so that shortly before the close of the old college the system broke down and was discarded.

"The rewards and punishments of this institution shall be addressed to the sense of duty, and to the principles of honor and shame." These have always been the opening words of the regulations in regard to discipline. The bylaws of 1853 contain the following paragraph on offences, which perhaps came from the president of the college, James H. Thornwell, and which has been from that day the rule of conduct: "Offences are any acts, or habits, unfavorable to the peculiar duties of a student, or incompatible with the obligations of morality and religion, or inconsistent with the propriety, decorum or courtesy, which shall always characterize the gentleman. As the end of the College is to train a body of gentlemen in knowledge, virtue, religion and refine-

ment, whatever has a tendency to defeat this end, or is inconsistent with it, shall be treated and punished as an offence, whether expressly mentioned in the laws or not. The sense of decency, propriety and right, which every honorable young man carries in his own bosom, shall be taken as a sufficient means of knowing these things and he who pleads ignorance of these matters is unfit to be a member of the College. The Board expects and requires the students to maintain the character of refined and Christian gentlemen. It would be ashamed of any man who would excuse breaches of morality, propriety and decorum, on the plea, that the acts in question were not specifically condemned in the College code. It earnestly desires that the students may be influenced to good conduct and diligence in study by higher motives than the coercion of law; and mainly relies, for the success of the institution, as a place of liberal education, on moral and religious principle, a sense of duty and the generous feelings which belong to young men engaged in honourable pursuits." This paragraph has appeared in the catalogue since 1893.

The students of the old South Carolina College were distinguished for their high sense of honor; but often their idea of honor was the conventional one of young men in college. "The college boys of that time," wrote Dr. James H. Carlisle of the class of 1844, "seemed to draw a well-defined circle, within which were the things counted mean and low. Into that circle very few students dared to intrude. Unfortunately the radius of that circle was rather short." So we find, according to the method of the time, many minute rules of conduct and long lists of punishments.

The first bylaws enacted for the institution that was soon to be opened contain this section defining the punishments, one that continued almost unchanged: "The punishments of the college shall be, 1 Private admonition by an officer of the college, by order of the faculty. 2 Admonition before the faculty. 3 Admonition before the class of the offender, or in the presence of a select number of respectable persons. 4 Information communicated by order of the faculty to the parents or guardian of the offender. 5 Admonition and

reprehension in the presence of the students. 6 Suspension from the privileges of the college. 7 Public and formal expulsion. Beside which the faculty may, in case of gross deficiency degrade a student to an inferior class, or refuse him promotion at the commencement." The bylaws rewritten under Dr. Thornwell, 1853, read: "The punishments of the College shall be friendly warning and caution by an officer of the College, or by order of the Faculty; admonition before the Faculty; suspension from the privileges of the College for a definite time; indefinite dismissal, with notice to the parent or guardian of the offender; and formal and public expulsion. Beside which, the Faculty may, in case of gross deficiency, degrade a student to a lower class or refuse him promotion at the Commencement." This section reappeared in the bylaws of the university in 1866, the word "College" being changed into "University." It is found in all subsequent bylaws, with the omission in recent years of the last sentence.

The sixth chapter of the first laws published after the opening of the college, 1807, treats "Of Misdemeanors and Criminal Offences." Its twelve sections deserve to be reproduced. They are:

"1. If any student shall be guilty of any blasphemy, robbery, duelling, fornication, forgery, or any such atrocious crime, he shall be expelled.

"2. All the students are strictly forbidden to play at cards, or any unlawful game; to use profane or obscene language; to strike or insult any person; to associate with persons of known bad character; to visit taverns without liberty; to appear in indecent dress, or in woman's apparel; to lie, steal, get drunk, or be guilty of other gross immoralities. If any student shall transgress in any of these respects, he shall be admonished, suspended, degraded or expelled, as the case may require.

"3. No student may keep in his room any kind of firearms or gun powder; nor fire any in or near the College, in any manner whatever; and any student who shall violate this law, shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

"4. If any student shall wilfully insult or strike any of the officers of the College, he shall be suspended or expelled.

"5. All the students are strictly forbidden to play on any instrument of music in the hours of study, and also on Sundays; and shall abstain from their usual diversions and exercises on those days.

"6. If any student shall refuse to open the door of his room, when required to do it by one of the Faculty, he shall be liable to public admonition; and the Faculty, when they shall think it necessary, may break open any room in the College at the expense of those by whom they are refused admittance.

"7. If any student shall refuse to give evidence respecting the violation of any of the laws of the College, when required by the Faculty, he shall be admonished or suspended.

"8. No student is permitted to make a practice of entertaining company in his room, especially in the hours of study.

"9. All students are strictly forbidden, without previous liberty obtained of a member of the Faculty, to bring any spiritous liquor into the College; and if any student, by bringing spiritous liquor into the College, shall be the occasion of riotous conduct or tumult, he shall be liable to admonition or suspension.

"10. No student shall make any festival entertainment in the College, or in the town of Columbia, or take part in any thing of the kind, without liberty previously obtained of the President.

"11. All the students are required to be particularly careful respecting fire, especially when they are obliged to go from their rooms; or in carrying it through the entries; and they are strictly forbidden to smoke segars or pipes in any part of the College, except their own rooms.

"12. If any students shall enter into a combination to oppose the authority of the Faculty, or to impede the operation of the laws, they shall be punished by admonition, suspension or expulsion; and if any student shall express a determination not to submit to the laws, he shall be imme-

diately suspended from the College; and be reported to the trustees."

From time to time other regulations were added to these. In the laws of 1848 is the general section: "The President, with the assent of the Faculty, may request any parent or guardian to remove any student from College, whose general deportment and conduct is irregular, improper or offensive, or likely to be of bad example to the students, and send him away accordingly." Following this section is declaration of suspension and report for expulsion against any student who shall fight a duel or shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or carry a challenge to fight a duel, or act as a second to those who shall give or accept a challenge.

Other offences and punishments are enumerated thus:

"205. If any student shall keep in his room, or within the College, or in the town of Columbia, or in its vicinity, any pistol, dirk, sword-cane, bowie knife, or other deadly weapon, he shall be forthwith suspended and reported for expulsion.

"206. No student shall bring or use within the precincts of the College, or bring within the same, any spiritous liquors, dogs or arms or ammunition, nor shall any one keep or hire any horse or mule, servant or servants, without permission of the President; and any student who shall violate this rule shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

"208. No student shall be permitted to entertain company in his room, and if any student shall refuse to open the door of his room, when required by any one of the Faculty or a Tutor, he shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

"209. No student, or students, shall be permitted to make any ball or festive entertainment, except a ball at Commencement; nor shall any student attend or take part in any thing of the kind without the special permission of the President.

"211. No student shall leave the town of Columbia, without the permission of the President.

"212. No student, or students, shall make any bonfire, or other like fire, within or near the College enclosure, nor

shall they throw or use any fire-ball or lighted torch in the same, on pain of admonition, suspension or expulsion, at the discretion of the Faculty.

“219. If any student shall be convicted of having or blowing any horn or trumpet, or beating any drum, or of disturbing the quiet of the institution by riding any horse or mule within or near the College enclosure, or of making any loud or unusual noise by any other means, within or about the same, he shall be punished by admonition or suspension, at the discretion of the Faculty.

“220. If any student shall, knowingly, receive, harbor or entertain in his room, any other student who has been suspended and ordered to leave the College by the Faculty, he shall be liable to admonition or suspension, at the discretion of the Faculty.”

Combinations that were unlawful were particularly “not to attend prayers, recitations or public worship, indicated by the cry of ‘hold back’, ‘no recitation’, or other signal; and all who offend against this law shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion, at the discretion of the Faculty.”

In proceeding against a student, the faculty did not in 1836, according to the published laws of that year, call on one student for information against another, unless when riotous or disorderly conduct took place in a student’s room, in which case he was bound to designate the true offender or take the punishment himself. If it later appeared that a student had permitted another to be punished for an offence of which he himself was guilty he was to be expelled.

“If any riot,” to give the words of the law (1836), “disturbance, or any other misdemeanor shall take place in the actual view of the Faculty or Tutors or any of them, or in any particular tenement, the Faculty shall be at liberty to call up the students, or any of them inhabiting that tenement, or present at the time, to exculpate him or themselves from having had any participation therein or confessing the same.

“If the Faculty or Tutors, or any of them, shall observe several students in company together at the time and place of an offence committed and shall not be able to designate

the actual offender, the Faculty may call on all or any of the students seen together, and require each or any of them to exculpate himself, or themselves, from any participation or concurrence therein, and upon his or their refusal to do so, he or they shall be regarded as the offenders and be proceeded against accordingly.

“Whenever the Faculty shall receive information from any credible source furnishing them sufficient ground of reasonable suspicion, that any student has been guilty of misconduct, proper to be noticed, they shall call up the student accused, and put him on his denial or exculpation, and if he shall refuse to answer he shall be deemed guilty of the offence, and proceeded against accordingly. If he shall deny that he is guilty of the offence with which he is charged, that shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of his innocence. But if it shall afterwards appear, from satisfactory competent evidence that he was really guilty, he shall be suspended and reported for expulsion, for having been guilty of falsehood.”

Under the caption of “Discipline” the day of the student was arranged thus into hours: “During the session of the College, the students shall convene in the College chapel at sunrise in the morning to attend prayers; from thence they shall retire either to attend recitations or lectures, or to pursue their studies until they are summoned to breakfast; at nine o’clock A. M., they shall return to their studies, and continue in their rooms until twelve, unless summoned to recitations or lectures; between twelve and two they shall repair to dinner when summoned, and at two return to their rooms and continue at study until five, and at five they shall attend prayers at the chapel, and be dismissed. From the beginning of the session until the first of May in each year, the students shall all return to their rooms at the ringing of the bell at seven o’clock in the evening, and continue at study until half past nine, and remain in their rooms the remainder of the night. From the first of May until the end of the session, the students shall be dismissed from evening prayers until nine o’clock at night, at which time they shall return

to their rooms and remain in for the night. On Saturdays they shall be dismissed after morning recitations, until nine o'clock at night."

"Regulations of Detail" in regard to devotional exercises in the laws of 1853 fix the hours of morning prayer "on every week-day from the first Monday of October to the first day of April, 7 o'clock; from the first day of April to the first day of May, 6½ o'clock, and from the first of May to the close of the session, 6 o'clock." Students were expected to rise half an hour before prayers. Recitations began at the close of prayers. One recitation was held before breakfast. These same laws regulate the study hour in the evening by amending that from April 1 to May 1 the study hour should be from 7½ to 9½, and from May 1 to the end of the session 8 to 10, and on Saturdays and holidays, and when there was no recitation the next morning, 9 was always the hour of retirement; when the students must retire to their rooms and remain in them for the night. The close of the study hour was the hour of retirement.

Students were particularly called upon to observe the hours of study and retirement, during which they could not leave their rooms under any pretence, unless to obey the officers or from necessity.

Students were forbidden to visit taverns, hotels, or places of public amusement, without special permission first obtained from the president. At one time the students were excused from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. during "race week." Visiting grog or eating shops brought suspension or expulsion. Smoking on the streets of Columbia was forbidden. Tobacco in public rooms or in any lecture or recitation room was forbidden. Every student on entering the chapel, lecture room, or the dining room was to be uncovered. He was to keep his apartments clean; if not, they could be cleaned at his expense. He was to obey implicitly all lawful commands of his instructors and behave with deference and respect toward them. Neatness and cleanliness in person and dress and courteous conduct to his fellows were required of him. No student was allowed to enter chapel or any apartment

for recitation without being fully dressed, nor to lounge or sit in an indecorous position, nor talk, nor in any manner offend against the rules of propriety common among gentlemen assembled for grave purposes. Students were to be seated in chapel or recitation rooms and go from them in such order as may be prescribed: the professors fixed the order for their rooms, the president for chapel and college hall (laws of 1853). Striking a servant and cruelty to animals were expressly forbidden (same laws). A regulation of decorum of the same year prescribes that, "If any student shall treat rudely or discourteously any stranger visiting the College, or reading the inscription upon the monument, by shouting 'Fresh' at him, or using any other offensive epithet, such student shall be suspended or expelled according to the aggravation of the case." Likewise, "Any student crying 'Fresh' or 'Rat' to any other student, or to the applicants for College or any of them, or employing any other epithets to annoy or tease them, shall be admonished or suspended at the discretion of the Faculty."

The "Regulations of the Faculty," which were printed with the bylaws of 1853, 1867, 1880, contain in the 1853 edition this scale of punishments: "1. The general punishment authorized by the laws under the name of Admonition, consists of two degrees: the first and lowest is called by the generic name, admonition: the second is called a warning.

"Three admonitions during a quarter amount to a warning, and three warnings to a suspension of two weeks.

"2. The following is the scale of punishments for unexcused absences from prayers and recitations: 1. For two absences from prayers, one admonition. 2. For one absence from a morning recitation, one admonition. 3. For one absence from an eleven o'clock recitation, two admonitions.

"3. The following punishments are also inflicted for the following disorders: 1. For participating in making a bonfire, shooting a rocket or exploding a bomb: suspension for four months of the College session. 2. The shouting at a stranger visiting the campus or reading the inscription on the monument, three months' suspension. 3. For crying

'hold back', or endeavoring to create by any other cry, a combination against attending prayers, recitation or public worship, during a rain or at any other time, three months' suspension. These punishments may be increased or mitigated, by aggravated or extenuating circumstances in each particular case: but they are the ordinary penalties for the offence named. 4. In case of a bon-fire or unauthorized fireworks, or illumination, any student crying fire, sounding an alarm, leaving his room, going to the fire, or being seen at it, going into the College yard, or assembling on account of such bon-fire, shall be deemed aiding and abetting such disorder, and may be punished accordingly. 5. Students entering the chapel after the reading of the Scriptures has begun, shall be liable to an admonition. 6. The introduction of intoxicating liquor into the campus or into any of the rooms shall be visited with suspension."

No class or other meeting of the students could be held without the permission of the president, and for specified purposes. Such meetings held without permission were treated as unlawful combinations. No society for debating or for any other purpose could be formed in the College until a copy of its constitution and all its rules had been submitted to the president and had received his sanction. He was also to be kept informed of any change (Laws of 1853).

The faculty assigned to each professor a portion of the tenements occupied by students, which it was his duty to visit at least once a day and as much oftener as the president should direct, and report to the faculty at their weekly meeting the condition of the rooms, entries, stair-cases, particularly with reference to cleanliness. The professors were also to note all absences, irregularities and disorders, which they may detect in their visitations. The professor was to indicate his desire to enter a room by rapping at the door, and if the door was not opened, he could use the force required to open it, and the damages that might thus accrue to the room were to be made good by those who were found in the room at the time. Any student's room found in a

state of uncleanness might be cleaned at the student's expense.

Immediately after commencement the faculty declared all rooms vacant and proceeded at once to assign them in the order of the classes, beginning with the seniors. No student could be removed from the room assigned him except at his own request, or for disorderly conduct. To change his room, he must have permission of the president. The occupants of it had to make good any damage to it, unless they could show that they were not to blame. They could not make alterations without authority of the faculty. All students were required to room in the buildings of the institution, except those who resided in Columbia, or its immediate vicinity; or in cases of sickness, when the physician certified that it was necessary that the student lodge outside. Any student who mutilated, injured or destroyed "his own room, or any of the College buildings, or the fences, out-buildings, or fixtures belonging to the College" had to pay the expense of repair, and if he did not pay by the first of the next quarter ensuing, he was to be suspended until he did pay.

Two students have always been assigned to each room; one student occupied a room only at the times when the buildings were not full. During President Preston's administration more than two occupants were placed in a room until other dormitories could be built. At the present there is not sufficient dormitory space, so that more than two are assigned to many rooms.

During the first forty years of the life of the institution the students wore a uniform. The first two editions of the laws require that, "The students shall be distinguished by wearing short hair, blue coats, and round hats, in ordinary. The senior class shall also wear black gowns when convened for the purpose of performing college exercises or duties." An old picture of the College about the year 1820 represents the students with high hats, short waisted coats with long tails and tight trousers. At the time of the reorganization in 1835 it was enacted that, "The dress of the students shall be uniform and plain, and the cloth, when that is prescribed,

shall not exceed in value seven dollars per yard. The coat shall be of dark grey cloth, single breasted, with a standing collar, trimmed with black braid, the skirts shall be of moderate length with pocket flaps, and black covered buttons; the waistcoat shall be white or black, and single breasted with a standing collar; the pantaloons shall be of cloth, cassimere or cassinet, of a dark grey colour, and of the usual form. In warm weather brown cotton or linen may be substituted. The neck-cloth shall be plain black, and the hat round and black. No ornaments shall be allowed, but in case of mourning the usual badges may be worn.

“The uniform thus prescribed shall be strictly enforced, and shall be worn on all occasions, both within the College enclosure and within the town of Columbia and its vicinity, when the student appears out of his rooms, except only that in warm weather he may wear within the College enclosure such light coat as the Faculty may approve. The form of the dress in each article shall conform to a model to be provided under the direction of the Faculty, and kept by the Marshal.”

This regulation remained in force only a few years. By 1840 it was not strictly observed, although it was repeated, and the faculty was directed to have it enforced. The laws of 1848 make no reference to a uniform.

The first laws arrange the sessions and vacations thus: “The students shall convene on the first Monday of October, and shall continue in session until the third Monday in July; from which day, until the first day in October, there shall be a vacation; and there shall be no other vacation in the year, except a few days at such times as the president shall think proper. And the faculty shall be authorized to assign to the students such exercises or studies for the vacation, as may be suitable to their standing in their respective classes, and on which the students shall be examined on their return to college: But any student who has usually resided in Charleston during the summer, and may chuse to continue to do so, shall be allowed, on the application of his parents or guardian for that purpose to the faculty, to leave the college

on the fourth Monday in June, and return on the said first Monday in October., Provided, That the said student pursue such studies during the said vacation as shall be prescribed by the faculty, and shall be found sufficiently proficient therein on examination, to entitle him to a readmission to his class at the end of the said vacation." By the year 1835 the vacation was begun after the first day of July. This remained the custom until 1880, when a slight change was made in the termination "on the last of June." The laws of 1883 say that, "There shall be but one session in each year, which shall commence on the first Tuesday in January and end on the third Wednesday in December", endeavoring to go back to the ante-bellum year. The session was at the same time divided into two terms, the spring term ending on the third Wednesday in June, the fall term beginning on the third Tuesday in September, so that the institution opened on the prescribed day in September and closed on the prescribed Wednesday in June. Alterations have been made from time to time since the South Carolina College was reconstituted in 1883; these have, however, been very slight.

The session of the ante-bellum college was certainly after 1835 divided into three quarters, the first commencing on the first Monday of October, the second on the first day of January, the third on the first day of April. With the university in 1866 there came two terms, one beginning on October 1, the other on February 15. Almost the same division has been observed from that time except that since 1910 the second term had been started nearer the first of February.

The fiscal year has always begun with January 1. The professors dated their entrance on duties from that day until the establishment of the College of Agriculture and Mechanics in 1880; since then the date of entrance on duty has been the opening of the session, or October 1.

Vacation in summer varied as indicated above in the paragraph on the session. A week's holiday at Christmas was first granted in 1807. The length of the holiday varied: the laws of 1848 fix it at three days; those of 1853 say "The

Christmas holidays shall extend from the second Monday of December to the first Monday of January." At present it is ten days by act of legislature; the laws of the first university gave only the one day of Christmas. These same laws announced another holiday on Good Friday. Occasional holidays were obtained for various reasons. From May Day festivities there arose the custom of giving a "Spring Holiday", which is still continued: this holiday seems to have started some years before 1860. After the foundation of the State Fair in Columbia in the 50's it was found necessary to give a holiday, one or two days, owing to the distraction of the week: two days have long been given, although from the first the entire week had been almost useless for work. Calhoun's birthday was observed in the 50's. The birthdays of Lee and Washington are also holidays, the last from a very early period; on this occasion the students were for many years assembled in the chapel to listen to an address on General Washington. During the May exhibitions in the old college suspensions of exercises took place.

During the life of the old college the students were convened at sunrise in the chapel to attend prayers, and again at five o'clock in the afternoon at the close of recitations. The laws of 1853 fix the morning hour for prayers at 7 from the first Monday in October to the first day of April; from the first day of April to the first day of May, 6.30; from May 1 to the end of the session at 6. All students were expected to rise half an hour before prayers in order to be ready for them. Evening prayers were held throughout the session at 5. After 1865 the morning hours were 7 from the opening of the session to April 1, and 6 for the remainder of the session; evening prayers were at 5. After 1880 the evening prayers were dropped; the hour for the morning prayers were fixed by the faculty, apparently at 8.40, which remained the hour, except from 1884 to 1890, when it was at 9. In the spring of 1911 the hour 9.45 for morning prayers was tried and found so satisfactory that it has been retained.\*

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\*Changed in 1914 to 10:30.

“On every Sunday, during each session, all the students shall attend public worship in the College chapel twice in the day, if service be so often performed;” so said the trustees in 1807: they had already made arrangements that the president should perform divine service when his health permitted, and he could “invite occasionally other respectable clergymen of any denomination” to officiate. If no clergyman could be obtained, some one of the professors read a religious service. When the college was reorganized, the regulation reads: “When there is public worship at the College chapel on Sunday, every student shall attend the same and deport himself with becoming solemnity; unless he shall be a member of some church or religious denomination having regular worship on Sunday, in the town of Columbia, of which he shall give notice to the President, or unless his parent or guardian shall designate some church in which there is regular worship on Sunday, and desire that he may be permitted to attend the same.” It had become before this necessary to give permission for attendance on church. This edition of the laws (1836) does not mention regular morning and evening prayers on Sunday. In the next edition of the laws (1848) the faculty were required to cause prayers to be said in the chapel on Sunday morning, which the students were to attend. Public worship on Sunday in the chapel was required as above, except that a communicant of a church in town having regular worship, differing from that to which the chaplain belongs, could attend that church on giving written notice to the president, or if the parent or guardian should inform the president in writing that he could not in conscience “consent that his son or ward should engage in the religious worship conducted by the chaplain.” The laws of 1853 contain a chapter on “*Devotional Exercises and the Lord’s Day*,” which decreed thus: “1. Divine service shall be performed in the College Hall, at least once on every Lord’s Day, and on whatever days may be set apart for religious observance by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or the President of the United States. There shall also be daily prayers in the chapel, on the mornings of every day, and the evenings of every day except Saturday.

"2. The students of the College shall constantly, seasonably, and with due reverence, attend the prayers and the public worship above specified.

"3. No student shall be statedly excused from morning and evening prayers without a special vote of the Board of Trustees.

"4. The President of the College may grant a dispensation from attending public worship in the College Hall on the Lord's Day and other days set apart for the purpose in the three following cases: 1. When the parent or guardian of a student resides in Columbia, and desires his son or ward to attend public worship with his own family. 2. When a student is a communicant with some religious denomination, having regular worship in the town of Columbia, and differing from that to which the chaplain belongs. 3. When the parent or guardian shall inform the President in writing, that he cannot, in conscience, permit his son or ward to engage in the religious worship conducted by the Chaplain."

"5. Occasional permissions to attend elsewhere than in the College Hall, the President may grant at his discretion—the occasions being rare and extraordinary.

"6. Students are required to keep the Lord's Day with becoming reverence, to abstain from their usual diversions and exercises, and from all behaviour inconsistent with that sacred season.

"7. The Professor who has charge of Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity shall officiate as Chaplain of the College. (This had been true since 1835. The first chaplain was Rev. William Capers for a few months in 1835. His Bible is preserved in the library. Succeeding chaplains were presented with Bibles by the sophomore class, which were deposited in the library at the expiration of the chaplain's term of service).

"8. In the absence of the Chaplain, it devolves upon the Faculty to see that morning and evening prayers are had in the chapel, and public worship observed in the College Hall, unless the Chaplain himself should have made arrangements to have his place supplied."

At this time it was decided to have morning prayers on Sunday one hour later than in week days. Public worship in College Hall on Sunday and other days set apart for the purpose was to be held at 10.30 in the forenoon and when there was afternoon service, at 3.30.

"No student shall play on any instrument," says the same regulations, "of Music, or engage in diversions and sports on the Lord's Day, and all lounging under the trees, or collecting in groups about the campus, or before the entries, or any of the College steps, for the purpose of amusement or conversation on that day, is expressly forbidden."

During the life of the first university religious exercises were all voluntary, although held at the times usual before 1860. In the catalogue of 1883-84 appears the statement that students are required to attend the religious exercises held in the chapel on Sunday morning, as well as the daily morning prayers. The requirement about morning prayers has remained. Great objections to the South Carolina College were being raised about this time by the denominational colleges. On account of this opposition chapel was again required to show that the college was not an irreligious institution. Sunday services were conducted until the chaplaincy of Professor J. William Flinn, when in the catalogue of 1894-95 appears the paragraph, "All students, except those excused for special reasons by the President shall attend every Sunday, the full morning service of some one of the city churches. Attendance on such services shall be ascertained and recorded at the chapel roll-call on Monday morning following, each student answering 'Yes' or 'No' as to his attendance. Excuses must be made in writing to the President as for other absences." The excuse has still to be made, only now on a slip of paper prepared for the purpose. Roll-call, which was instituted at the time chapel was required, was changed during President Sloan's administration to a system of numbered seats. The practice arose among the churches of the city to begin morning service at 11.15, in order to allow the students to attend services in the chapel and reach church in time for the sermon.

For the first thirty years the performance of chapel services was laid on the president, who acted himself or had some one to act for him. When the college was reorganized in 1835, the professor of Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity was required to fill the office of chaplain. The charter of the university in 1866 enjoined on the trustees the care that one of the professors should be a minister of the gospel, who should be charged with the duties of the chaplain, with additional salary. This has continued a part of the provisions of the acts affecting the changes from college to university and *vice versa*. Section 10 of the act approved December 23, 1890, specifies that the president shall not be an atheist or infidel, which is a part of the present charter.

Chapel services have always been onerous. Even as early as 1806 it was necessary for the board to require the professors to attend chapel. Absences from chapel figure largely in the monitors' bills. In one of Professor Thornwell's reports as chaplain while Preston was president is the revelation that for a month there had been no chapel services during the absence of the president. No professors attended, so that the trustees asked Professor Williams to go in order to help Dr. Thornwell and officiate in his place whenever necessary.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## LAW SCHOOL.

As early as 1810 President Maxcy recommended to the board of trustees the establishment of a professor of law to lecture to the two higher classes. A resolution of the legislature for the year 1823 requested the trustees of the college to consider the "propriety and advantage of establishing a Professorship of Law in that institution, and to report to this house, at the next session, the manner in which such a Professorship may be established, so as to be most advantageous to the community, and least expensive to the State." In reply, the trustees expressed the opinion that the chair should be formed with a liberal salary and small fees for its enlargement, but that the course should be given only to graduates. With that the matter ended.

The act creating the University of South Carolina approved December 19, 1865, empowered the trustees, if they deemed it proper, to give a license to one or more persons to form classes for instruction in law under terms and conditions and with tuition fees prescribed by the board. A year later an act to amend the preceding act required the trustees to establish as soon as practicable a school of law with one professor, who was on the same footing as the other professors.

Acting under the provisions of this act, the board in January, 1867, elected Chancellor J. A. Inglis to the professorship of law. He, however, declined, preferring to continue the practice of law in Baltimore. In the following June Colonel A. C. Haskell accepted election to the chair and occupied it until August, 1868, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. The course in law offered to students at that time embraced the various branches of common law and equity, commercial, international and con-



PROFESSORS OF LAW.

A. C. Haskell, 1867-68.  
J. D. Pope, 1884-1908.

C. D. Melton, 1869-1875.  
M. H. Moore, 1901-1910.



stitutional law. It was supposed to extend over two years, but could be taken in one. A moot court was conducted under the supervision of the professor for the purpose of perfecting the students in the details of practice. The junior class studied "Blackstone's Commentaries; Chitty on Contracts; Kent's Commentaries; Constitution of South Carolina; Constitution of the United States; Lectures with reference to Vattel on the Law of Nations; and other treatises on Public and Constitutional Law." The seniors were engaged in the study of "Stephen's Pleading; Greenleaf's Evidence; Williams' Law of Executors; Bayley on Bills; Smith's Merchantile Law; Russell on Crimes." The textbooks in equity were Mitford's Pleading and Adams' Equity. Statute laws and State Reports were treated in connection with the subjects as they arose. Professor Haskell reported that four students had followed his course; of these two graduated at the close of the session in June, 1868.

During the following year the law school was allowed to lapse; in the summer of 1869 Hon. C. D. Melton was elected to the professorship, which he held until his death on the 5th of December, 1875. His successor was Chief Justice Franklin J. Moses, who conducted the school until his death, March, 1877. There was no attempt to fill the chair. At the close of the collegiate year in June, 1877, the University which had been turned over to the negroes since October, 1873, was closed.

The course of study remained the same under the last two professors as it had been under Colonel Haskell.

In 1884 the law school was reorganized under Colonel Joseph Daniel Pope with a two years' course, which was generally taken in one. Professor Pope and the president formed a special faculty for the consideration of matters relating to the law school. Professor Pope was given the fees arising from tuition and a small fixed salary; later this professorship was made co-ordinate with the others. Special provision was made for short courses by leading members of the bar. The applicant for this school had to be nineteen years of age, have a good English education and know enough

Latin to enable him readily to understand the law terms and maxims.

As first outlined, the junior class was instructed in "Organization and Jurisdiction of Courts of United States (Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts) and South Carolina (Supreme, Common Pleas, Sessions, Probate, and Trial Justice Courts); Sources of Municipal Law; Domestic Relations; Personal Property, and title to same; Administration, Wills, Contracts, Bailments, Bills and Notes, Principal and Agent, Corporations; Criminal Law, and herein of Torts and nuisances; Public and Private Law, Law of Evidence." The seniors were given "Pleading and Practice; Law of Real Property; Equity Jurisprudence; Law of Conveyancing; Trial of Title to Land; Maritime Law and Law of Nations; Statute of Law of the State on subjects not read with the text and lectures of the course; Deeds, Recording, Habeas Corpus, etc." The juniors were required to write essays; the seniors were trained in court details in a moot court.

In 1892 Professor Pope delivered in the chapel at the request of the Law Association of the South Carolina College an address on "The History and Advantages of the South Carolina College", which was published by the trustees under the title of "The State and the College."

The course remained about the same until M. Herndon Moore was elected adjunct professor of law in 1901, at which time Professor Pope was made professor emeritus and dean. Constitutional History and Constitutional Law taught by Professor R. Means Davis were added to the course at this time. Professor Moore became full professor in 1906, and Professor John P. Thomas, Jr., was added to the faculty. Beginning with 1903, a series of lectures on various phases of law was for several sessions given by prominent jurists of the State. The lectures of the year 1904-'05 were published as Bulletin No. 3 of the University.

On the death of Professor Pope, March 21, 1908, Professor Moore became dean of the law school, and J. Nelson Frierson, Esq., of the Buffalo bar, a native of South Caro-

lina, was elected to fill the vacancy in the law faculty. Professor Moore had begun soon after his coming into the school to work for improvement of the standard of instruction by raising the requirements for entrance to the school and by extending the course. A distinct advance had been achieved before he was stricken in the midst of his activities and died March 1, 1910. E. Marion Rucker, Esq., a graduate of the South Carolina College, class of 1885, then practicing law at Anderson, taught his classes for the remainder of the session, when he was elected to the chair. Professor Thomas became dean of the law faculty.

Students now remain two years in the law school, although a few men drop out occasionally before graduation and take the State examination. The law faculty plans to extend the course to three years. It is strongly recommended that wherever possible the study of law should be deferred until after the completion of a college course. The school now occupies the lower floor of the center building of Legare College; but these rooms are not adequate, and as soon as possible a law building is to be erected. In 1912-13 the enrolment was 97.

The course at the present time, divided among the three professors, is in abstract: First Year, *First Term*: Introduction to the Study of Law, Domestic Relations and Law of Persons, Contracts, Agency (Including Master and Servant), Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Bailments and Carriers; *Second Term*: Equity Jurisprudence, Partnership, Suretyship, Torts, Insurance, Common Law Pleading, Bankruptcy. Second Year, *First Term*: Evidence, Corporations (Private), Real Property, Personal Property and Sales, Wills and Administration, Negotiable Instruments; *Second Term*: Real Property, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, Code Pleading and Practice and Federal Procedure, Municipal Corporations, Damages, Trusts, Legal Ethics.

Mrs. S. Reed Stoney presented a medal to the University in 1909 in honor of her father, Professor Pope, to be known as the "Pope Medal", competition for which is open to mem-

bers of the senior class "for the best essay bearing upon any subject connected with Equity." The winner's name is placed upon the medal and he is entitled to wear it until the close of the following session.

In 1912 Mr. Edwin W. Robertson of Columbia endowed a scholarship of the annual value of \$190.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## STUDENT LIFE ON THE CAMPUS.

The student body of the college and of the university has not been large. It has always been a compact body knit closely by ties of friendship and often of relationship. The young men have always addressed each other by their Christian and not by their surnames. Of course, there have been cliques; but the spirit of the campus has been democratic even in the heyday of the aristocratic tone of the antebellum state. No student however poor was looked down upon because of his poverty. The two Lowrys, who were held in the highest esteem not only by the students but also by the citizens of the town, cooked their own meals, this at the very beginning of the college. The late Judge Joshua H. Hudson said he expected to cook his meals if he had not been taken into the house of the President, William C. Preston: he was first honor man of his class. George McDuffie, James H. Thornwell, James H. Rion, not to name others, all first honor men, were proteges. South Carolina fostered the intellect of any son who showed that he could rise to eminence, fully aware that she must make up for her smallness by the quality of her brain. The position of a man on the campus has always depended upon his manliness.

A high sense of honor has ever characterized the students. Professor Francis Lieber wrote in his journal (May 15, 1837): "Not once have I appealed to their honor and found myself disappointed. If you treat them *en gens d'arme*, of course they not only try to kick, but you give a zest to resistance." Their turbulency was later remarked by Dr. Joseph LeConte, who was a professor here just after Dr. Lieber departed for the North. In his Autobiography he says that they were a turbulent set of men but the most honorable in their college life he had ever met with.

The reader of LaBorde's History of the South Carolina College rises from his reading with the idea that the students of the college were in a constant state of riot and revolt. January and February, winter months, when the students had to remain indoors much of the time, were the season for a periodical uprising, a tide of lawlessness, a manifestation of energy that was not able to show itself otherwise. On the 8th of February, 1814, a riot burst forth on the suspension of three students that required the militia of the town to quell: a professor was burnt in effigy, his house was attacked with brick bats and his family placed in great terror. Dr. Thomas Cooper, writing to Thomas Jefferson in 1822, gives him an account of an outbreak, in which the professors "were threatened, pistols were snapt at them, guns fired near them, Col. John Taylor (formerly of the Senate from this place) was in company with myself burnt in effigy: the windows of my bedroom have been repeatedly shattered at various hours of the night, & guns fired under my window." About this time nearly every year trouble arose over the Steward's Hall, until finally there came the "Biscuit Rebellion" of 1853 and the breaking up of the commons system.

"Boys will be boys" was no doubt repeated on occasion by Adam; but the passing of the old system carried with it the old spirit. Much of the trouble of the professors would have no doubt been obviated if there had been outdoor sports or athletics to relieve pent up animal spirits. A game of ball, perhaps, "town ball", or "cat", was played. Grayson says in his life of Petigru that Stephen D. Miller was devoted to ball. There was a small outdoor gymnasium of bars and rings, a horse or two, where Flinn Hall now stands, afterwards removed to the site of the infirmary. Major Pencic was engaged to teach fencing lessons. "Fisticuff" once became a pastime in early days. Some of the students kept horses. In consequence of the dearth of outlet the students turned to pranks; of course the fact that the professors undertook to catch offenders added zest to the escapade. The chuckle of the student is still audible as he heard Pro-

fessor Lieber exclaim as he rose with bruised shins from the bricks over which the nimble youth had jumped: "Mein Gott. All dis for two tousant tollar." Fowl houses and gardens have always been regarded as the student's legitimate prey, especially those of the professors. Dr. Cooper's horse was often painted, her tail shaved. When Blanche died, it was proposed in all solemnity that she should be honored by a public burial and a holiday. One of the presidents hearing that his coach was to be dragged off hid himself inside behind the tightly fastened curtains. When the students had pulled it to the bottom of the hill and were about to leave it, he stepped out and politely informed them that they had better drag it back to the carriage house, which they did. Professors' benches were tarred. A common diversion was blackriding: the crowd hired horses or mules and disguising themselves generally with black robes rode around the campus bearing torches and making night hideous with noise. Such amusement has occasionally been indulged in by students of recent years. Bonfires have ever delighted the collegian's heart, more particularly when the fire department is brought out. In the fifties a favorite diversion was tying a lighted fireball to the tail of a dog or a cow and starting the animal down the campus, perhaps followed by a crowd of yelling collegians. This was generally late at night. An alumnus of the days of President Henry related as a characteristic bit of college wit, that shortly after he had arrived President Henry announced in chapel that there were too many dogs on the campus, and that they must be expelled. Next morning he noticed several dogs suspended from one of the horse racks, and on inquiring the cause was told that the students had changed the president's order of expulsion into suspension. Once in the early (1812) days of the Steward's Hall when the students were tired of the meat furnished, they captured a steer destined for the table, decorated his horns with wreaths, drove him to the Congaree and there drowned him as a sacrifice to the river god. The following stanza is said to belong to the ode commemorating the event:

“Whitty Brooks and Old Brevard  
By the horns did hold him hard  
While Connor on his back did ride  
Way down to the river side.”

When Jack, the college servant, was sweeping out the chapel, the bray of a donkey tied in the pulpit so frightened him that he rushed into the air shouting that the devil was in the chapel. During the years before the chapel steps were changed from wood to stone, it was a great joke to remove the steps and stand by to see how the faculty would reach the chapel; this was usually done by walking up a plank. The historian LaBorde devotes several pages to a mock heroic description of such an ascent when he was a student.

The first mention of the practice of duelling among the students was in November, 1807, when John Mayrant, James Goodwin and Powell McKra were suspended and reported to the board for expulsion for participating in a duel. They were finally restored to standing in the college on petition from the student body and a promise of future good conduct, with the further understanding that this leniency was not to be made a precedent. The president of the board also addressed the assembled students on the harm of duelling. In the next spring following a junior and a senior were suspended for the same offence. They were not taken back. Dr. Marion Simms tells of a college duel in his day: “I lived in the age of duelling. I was educated to believe that duels inspired the proprieties of society and protected the honor of women. I have hardly a doubt that, while I was a student in the South Carolina College, if anything had happened to make it necessary for me to fight a duel, I would have gone out with the utmost coolness and allowed myself to be shot down. But my views on that subject were entirely changed, a long, long time ago.

“There was a real duel in the South Carolina College just after I graduated. It was between Roach, of Colleton, and Adams, of Richland District. Roach was a young man about

six feet high and a physical beauty. Adams was no less so, though not so tall. Both men were of fine families, and Adams was supposed to be a young man of talent and promise. It occurred in this way: They were very intimate friends; they sat opposite to each other in the Steward's Hall at table. When the bell rang and the door was opened, the students rushed in, and it was considered a matter of honor, when a man got hold of a dish of butter or bread or any other dish, it was his. Unfortunately, Roach and Adams sat opposite each other, and both caught hold of a dish of trout at the same moment. Adams did not let go; Roach held on to the dish. Presently Roach let go of the dish and glared fiercely in Adams's face, and said: 'Sir, I will see you after supper.' They sat there all through the supper, both looking like mad bulls, I presume. Roach left the supper-room first, and Adams immediately followed him. Roach waited outside the door for Adams. There were no hard words and no fisticuffs—all was dignity and solemnity. 'Sir,' said Roach, 'What can I do to insult you?' Adams replied, 'This is enough, sir, and you will hear from me.' Adams went immediately to his room and sent a challenge to Roach. It was promptly accepted, and each went up town and selected seconds and advisers. And now comes the strange part of this whole affair: No less a person than General Pierce M. Butler, distinguished in the Mexican War as colonel of the Palmetto regiment, and who became governor of South Carolina, agreed to act as second to one of these young men. The other had as his adviser Mr. D. J. McCord, a distinguished lawyer, a most eminent citizen, a man of great talents, whose name lives in the judicial records of the state as being the author of McCord and Nott's reports. Here were two of the most prominent citizens of South Carolina, each of them about forty years of age, aiding and abetting duelling between two young men, neither of them over twenty years of age.

"They fought at Lightwood Knot Springs, ten miles from Columbia. They were both men of the coolest courage..... They were to fight at ten paces. They were to fire at the

word 'one', raising their pistols. . . . . When the word 'Fire' was given, each started to raise his pistol; but each had on a frock-coat, and the flap of Roach's coat caught on his arm, and prevented his pistol from rising. When Adams saw that, he lowered his pistol to the ground. The word was then given a second time: 'Are you ready? Fire! One!' They both shot simultaneously."

Both were wounded, Adams mortally; Roach recovered after a long time.

In the early 50's there was a recrudescence of the practice. A number of students were suspended or expelled. All editions of the by-laws since 1835 have contained a section against carrying a challenge, accepting a challenge, fighting or taking part in any way in a duel. Difficulties have long been settled by a fight with the fists, between two men or a series of fights. In early days dirks and bowie knives were employed, as the laws show. Even as late as 1837 a student came to the college bringing a bowie knife, although he was aware that he was violating the law. About this time a certain student, Bryce by name, went with friends to a circus having on the advice of another slipped a bowie knife into his pocket. A common practice of the students was to try to beat up the circus people. A fight taking place, Bryce drew the knife and killed an Irishman, who it was said was on the point of braining his companion. The defence of Bryce by Hon. William C. Preston is noted in the legal annals of the State. Bryce was acquitted and graduated.

No duel with fire arms since the opening of the university in 1866 is recorded. In the recollection of old students challenges have been sent; but the matter was settled amicably.

Fire arms or any other kind of weapon have always been forbidden in the rooms of the students; but it has never been possible completely to banish them. At times the firing of guns on the campus has grown to serious dimensions. A quaint punishment in early days for two students firing a gun outside the wall near Rocky Branch was fifty lines of Vergil.

Suppers were much indulged in, especially wine suppers in the days of the old college, when drinking was common. They were given without the knowledge of the faculty. Drunkenness was not uncommon; liquor brought on the campus was freely indulged in at every riot. Lyon, Burk, Suder, Ruppell, Hunt, "Billy" Maybin were keepers of tippling shops to which students resorted. Dr. Marion Simms praises the kindness to students of Lyon, who lent to them without any security and never lost: he had himself borrowed from Lyon the sum of \$200, which he paid back after he left college. "Billy" Maybin for many years kept the Congaree Hotel on the site of the present Jerome Hotel. In the 40's and 50's his place was the college resort. An old student's memory placed Lyon's shop where the city hall now stands. Hunt ran the United States Hotel diagonally across the street from the Congaree Hotel. Dr. Samuel Green's tavern figured in the early history of the college. This was at the time he had the commons near where the Hampton monument stands on the capitol square. An act of the legislature in 1837 forbade the sale of wine, ardent spirits, goods, wares or merchandise to students as minors. The South Carolina College Temperance Society was formed in the spring of 1845. Temperance pledges had been administered to students by the faculty. The change of sentiment with regard to drinking and the teaching of the evil influence of liquor in the schools have brought about a radical change.

Many students have been made Christians by the personal efforts and example of professors, notably Dr. Thornwell. Professor Barnwell attempted prayer meeting. Dr. Joseph LeConte conducted a Bible class. Since 1883 the catalogue has called attention to the religious work among the students; the Young Men's Christian Association is first mentioned in 1883. This association long held its meetings in the chapel and on the west side of the lower floor of DeSausure College. It now has its headquarters in Flinn Hall.

Serenading was frequent, with the added zest that the serenaders should be in their rooms and might be detected by the professors as absent. If the young beau could not

play himself on some musical instrument, he would hire a fiddler. Dr. Marion Simms relates a serenade of himself and several friends at Barhamville, the famous school for young ladies near Columbia, in which tin pans and horns took the place of musical instruments. The principal, Dr. Marks, fired at the students, who tried to return his fire, but, fortunately, the musket failed to go off. Since the days of athletics it has been a practice to repair to the College for Women and to the Columbia College, as long as it was in the city, when a victory has been won and call out the young ladies with much cheering on both sides. College yells, or cheers, belong to the last few decades and have now become organized, especially at games, under a cheer leader, or chief "rooter" with his lieutenants. Snow has always more or less demoralized the students. Dr. Thornwell's biographer gives an account of a snow storm in Dr. Cooper's days: "when history and tradition informed us it had ever been the practice to disregard all college regulations, suspend all college exercises, and take to hot punch and honey. Considering the weather quite too inclement to permit the classes to reach the recitation rooms, they marched 'up town' for the materials for the punch; and returning, indulged in a wild jollification."

A "College Choir" existed in the 50's, the predecessor of the Glee Club and Orchestra of the present day.

The seniors had the first choice of rooms. Rutledge has long enjoyed the preference among the colleges. Each man has always had to furnish his own room, so that individual tastes and pocket books have governed the style of furnishing. At the reorganization in 1835 a committee went over the ground and decided that "fifty dollars is sufficient to defray the expenses of outfit, and to establish a student comfortably in his quarters. This expenditure is for beds, bedding and room furniture of every description, and being for permanent articles is not an annual expense." This same committee was of the opinion that \$50 was enough for pocket money. Of course, some spent more, some less. For the whole year the estimate was \$350 "for the expense of tuition,



John P. Thomas, 1906.



J. Nelson Frierson, 1908.

LAW FACULTY.



E. Marion Rucker, 1910.



boarding, clothing, fire-wood, and all incidental expenses, and includes an allowance for pocket-money during the College year." During the 50's about \$400 sufficed to carry the average student through a session. This estimate is that of several alumni of that period. The allowance granted by the legislature for the yearly support of one boy from the poor house in Charleston at the South Carolina College was at this time \$400. If a student pays tuition and enters the various activities of the campus life without overdoing it, he still gets along on practically the same sum.

One great item of expense in the senior's account was his share in the final or commencement ball. A senior of 1860, writing home, says that he expects to be called on for \$30. This ball was the great social event of the year. It was the "Coming Out" ball for the young debutantes of the State just as in later years the State Ball during Fair Week.

May Day celebrations began very early, somewhere in the 30's. From them come the present "spring holiday" of one day. In the words of a letter of a student in 1859: "Smiling sunny weather such as we dream of in the winter-time & awake to regret; sights that gladden the soul as they meet the eye, foliage that reminds one of lake banks, fleecy clouds & mildly blue skies o'erhead, moonlit nights & airy breezes; the pleasing chat & busy hum of the May party with all its butterfly uncertainty, the sole of the foot reluctant to rest in any one spot, when sweet little heads are nodding recognition in the distance; the rapid transitions & incessant mobility of the dancers impelled by the allurements of the music, like flowers of various hue intermingling with gentle undulations as they are stirred on a summer morn by some mischievous zephyr bestridden by pleasant Puck or Ariel, that 'tricksy sprite.' But oh, the grandest sight & the grandest joy of all was the Tournament! 'Twas like a tale of Orient & realized my finest conceptions of the poetical capabilities of costume. Characters as various as the smiles of women drew rein in front of the Judges' stand. Doublet, jerkin, corslet, plaid, knee-breeches, trowsers, belt, cloak, mantle, plumed cap, helm, morion; & in fine every variety of

costume of the richest and most resplendent colors & of the finest materials, slashed, brodered & ribboned might be seen on about thirty stalwart young men gallantly mounted & bearing lances prettily painted with gilded points & adorned with fluttering ribbons. A vast concourse of ladies adorned the scene & bestowed their smiles & plaudits upon the successful. The prizes were awarded for the foremost ranks in the ring exercise & the best display of horsemanship. The honor of crowning the Queen of Love & Beauty fell to young Dr. Wallace of this place, who personated Don Quixote, who signalized his discrimination as well as his gallantry & chivalry by selecting Miss Sally Burroughs to fill that place of high & notable distinction. The coronation was a fine sight, both the fair Queen & the worthy Don being somewhat embarrassed; but it passed off well, he managing to get through a very short & courteous presentation speech, promising to maintain with his lance the selection which that lance had enabled him to make. The two Haskells won the second & third prizes, which gave them the privilege of choosing the maids of honor. After these proceedings the troop ran a race, raising a most noble cloud of dust & coming up in the most romantic style as if they were about to charge an enemy. Trezevant, another student, took the prize here, which was a handsome silver cup; so the College had a very fair share of the honours, three of the prizes having been borne away by her representatives. Last night they had a fancy ball, & I should have very much liked to have seen the costumes of the ladies, but could not get a chance. This evening & tomorrow evening the May Exhibition comes off, & I expect a very great pleasure in hearing Boggs' Speech, which I hear very highly commended by those who have seen it. He certainly has a wonderful command of language & uses the richest, most expressive phraseology & fine imagery. Word-painting is his forte. I attend ladies both nights & of course need not be tormented by dry & adust elocutioners." The old Hampton Race Track was often the scene of these tournaments. May Day passed with the old college, leaving it memorys in the "spring holiday." An effort is now being made to hold a week of festivities just after Easter Week.

April 1, or April Fool's Day, has long been the occasion of light pranks. Classes were not met. A story is told that in Dr. Park's time (1806-1834) it was the practice not to attend classes, and that the old man forgetting what day it was started across the campus to his room. A student seeing him called out: "April Fool!" "April Fool, yourself!" he cried back. "I am not going to my classroom. I am going uptown." When the roll was called at chapel, one form of April Fool trick was to remain quiet without anybody's answering to his name. At times not a student entered the chapel. Occasionally, even at the present, a whole class refuses to answer any question put by the professor and so compels him to lecture. Carrying off the bell and other similar pranks on April 1 have ceased for the most part.

As early as 1858 President Longstreet complained that the annual fair in the fall was an annoyance. Students secured permission from home to miss classes for one, two or three days. "One student of age kindly permitted himself to attend the Fair four days." There were numerous requests "to be with fathers and mothers for a day or two while they sojourned in town, to escort female relatives to the Fair who were without a protector or an adequate number of protectors." The custom arose of giving one or two days during "Fair Week" as holidays. The complaint of 1858 has become annual.

Since the introduction of base ball into the first university and of the Rugby foot ball in 1895 the interest of the student life has centered largely on these two games. There were sixty members in the first base ball club which was organized in 1867. Charley Janney was catcher; A. H. White, first base; John C. Sellers, second; W. A. R. Wilson, third; "Jim" Thornwell, pitcher; Gil Wylie and "two or three long legged fellows were the fielders." "Under the rules the pitcher had to *pitch* the ball and in so doing his hand was not to be above the level of his shoulder and his right foot must not leave the plate. The one at the bat could demand a high ball a medium ball or a low ball and if the pitcher failed to put it where demanded a base was given to

the runner." This club played a game with a club from Columbia winning after a nearly all day's game with the score of 96 to 66. A challenge from the Federal garrison was indignantly refused, which resulted in the dissolution of the university club. The field of action has changed under the influence of base ball and foot ball; no longer are the games limited to the campus, but other institutions are opponents, so that athletics have become intercollegiate. The great rivals to be defeated are Clemson College, especially in foot ball, and the Citadel on Thanksgiving Day. In foot ball the great game of the year is with Clemson at the Fair Grounds on Thursday of Fair Week, and a victory over Clemson is an event from which to date in athletics. After the victory in 1902 the athletic relations of the two institutions were broken off for several years on account of the trouble arising over the triumphal parade of the university students. A parade up Main Street and to the College for Women, perhaps to houses of professors where speeches can be obtained, is an essential part of any notable victory. Athletics now form a large part of the average student's life.

The feeling between the students and the citizens of the town was long one of antagonism, so that the students and the town marshals were often in conflict. Whenever a student found that he was likely to be arrested, he had only to cry "College", when the students came swarming. To put a student in the guard house meant a riot. In consequence, as soon as a student was confined, he was bailed or otherwise released. In 1814 at the time of the riot that resulted in the withdrawal of Professor Blackburn the militia came on the campus and kept guard over his house until order was restored; but for many years it has been understood that the city police shall not come on the campus, perhaps never, as there is no record of their appearance to arrest a student: a riot would be precipitated. On the Sunday before commencement in 1839 one of the students was arrested and hurried to the guard house on account of a disturbance he had made at a church. The cry of "College" reached the campus and brought the students on a run, over the stick which

Professor Lieber interposed across the gateway. When they arrived uptown they found that the intendant, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, had already in anticipation of a rush of the students arranged for bail and had secured the student's release. His brother, a senior, armed himself with a pistol and made for the guard house to rescue his brother and did not contain himself when he was informed that he had already been turned loose, but threatened the whole police force with much flourishing of his pistol, the result being his expulsion, although he had passed all of his examinations.

There is no doubt that some form of initiation or hazing was practiced from the beginning. The first law against such practice appears in the edition of the regulations published in 1853: "Any student crying 'Fresh' or 'Rat' to any other student, or to applicants for College or any of them, or employing any other epithets to annoy or tease them, shall be admonished or suspended at the discretion of the Faculty." Blacking the face of the new men has been the favorite form of introducing the freshmen to the life of the campus, certainly since the 50's. At no time has hazing been excessive.

The seniors have always been looked up to by the lower classmen. They are the ones that have given the tone to the institution. A strong senior class means good order. Often in former days a senior took a freshman under his wing for protection, the latter almost worshipping the older man. Some distinctive dress has always marked the senior, a cane at present; the senior of the 50's is said to have worn a high hat and a long tailed coat.

A vocabulary of the slang of the University of South Carolina for the past century would be instructive reading; but unfortunately from its very nature such language is short lived. "Flash" was to answer unprepared when called upon to recite; this gave way to "Flunk." To be "Trained" before the faculty was to be summoned to appear before the assembled professors. A professor might "Wool" a student, that is, find out by questions that he knew nothing about the lesson. "Bug" was a substitute for professor.

"Slaminade" was a tin pan serenade of an unpopular president or professor. "Splurge" was to make a perfect recitation. The last handbook of the Young Men's Christian Association contains a page of present day slang. Among the terms noted are: "bust" for fail; "shoot" or "kill" a professor for making a good mark; "shoot the bull" for to talk yet say nothing; "ram" or "shark" for one who excels in some line; "bone" or "dig" for hard work at one's studies.

The secret Greek letter fraternities were introduced into the South Carolina College in 1850 with the arrival of the Delta Psi. This, the Delta Kappa Epsilon (1852) and the Beta Theta Pi (1858) existed until the outbreak of the war in 1861 and were not afterwards renewed. Two others, Phi Kappa Psi (1857) and Kappa Psi (1858) continued, the former until 1892, the latter until 1897. Baird states in his manual that the Kappa Alpha that was started at the University of North Carolina in 1859 had a chapter at the South Carolina College. This fraternity had a short life. Since 1880 there have been the following fraternities at the University of South Carolina: Kappa Alpha (1880-1897), Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1882-1897), Phi Theta Delta (1882-1893), Alpha Tau Omega (1883-1897), Sigma Nu (1886-1897), Chi Phi (1889-1897), Kappa Sigma (1890-1897), Pi Kappa Alpha (1891-1897). The Phi Mu Omicron was founded at the South Carolina College in 1858, says Baird, having as its badge a monogram. According to the same authority there was also at one time a local fraternity at this institution, Epsilon Nu Delta. The Rainbow Society existed in the antebellum college. It was founded, so it is said by an alumnus of the period, by Ernest Walworth of Mississippi in 1859.

Opposed to the fraternities was a body of "Barbarians", non-members. The feeling between the "frats" and the "non-frats", who felt themselves socially ostracized, grew as the years passed. Finally in 1897 the latter appealed to the legislature of the State, which passed an act forbidding the existence of fraternities in state supported institutions.

In the spring of 1851 during the agitation for secession a Southern Rights Association was formed at the invitation of

a similar society at the University of Virginia. A constitution was adopted, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The preamble of the constitution read thus: "We, the undersigned students of the South Carolina College, feeling deeply the insults that have been offered to the South, and knowing, as we do, that the spirit of the Constitution of these United States has been grossly violated, have associated ourselves for the purpose of forwarding, as far as we are able, the cause of Southern Rights. In view of this end, we have adopted the following." The constitution that follows fixes the officers and the meetings. At an extra meeting held in the chapel, April 15, an "Address of the Southern Rights Association, of the South Carolina College, to the students in the Colleges and Universities, and to the Young Men, Throughout the Southern States," which had been previously prepared by a committee, was adopted, and four thousand copies of the preamble, constitution and address were ordered published in pamphlet form. The resolutions of the association at the University of Virginia were added. One hundred and ten students joined the association. The president was B. W. Ball of Laurens.

There was opposition to the formation of a Southern Rights Association in the college, to which these lines from a poem sent to the *Daily Telegraph* (Columbia) perhaps refer:

"Nor is the College Clay's resigned booty,  
Because no mad 'association' we."

"A junior of 1851" sent to the *Telegraph* a short communication which shows the political passion of the time as operating among the students:

"The students of the South Carolina College repudiate old Clay and all his principles. Freesoilism and Abolitionism cannot flourish on the soil irradiated by the genius of Calhoun. We all bow with reverence and offer up our humble devotion at the foot of the 'great Southern cross.' The operation of the spirit there inculcates the independence of the Southern States and fosters allegiance to South Carolina; and should she secede, her College claims a 'place in the picture near the flashing of the guns.'"

## CHAPTER XIX.

## THE HONOR SYSTEM.

A set of by-laws was adopted by the trustees at their annual meeting in December, 1804, a month before the opening of the college. The first section of the article on "Rewards and Punishments" gives the general principle on which the discipline of the new institution was to be founded: "The rewards and punishments of this institution shall be all addressed to the sense of duty, and the principles of honor and shame."

The president of the college, Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, a native of Massachusetts, was a member of the committee which framed these by-laws and must have been influential in preparing the sections relating to discipline. Of him Dr. Robert Henry said in the eulogy delivered on the occasion of Dr. Maxcy's death (*An Eulogy on Jonathan Maxcy, D. D.* Printed in Columbia, S. C., at the State Gazette Office, 1822): "When Dr. Maxcy first entered upon his duties here, the nature of a college and its requisite discipline were almost wholly unknown. The youth of our country were rarely committed to the care of teachers, before a strong conviction of independence and a disposition to assert and exercise it had sprung up in their minds. Dr. Maxcy had too much good sense to attempt to extirpate this exalted principle; he only sought to modify it. He appealed to the honor of his pupils and required a faithful compliance with conditions which they themselves had voluntarily undertaken to perform. With generous minds, such appeals are always powerful and most commonly successful. Such indeed has been the happy result in the present instance, that whatever ignorance may imagine or calumny invent to the contrary, it may be safely asserted that few similar institutions can boast of a more ready and cheerful obedience to every salutary regulation."

The principle of honor that was the guiding principle in the home and in the affairs of life was introduced into the life of the campus: the professor was not a tyrant spying on every action of trembling and rebellious subjects. But the development was slow. The trial of a fight between two students in 1814 was conducted as if in a police court, each side producing its witnesses, and no man's word being taken. That in a few years the word of a student was not to be buttressed by the testimony of another was due in large measure to the efforts of the young men themselves. Of course, conventions arose, and there was much hairsplitting. Near the beginning of Dr. Cooper's administration (1823) a most serious offence was committed in the chapel. The faculty instructed the president first to lay the case before the students assembled in the chapel and try to have them purge themselves of the persons who had committed so disgraceful an act. The students refused. The faculty "under the law of the College" required each man to exculpate himself by propounding to him the following question: "Were you guilty of the offence concerning which the present inquiry is instituted, or were you in any way accessory to it?" Thirty-one students answered in the negative and were "of course" exonerated and permitted to retain their standing. In a communication to the faculty the suspended students say that if they had not been "fully satisfied of the total absence of malice, disrespect and even levity, they would feel themselves called upon as gentlemen and members of the College to be aiding the faculty in punishing the perpetrator." The students always objected to the faculty's calling up the entire body and by a process of elimination run down the culprit; such procedure was never a success.

Dr. Cooper, who did not understand the youth of the South, wrote to Thomas Jefferson that the students were banded together to protect each other, that they would not stickle at falsehood, and that if their word was questioned, at once they regarded their "honor" as called into doubt. He also wrote that the senior class had decreed that none of its members should have intercourse with the professors

outside of the classroom, as this savored of "boot licking." In consequence there was no visiting at professors' houses or offices, although nowhere had he seen the faculty take more pains to reinforce the class work by personal instruction.

Two years later one of the trustees introduced a resolution at a meeting of the trustees to have the faculty interrogated as to the lack of discipline in the college, as he thought, and urged greater strictness. Dr. Cooper replied: "But, in fact, the system of government by mildness and remonstrance, by treating the students as gentlemen and worthy of confidence, has succeeded so well that the faculty have no good reason to change it."

The laws of 1836 declare that whenever the faculty shall have "sufficient ground of reasonable suspicion" that any student has been guilty of any misconduct, he shall be called up and put "on his denial or exculpation." If he refuses to answer, he shall be considered guilty; if he deny that he is guilty of the offence of which he is charged, "that shall be considered *prima facie* proof of his innocence." This has always remained the method of procedure in the treatment of a student accused of a misconduct.

By the forties it had become the custom for the students to handle certain kinds of breeches of honor, for instance, lying. The offender was tried by the members of his class and if adjudged guilty, he was expelled from the class which meant his leaving the college. Once, according to the recollection of an alumnus of the period just before the close of the institution by the war, a student was tried by his class for stealing and was found guilty, but refused to leave the campus. The faculty passed the case over and he graduated, although not a man of the student body would have any communication with him as long as he remained in the college.

Francis Lieber recorded in his diary for May 15, 1837, that the students had a high sense of honor. Said he, "The students behave perfectly well. Not once have I yet appealed to their honor and found myself disappointed. If you treat them *en gens d'arme*, of course they not only try to kick,

but you give a zest to resistance." Professor Lieber made this note in his diary apropos of the month he had to board at the Commons and preside at the table, which month he regarded as entirely thrown away.

Joseph LeConte wrote in his autobiography of the young men at the South Carolina College, "The students here were very high-spirited and honorable, but also quite turbulent. They had been accustomed to being governed not so much by law as by the personal influence and eloquence of Thornwell, the previous president." "I have said," he writes some pages further on, "that the students in the South Carolina College were high-spirited though turbulent. I should add that I had never previously seen (nor have I since) so high a sense of honor among students in their relations to one another and to the faculty. No form of untruthfulness among themselves or toward the faculty (such, for example, as cheating at examinations) was for a moment tolerated. Any student suspected of such practices was cut by his fellow-students and compelled to leave. When a student was brought up before the faculty for any offence, no other question was asked but, 'Did you have anything to do with this affair?' The answer was 'Yes' or 'No,' and he was condemned or acquitted on his own statement. Sometimes a student might on some technical ground refuse to answer, but no one ever lied."

The by-laws that were published in 1853, during the administration of President James H. Thornwell, contain the following extract, which has been inserted in the annual catalogue since 1893: "As the end of the College is to train a body of gentlemen in knowledge, virtue, religion and refinement, whatever has a tendency to defeat this end, or is inconsistent with it, shall be treated and punished as an offence, whether expressly mentioned in the laws or not. The sense of decency, propriety and right, which every honorable young man carries in his own bosom, shall be taken as a sufficient means of knowing these things and he who pleads ignorance in such matters is unfit to be a member of the College. The Board expects and requires the students

to maintain the character of refined and elevated Christian gentlemen. It would be ashamed of any man, who would excuse breaches of morality, propriety and decorum, on the plea, that the acts in question were not specifically condemned in the College code. It earnestly desires that the students may be influenced to good conduct and diligence in study by higher motives than the coercion of law; and it mainly relies, for the success of the institution, as a place of liberal education, on moral and religious principle, a sense of duty and the generous feelings which belong to young men engaged in honorable pursuits."

When written examinations were introduced in 1854, a pledge was required of the author of the papers that he had received no assistance in any form. This pledge became less and less elaborate and finally disappeared a few years ago: the signature of the student is sufficient evidence for the honesty of the paper.

The same high standard of honor prevailed after the opening of the University in 1866. An alumnus of that period was author for the statement that one student did not even in fun use the word "lie" to another, unless he was "seeking trouble."

There was no "system" of honor; it was the "honor principle," as it has been rightly phrased by Dr. Edward S. Joynes, which was introduced from the every day affairs of life into the life of the campus. The institution reflected the life of the people from whom the students came, at least the mass of them. From early times, certainly from the early 40's, the custom arose of the separate classes dealing with offenders as members of a class. Appeal was allowed to the student body. In the case of cheating witnesses were necessary. After the class system was abolished when the university was established in 1906, there was a short period of uncertainty, which resulted in the "system" as described in the following paragraphs.

By the Honor System, says the Students' Handbook for 1913, "is meant simply this—that every man is accounted a gentleman until he proves himself not to be one, and every

man's word is accepted as true, unless there is clear evidence that it cannot be so taken. When a man violates this principle of honor, his college-mates quietly request him to leave the campus, and the request is always effective." At a meeting of the student body, March 15, 1909, the following rules governing the workings of the Honor System were adopted: "Article I. There shall be elected at the beginning of each year one student from each academic class and one student from each law class, who shall constitute, in session, the Honor Committee of the University of South Carolina. The representatives from each class shall be possessed of equal powers on the Committee, and each representative shall be entitled to one judicial vote at the trials.

"Art. II. The representative elected by the fourth year academic class shall be chairman of the Honor Committee. He shall call meetings at the request of any other representative or at his own volition. He shall preside at all meetings of the Honor Committee, shall order ballots taken at the end of all trials, and shall announce to the Committee the result of the said ballot.

"Art. III. It shall be the duty of the Honor Committee to inquire into all improprieties of conduct in the classroom and in the examination hall: said improprieties to be limited to such matters in regard to which the Faculty have surrendered to the students the right of supervision and of discipline; to all matters in which a student shall obtain from a professor by fraud credit for work he has not done or knowledge he does not possess.

"Art. IV. It shall be the duty of each and every student to observe all such improprieties in the classroom and in the examination hall and to report them at once to one other student, who shall be present at the time; and, provided the observation of the two shall justify it, the breach of honor shall be reported to the Honor Committeemen of the class, who shall in turn request the chairman of the Honor System Committee to call a meeting of said Committee.

"Art. V. The Committee shall hear all testimony offered and find the accused guilty or not guilty. A unanimous vote

of the Committee shall be necessary to convict. The unsubstantiated testimony of one witness shall be insufficient to convict. No committeeman who is competent as a witness shall sit in a judicial capacity at a trial.

“Art. VI. The accused shall be allowed to bring to the trial any testimony in his own behalf which he shall deem material. He shall be allowed to select any two students who shall act as his attorneys before the Committee.

“Art. VII. Upon finding a verdict of guilty, the accused shall be requested to withdraw from the University and to leave the campus for all time to come. There is reserved to him, however, the right of appeal to the student body.

“Art. VIII. In case of an appeal, the evidence taken at the trial before the Honor Committee shall be presented to the student body by the chairman of the Honor Committee, and the student body shall affirm or reverse the decision of the Committee. A two-thirds majority of the total number of students present shall be required for a reversal of the decision of the Committee.

“Art. IX. At this hearing before the student body the accused may be represented by any two students whom he may select as his attorneys. These attorneys shall be limited to a discussion of the value of the facts presented as evidence and shall make no appeal to the emotions or prejudices. The making of any such appeal shall be considered contrary to the spirit of the Honor System.

“Art. X. In consideration of the importance of the matters to be considered by the Committee, and of the gravity of the charge under which the accused rests, the trial shall be conducted with the greatest secrecy possible, and no member of the Honor Committee and no other student who shall obtain knowledge of a trial in any way whatsoever shall at any time divulge the name of the accused or any of the proceedings at the trial before the Committee or before the student body.

“Art. XI. Provided any committeeman is for any reason unable to sit in a judicial capacity at the trial, his class shall be represented by one of its officers, in the fol-

lowing order of prominence: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Historian, who shall assume all the regular powers of the committeeman.

“Art. XII. These rules and regulations shall be read in a meeting of the student body on the second Monday of the first term, and on each Monday one week before the regular examinations.”

As a natural result of the honor idea the government of the campus has passed largely into the hands of the students, and although there are of course those who are sources of disturbance, the life of the campus is on the whole well ordered.

## CHAPTER XX.

## CLARIOSOPHIC AND EUPHRADIAN LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Shortly after the opening of the South Carolina College in 1805 the students formed among themselves a literary society, to which they gave the name of Philomathic. It existed until the beginning of 1806, when it was decided that the interests of the institution demanded the establishment of two literary societies. The constitution of a "Synapian Convention" still in existence apparently provided the rules for the formation of these two new bodies. Two persons from the same district, reads the first article, were to be chosen to divide the members and the funds of the Philomathic Society. The second article provides for the formation of two independent societies. According to another article a joint meeting of the two societies was to be held every seven weeks called a "Synapian Convention." Reputable persons might be admitted as spectators. Further, both societies had to adopt the constitution of the parent society. Names for the two societies were incorporated in another article, the present names, which is inexplicable in the light of the minute of the Clariosophic Society for February 21, 1806, the date of the selection of the name.

In accordance with the provision that two persons from the same district should divide the members of the old society, two brothers, James and Joseph Lowry, were chosen to perform this duty. Of these two brothers Dr. LaBorde says: "They were poor, and their necessities compelled them to board in their rooms. One of the brothers was appointed bell-ringer, and the other librarian. The College had just opened, the public eye was steadily directed to it, and the heroic efforts of these young men to secure the advantages of a liberal education, excited the warmest interest. Col. Taylor, Judges Trezevant and Grimke and others frequently visited them in their rooms with the view

of testifying their respect, and giving them encouragement; and the judges, upon their visits to Columbia, often invited them to dine with them at Dr. Green's Hotel, their usual house of boarding. Nor were they less esteemed by their fellow students. Their studious habits and rare virtues commended them to all, and soon they reached a position of commanding influence. They were selected by the students in the scheme of dividing the Society." These two as "captains" among the students assembled on the campus "threw up heads and tails for the first choice." "In this way the selection was made, and the roll of the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies determined. This was truly a fraternal parting, for there is a tradition that in every case, brothers attached themselves to different societies."

Judge Hudson declares in his address as centennial orator for the Euphradian Society at the centennial of the University in 1905 that Dr. LaBorde was "in error as to brothers upon entering College separating in selecting societies. It may have been so in the early days of these societies, but the precedent was not followed in my day, and has not been since, so far as I am informed, and I think it is natural and well that the precedent was soon discontinued."

"For many years," continued Judge Hudson, "it is said that there was great rivalry between the two societies in securing recruits from the newly matriculated students, but as time rolled on it came to pass that the society which a student joined upon his entering College was determined by the district (county) from which he came, for the districts (counties) of the State became divided nearly equally between Euphradian and Clariosophic. The student coming from a so-called Euphradian district was expected and was bound in honor to join the Euphradian Society, and those from Clariosophic districts were expected to join the Clariosophic Society. This became the unwritten law of the College, and was rarely interfered with or departed from." However, a district might change from one to the other society, as was illustrated by the district from which Judge Hudson came, Chester, which had changed from Clariosophic

to Euphradian. The strength of the custom was also strikingly shown in his case. He was offered his expenses by an old alumnus of the college, the proviso being added that he become a member of the Clariosophic Society; but when his Chester classmates and friends learned of it, they explained to him that he would be counted a renegade and be dishonored and prevailed upon him to reject the generous offer, which he did, vindicating the honor of old Chester and preserving his own. There is a tradition that the State was first divided between the societies by a line running north and south through Columbia.

On the 6th of February, 1806, the two new societies met for the first time at different hours in the old chapel. Here they continued to meet on Saturday alternately after dinner and after supper until 1820, when they moved into new quarters. The Clariosophic Society opened with a roll of twenty-four members, which must have also been the number in the sister society. The minutes of the Clariosophic Society have been preserved almost intact from the meeting of February 21, 1806, while those of the Euphradian Society have suffered greatly in the lapse of time.

The relations of the two societies towards each other have always been friendly; a generous rivalry was maintained, which was rarely interrupted. Dr. James H. Carlisle, who graduated in 1844, wrote that: "Traditions reached us of a time when after adjournment on Saturday night the members, drawn up on opposite sides of the campus, would indulge in guerilla warfare with sticks and stones. There was nothing in our time to make these stories credible. The symbols of the watch-keys and reading stands gave Clariosophics a chance to say to us, 'Our union is of hearts, your Euphradian union is of hands.' In selecting room mates or friends society lines were not considered. A good speech in one hall was noised abroad in the other." Until recent years the cheers of the members of one society just adjourned have been answered, each side eager to outshout the other.

The whole proceedings of the societies have been secret. This secrecy was removed in the spring of 1915. The penalty

of violation was severe. Members of different societies rooming together had to be careful not to speak "their thoughts aloud," which is the excuse given by one accused member.

A victory of one society over the other has always been the occasion of celebration. These celebrations often in former days took the form of drinking liquor to excess. It is related of the distinguished divine, James H. Thornwell, that he was carried away by the spirit of one of these occasions and became intoxicated. A treat of some sort is generally given the victor. Perhaps always during the contest a speaker's fellow members gave him most vigorous applause, outdoing if possible the applause of the rival society.

In the ante-bellum days the two societies embraced the entire student body nearly equally divided between them, although there was no requirement that a student should join either. For some years, since the college was reopened in 1880, the life of the societies has not been as vigorous as in earlier days: many men do not join. Speaking was the great road to success, every man who wished preferment had to make an orator of himself, so that the students became members of the societies as a matter of course. Since the avenues to distinction have been multiplied and speaking is not so necessary, many students stay out of the societies. Judge Hudson, himself a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon (D. K. E.) fraternity, assigned the decay of the literary societies to the introduction of the Greek letter fraternities, which ate "the life out of the two grand old Literary Societies, giving nothing in return, but vicious social distinctions and extravagances." He declared that "the time consumed in attending to its—the fraternity's, which 'was purely literary and of a high order'—literary demands was to that extent robbing our great societies of the time and attention that should have been devoted to them." The same devoted Euphradian says that for "decorum, dignity and the orderly transaction of business" the Euphradian Society was not surpassed by the Senate

or House of Representatives of South Carolina. This society was nearly as large as the House of Representatives.

Both societies have enrolled honorary members from the beginning, many of them distinguished men like the Marquis de Lafayette, General Winfield Scott, General Robert E. Lee. The author of a French grammar published in Columbia in 1834 records among other titles to distinction that he was an honorary member of the Clariosophic Society. The professors have regularly been placed on the honor roll. When the war was breaking over the South, the Euphradian Society called an extra meeting on the 25th of October, 1860, for the purpose of erasing the name of Professor Lieber from its rolls and removing his portrait and bust from the hall because he had been active in aiding abolition. There is a tradition that the bust was hurled from the window and dashed into fragments. In the sister society the name of General Winfield Scott was erased. During reconstruction days the Euphradians expelled two alumni members and denounced them in the public prints because they had become "scalawags." All members, it should be observed, continued after graduation to be regarded as retaining their membership.

Portraits and busts of distinguished men, who had been members regular or honorary, adorn the walls of both societies. These have been for the most part secured at the expense of the societies.

A movement was started in 1837 to publish a monthly periodical under the auspices of the two societies. A joint committee made a report on the cost and on the staff, but the matter went no farther.

There are two publications which are the property of the societies: "The Collegian", later changed to "The Carolinian", founded as a monthly in 1882, and "The Gamecock", a weekly, begun in 1906. The name "Gamecock" was given in the early years of this century to the Varsity players, especially to the football and baseball teams. The annual, "Garnet and Black", issued for the first time in 1899, is published by the student body.

In the spring of 1900 W. Gordon Belser won the medal of the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical contest; the same medal was won by James Allen, Jr., in 1912. The societies also have representatives at the State Oratorical contest and in debating leagues, in which they have taken a foremost position.

The centennial of the two societies was fittingly celebrated on the 5th and 6th of February, 1906. On the evening of the first day there were addresses, among them centennial orations by J. J. McSwain, 1897, for the Clariosophics and Robert W. Shand, 1859, for the Euphradians, in the Columbia theatre, after which the centennial ball was danced. Representatives from the literary societies in the other institutions of the State delivered greetings on the evening of the second day. These were followed by a banquet.

#### CLARIOSOPHIC SOCIETY.

The Clariosophic Society received its name, so it is said, from "Clarius", god of eloquence, and "sophos", wise. As there is no evidence for this god, and the Greek word, klarios, "distributing by lot", suits the occasion, so that Clariosophic means "wise distributing by lot", which accords with the story of the division by the two Lowry brothers, this derivation is to be preferred.

At the meeting of February 21, 1806, a badge was chosen, a band of blue ribbon on the arm between the elbow and the wrist. In 1808 the society adopted a seal: "Hope the soother of the various distresses of life, represented as a goddess with a bud just opening in her hand, promising something blooming and pleasing after the gloom and chillness of winter. The bud opening with the morn promises to display its luxuriant beauty gradually as the sun rises higher in the Heavens."

The diploma written in Latin was adopted in 1810 and is still bestowed on graduates at the annual celebration of the two societies. But according to a section of the constitution as it appears in a copy made apparently in 1828, "a member shall receive a diploma from this society, after having

finished his collegiate course, altho he may not receive his degrees from the Faculty." It sometimes happened that a student who had completed all his work refused to perform on commencement day, for which the authorities did not grant him the diploma; or he might engage in some escapade that would cause his expulsion between the time of the final examination and the commencement.

A loose leaf inserted among the pages of the copy of the constitution referred to in the preceding paragraph describes the medal of the society as follows: "The form of a diamond with M. Σ. Φ. engraved in the middle encircled by a wreath; two hearts and the knot of Union above the circle; below C. S. 1806, the year in which the society was established. On the opposite side, the wreath, hearts, & knot the same as the former enclosing Δεσμός Φιλίας: below S. C. C." This medal it was necessary for every member to own, and he could not get his society diploma unless he had paid for the medal. The medal was worn as a key [before 1821].

In 1813 the Clariosophic Society began to maintain one indigent member, who had to be at least seventeen years old and able to enter the junior class. This was done as far as possible out of the treasury, and where that failed by subscription from the membership. The minutes show that money was lent to members, sometimes in considerable amounts. The sum of \$200 was considered sufficient for all collegiate expenses. A committee was appointed to make the selection of the beneficiary.

The place of meeting of the society was changed in 1820 to a room over the chapel, and the meetings took place thereafter regularly after supper on Saturday. The new hall was lighted by candles. Each member was assigned a seat, which he retained.

A charter of incorporation was secured from the legislature in December, 1820.

After the death of Dr. Maxcy, who had been an honorary member of this society, it was decided that the society should erect a monument to his memory and should canvass for contributions for the purpose. George McDuffie wrote the

inscription in English, which Professor Robert Henry turned into Latin. Robert Mills, who was at that time commissioner of public works for the State, and who was one of the architects of the South Carolina College in its infancy, designed the monument, which was of white Italian marble. After much delay the monument was unveiled Saturday, December 15, 1827.

In 1821 the society had a new stand made in the form of a key, which according to the description recorded in the minutes was the same as that now used.

The custom arose about 1829 of inviting some distinguished gentleman to address the society at its annual celebration. A like custom was begun among the Euphradians. Addresses were also delivered before both societies. These addresses were often published at the expense of the societies and can be found in the libraries of collectors. As late as 1871 Henry W. Hilliard delivered the annual address before the two societies.

When Legare College was completed, the third story was turned over to the Clariosophic Society as its permanent home. The cost of furnishing it was borne by the society. On the 10th of February, 1849, the new hall was dedicated. Professor Robert Henry delivered the address of the occasion.

The disturbing conditions of 1862 caused the cessation of society duties in the early part of that year. On the 13th of January, 1866, the Clariosophic Society was revived with a very small membership: the offices of vice-president, secretary, treasurer, recorder and reader were united, only nine votes being cast for candidates, of which five were received by John Sloan, Jr. Mr. N. B. Barnwell was elected first president.

When the white people withdrew from the University after the admission of negroes in 1873, the Clariosophic Society was continued under the new conditions. Its records and library, it must be said, were well kept. The closing of the institution in 1877 closed the society.

In the fall of 1882 the South Carolina College was again

organized, and the society resumed its existence. W. W. Robinson was elected to the presidency by the few who made up the membership. Since then the society has gathered strength from year to year, although under changed times the membership has not numbered fifty per cent. of that of ante-bellum days in proportion to the whole student body.

In 1892 the society bestowed diplomas on those of her members who had been prevented by the exigencies of the War Between the States from graduating. Mr. David H. Means eloquently portrayed the heroism of the men of the college who had gone to the field of battle.

#### EUPHRADIAN SOCIETY.

The name Euphradian means "correctness of speech" or "eloquence". As the early minutes of the society have been lost, nothing is known of its selection.

William Harper of Newberry, the first matriculate of the college, was the first president. Under the first constitution the officers were: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, recorder and four critics; the other society had the same officers, except that the critics were three.

The badge was a six-pointed golden star, with the year 1806, the Greek letters Phi Alpha Epsilon and the motto, "*Amicitiae Sacrum.*" The mystic stand which is said to be still in possession of the society, was adopted in 1815.

Like its sister the Euphradian supported beneficiaries in the ante-bellum days.

When the society gave up its meetings in the chapel and moved in 1820 into a hall of its own, it occupied part of the upper floor of the center of DeSaussure College. Twenty-eight years later the upper floor of the newly erected Harper College was given by the trustees to the Euphradian Society. This was fitted up by the society and dedicated December 7, 1848. Dr. James H. Thornwell, Professor of Christian Evidences, a distinguished alumnus of the society, delivered a suitable address.

"The hall was then," remarks Judge Hudson of his first entrance into the society, "newly furnished and equipped

and presented a beautiful, attractive, brilliant and imposing appearance. The impression upon a boy from the back country upon beholding the gaudy and dazzling spectacle on being conducted into the hall was simply overwhelming."

Closed because of the war on February 25, 1862, the Euphradian Society was reorganized January 13, 1866. A page of the minute book was inscribed to the memory of the Euphradians who had given up their lives for their State with the Latin inscription:

### IN MEMORIAM

Societatis Euphradianae  
Sociis qui pro patria  
Mortui.

Professor J. L. Reynolds had taken charge of the society's hall and property during the years the college was turned over to the Confederate authorities.

"Fearing the disruption of the college," writes Mr. J. Rion McKissick, "the society in May, 1869, selected a committee of seven members, three honorary and four regular, called the Lambda Delta Epsilon committee, whose duty it was to keep negroes from becoming members, to keep the constitution and other books safe and to sell the furniture of the society, if necessary. It was 'vested with the full power of the society.' This action was taken in view of the imminent probability of the entrance of negroes into the college. The constitution was given to Dr. Reynolds. Col. F. W. McMaster was one of the honorary members of this committee." This last named gentleman secured the constitution and records and concealed them when it became evident that the negroes would enter the University. He returned them on February 19, 1882, at which time the Euphradian Society resumed its existence.

During the radical regime another society, the Ciceronian, was organized to take the place of the Euphradian.

From its rebirth in 1882 to the present there has been nothing of remarkable interest in the history of the society.

"The brotherly spirit," says Dr. LaBorde of the two societies, "in which they originated has never been forgotten, and they present the high example of a noble and generous rivalry. There can be no doubt that they have accomplished a vast amount of good; and it has been an *unmixed* good. They have stimulated the mental energies in a certain direction far more than is done in the Collegiate course of instruction; and that without interfering in any way with the proper demands made upon the students by the Faculty. It is, perhaps, not saying too much to add, that in our educational system they are the nursery of eloquence, and they gave the first impulse to many of the distinguished men of Carolina, who have added so much to her renown in the halls of the State and National Legislatures."

## CHAPTER XXI.

## THE LIBRARY.

The legislature of 1802 provided by enactment, "That until the salaries of the Faculty of the said College shall commence, the Comptroller be authorized and empowered upon application of the said Trustees, to pay to them or their order, towards purchasing a philosophical and mathematical apparatus and library for the said College, the annual sum appropriated by law for said College." Judge William Johnson, General Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Judge Waties, and William Falconer, Esq., were appointed, April 26, 1803, a committee to make the purchases. When the college was opened in 1805, it was estimated that about \$3,000 had been spent on the library. Edward Hooker, who visited the campus in November, 1805, records in his diary that about 5,000 books had been bought, but that only 3,000 had arrived. He remarks further that while many of the volumes had an elegant appearance it was thought that the selection had not been judicious, an undue proportion of modern works, many of them of the ephemeral class. "There are large piles," to use his own words, "of periodical works, such as the Gentleman's Magazine, European Magazine, Annual Register, and others of no more solid worth than these. Some handsome editions of the Greek and Latin Classics and translations—A few books written in the Oriental languages."

The original plans of the college called for a room over the chapel to be used as a library. Edward Hooker describes it as "supported by four stately Tuscan columns, which rise from the area of the chapel with considerable majesty, and give to the room an appearance of grandeur." Dr. LaBorde speaks of the library in 1814 as in DeSaussure College, evidently an error. In 1816 it was removed to the new building erected where Legare College now stands, the

lower floor of which served as a science hall, the upper held the books. Most of the books were entirely out of reach without laborious climbing. A committee of the board reported, December 8, 1836, that in its opinion "the present building used for the Library is unfit for that purpose—entirely out of repair, the sleepers and partitions in the lower part of the house being entirely decayed and ready to fall; the roof leaks and the floors are rotten. The committee recommend that a new building entirely separate from the other buildings be erected for the use of the Library." The attention bestowed on the library at this time was due to the efforts of the president, Hon. Robert W. Barnwell. Professors like Stephen D. Elliott and Francis Lieber must also have had great influence in determining the action of the board.

According to the minutes of the trustees for December 2, 1837, it seems that the South Carolina Society for the Promotion of Education had offered \$10,000 towards a library building and on the faith of this offer the legislature had granted \$15,000 to make up the amount regarded as necessary for a suitable structure. The society failed to keep its promise; but the trustees had gone ahead and purchased bricks to the amount of \$3,600 from Colonel J. G. Brown at the same time they had bought for two new dormitories. Permission was obtained from the legislature to use the balance of the \$15,000 and other unused balances from appropriations to be expended on a building "respectable in style of architecture and as secure as possible from fire." The plans were prepared by the professors; a certain Mr. Beck was the contractor. The president reported to the board on the 6th of May, 1840, that the library building had been completed. The cost was \$23,491.50.

In his report to the Board of Trustees in 1836, President Barnwell said: "I cannot permit this occasion of addressing the Board to pass without pressing upon their consideration the wants of the College Library. So long a time has elapsed since any important addition has been made to the number of our books, and so rapid has been the

advance of modern literature, that those who have access only to the information which our library furnishes, are almost entirely excluded from the existing commonwealth of learning, and are left in profound ignorance of the very commonplaces of modern science. I trust that the subject will receive from the Board the attention which its importance merits." Shortly after this the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the sum of two thousand dollars, together with the surplus of the tuition fund, be annually appropriated for the increase of the College Library."

After 1838 the legislature made an annual appropriation for the library of \$2,000, which with the tuition fund amounted to nearly \$4,000 spent each year for books. This rate of expenditure continued over twenty years, until the war closed the college. The library was one of the first parts of the college to be affected by the disturbed condition incident on the approach of the war. After the close of the war no appropriations were made for the purchase of new books until two thousand dollars was granted for this purpose in 1872. After the college was reopened in 1880, the first specific appropriation for books, the sum of \$1,000, was made in 1889, which was given again in 1891. Very little was spent on the library until President Woodward's administration, when more interest was taken in this important arm of the college. About \$500 was spent yearly for books and magazines. At the present time the annual appropriation for books, magazines and binding is \$1,200. To this should be added the sum spent by the different departments, about \$300 each year, for books to be kept in the separate department libraries, notably, ancient and modern languages, chemistry, geology and pedagogy. The library of works relating to pedagogy has been carefully prepared by the professors in charge and numbers some 1,200 volumes. The books in these libraries form a part of the general library, i. e., they are accessioned and will be all catalogued at the main library.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who traveled through North America during the years 1825 and 1826, said of the library of the South Carolina College, which he visited, that it "was not considerable, and did not contain anything remarkable." However, during Dr. Cooper's time (1820-1834) the library was gaining reputation throughout the South; but it was only with the reorganization in 1835 that effort was made to create a scholar's library. Edwards, *Memoirs of Libraries*, 1859, Vol ii, p. 180, speaks of this library as noticeable for the care with which the books have been selected. "Professor Lieber," he adds, "has rendered great assistance in the selection of books, and the collection is said to be more valuable than many twice its size."

It was said that the books purchased during President Barnwell's administration by Reverend Stephen Elliott was perhaps the most elegant assortment of books "ever brought to the United States." The professors often purchased for the library when they were in Europe. Books were obtained also from private libraries offered for sale; the largest purchase of this kind was from the library of a Mr. Binda of Sumter District. Dr. Cooper's library was offered to the trustees for purchase, but was not bought. Some of Dr. Henry's books are on the shelves of the library. Dr. Thornwell caused the purchase of most of the volumes relating to theology, many of them rare and costly. Valuable additions continued to be made to the library during the presidencies of Dr. Henry, Hon. W. C. Preston and Dr. Thornwell. Henry Stevens of London was at one time the English agent for the library. Wiley of New York and Russell of Charleston were also agents at different times.

At various times donations have been received from the General Assembly and from private individuals. Among the first, if not the first, to give books to the library was Governor John Drayton, whose message to the General Assembly in 1801 is considered the germ of the College. In 1807 he presented his own publications and a number of other works; among them was a manuscript Botany of South Carolina. The General Assembly presented a copy



LIBRARY.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.



of the American Archives in 1841, and in the following year made a present of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly from 1790. Since then the Acts and Resolutions have been annually received. In 1865 the General Assembly removed back to its library the Acts and Resolutions prior to that year. In 1844 the same body gave the library a set of Audubon's Birds of America, the cost of which was \$925.50. This is one of the copies of the original London edition and is an object of special interest to visitors. In the year 1846 General James H. Adams and Colonel John Lawrence Manning made valuable gifts of books, the former presenting a copy of Audubon and Bachman's "Viviparous Quadrupeds of America," which cost \$350. Among the more recent gifts is the large number of works on political economy purchased by a fund provided in 1906 by Professor Henry Farnam of Yale.

Three catalogues of the books in the library have been published—the first in 1807, the second in 1836, and the third in 1849. Only two copies of the 1836 edition are known to exist, of which one is to be found in the library of the University, the other in the library of the University of New York. This edition was so inexact and so badly constructed that the Faculty offered to compile another at their own expense, to which the Board of Trustees agreed; but though it was begun, it was never completed, as at this time began the great additions to the library, and it was thought best to wait. A fourth catalogue was completed by the librarian, Rev. C. Bruce Walker, in 1867, which has not been published. The recataloguing of the books according to the modern card system is well advanced towards completion. A comparison of the old published catalogue with the present one shows that valuable books have in one way or another been lost. When Sherman's army laid Columbia in ashes on the 17th of February, 1865, ninety-seven volumes were lost, according to the librarian's report, burned in the houses of the borrowers.

During the period from 1861 to 1865 the building began badly to need repairs; the roof leaked, causing no small

damage. When the Confederate authorities took possession of the college buildings for a hospital, the library was exempted. On the 25th of October, 1865, the General Assembly met in the chapel (the gymnasium) of the South Carolina College; but at the end of a week the senate was removed to the library, which it continued to use for two years.

The annual appropriation for the library is not large enough to meet all the needs of the various departments; but in spite of this by careful selection and good judgment in buying an excellent working library of modern books has been secured. Each department is represented by periodicals both foreign and American. Complete sets of many of the best magazines are on the shelves. The older portion of the library contains rare and costly works notably in history and travel, classics and theology. The newspapers of South Carolina and all other material relating to the State receive special emphasis, so that the "South Caroliniana" now forms an important collection for the study of the history of South Carolina.

The list of the Incunabula belonging to the library is a very respectable one. "The first copy of Rosellini's great work on the Antiquities of Egypt brought to the United States was imported for this library." Here are also Champollion's *Monuments de l'Egypte*, 4 vols. fol.; *Description de l'Egypte*, published by order of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Great, 22 vols.; Vyse and Perring's *Pyramids of Gizeh*; and Horeau's *Panorama de l'Egypte*. Among the other collections pertaining to antiquities are the 27 folio volumes of Piranesi's *Opere*, describing the ruins of Rome; the *Antichita di Ercolano* in nine folios; Inghirami's *Monumenti Etruschi*; *Archæologia*, or *Miscellaneous Tracts* published by the Society of Antiquaries of London; and Lord Kingsborough's *Antiquities of Mexico*. Silvestre's *Universal Palaeography*, 2 vols. folio (Eng. Edit.), and Montfaucon's *Palaeographia Graeca* deserve mention. The Boydell's *Shakespeare and Illustrations* in eleven folio volumes is worthy of more than passing notice.

Of note also are the Transactions of the Linnaean Society and the *Histoire Naturelle*, by Buffon and others, in 127 vols.; the *Iconographia della Fauna Italica*, by Bonaparte (cost \$100); and Oliver's *Entomologie* and Reeve's *Conchologia Iconica*, each of which cost \$200. Two costly sets are the Works of Muratori, \$600, 67 vols., and the Works of Chrysostom, \$300, in 13 quartos. Migne's *Patrologia* are here, a set of books now hard to find. Among the rare and curious works on History and Travel, are *Travels in the Interior of North America* (cost \$150), by Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico; Purchas, *His Pilgrimes*; De Bry's *America*, Parts I.-VI. (cost \$55); Richard Hakluyt's *Collection of Voyages*; S. D. Langtree's *Collection of American Pamphlets*, 90 vols.; Terneaux-Compans' *Recueil des Pieces*, relating to America; Barcia's *Ensayo Cronologica*, Torquemada's *Rituale y Monarquia Indiana*, Herrera's *Descripcion de las Indias*, the Inca's *Historia del Peru*, and numerous other Spanish histories relating to early America.

The Library Hall is a peculiarly attractive building with its four Roman-Doric pillars forming the portico. The interior is the admiration of every beholder. Beautifully arched alcoves contain the books, and the shelves reach to the galleries, necessitating the use of ladders, after the older style of library arrangement. Among the furniture are massive mahogany cabinets for the preservation of rare volumes, such as Piranesi and Audubon, and a round table with chairs for the sessions of the faculty and the trustees; the table and chairs were purchased in 1844 for \$466 for the use of the board. In 1847 the faculty, giving up its room in one of the dormitories, began its sittings in the library, which were kept up until the fall of 1909. Around the hall on brackets are busts of famous men of all time, most of which were gathered by Professor Lieber and placed in their present positions in "radical times." There are also busts of Calhoun, William C. Preston (by Hiram Powers), Chancellor DeSaussure, George McDuffie, William Harper, David Johnson, J. L. Manning (by Clark Mills), Dr. Henry, F. J. Elmore. On the walls are portraits of Jefferson,

Madison, Thomas Cooper, W. C. Preston, J. H. Thornwell, Dr. A. N. Talley, J. J. Evans, D. R. Williams, General Beauregard, Professor M. LaBorde, Professor R. Means Davis, Presidents Woodrow, McBryde and Sloan, and Bishop William Capers. The old chair, now restored, was presented by William C. Preston. It was the "quasi-throne" of the colonial governors of South Carolina.

From the laws of 1807 we learn that the library was opened on Friday and Saturday at the hours appointed by the president. Students were admitted by classes, when sent for by the librarian, and did not enter beyond the librarian's desk. No book could be taken out until it was covered with clean thick paper. Except by special permission, no student could take out or have in his possession at any time more than one folio for four weeks, or one quarto for three weeks, or one octavo for two weeks, or two duodecimos for one week. Strictest decorum was required while books were being drawn on penalty of one month's deprivation from the use of the library. These rules were gradually modified. The regulations of 1853 allowed students to take out books on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, while on the other week days they could enter only to consult a reference book or settle college dues. These same regulations fix the penalty for not returning a book on time at 25 cents for each day until the sum of \$2 was reached, when the delinquent was to be notified. Each student was entitled to obtain from the library at one time one quarto, and one octavo, or as an equivalent three octavos or four duodecimos; but in the case of students preparing compositions for the public exhibitions a larger number could be drawn by applying to the faculty. This same regulation appears in the 1883 edition of the laws. In 1883 the library was opened as in 1853. It was later opened from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. every day except Sunday; since 1910 it has been kept open at night until 10. At the present time the greatest freedom in taking out books exists, the view prevailing that the books are for use. Of course rare and valuable works are carefully protected.

In 1807 the fee for the use of the library was \$2 for the session. The laws of 1836 fix "the fee for tuition and the use of the library" at \$50 for the year, which remained the charge until the South Carolina College was merged into the University of South Carolina, when a special fee of \$15 was made for the library. Resident graduates paid \$10 for the use of the library. No fee has been exacted since the revival of the college in 1880.

The librarian was at first one of the professors. Joseph Lowry, a student, held the position for two years, when he was followed by Dr. Park, who for fifteen years performed the duties of professor and librarian; he was again in charge of the library at two different periods until his death in 1844. With the exception of Dr. Park and M. Michaelowitz, young men, either tutors or recent graduates, filled the librarian's position until the election of Rev. C. Bruce Walker in 1862. In 1823 the librarian was also the treasurer, and after 1835 this was the usual arrangement until 1907. He was furthermore at times secretary of the faculty and of the trustees.

#### THE LIBRARIANS.

Elisha Hammond (1774-1829), father of Governor J. H. Hammond, was librarian in 1805, at the same time also Professor of Languages. He taught only a year and a half in the South Carolina College, and is best known for his work as principal of the Mount Bethel Academy in Newberry. As librarian he was followed by

Joseph Lowry, a student, one of the two brothers so well known in connection with the foundation of the Clariosophic and Euphradian Literary Societies. He held the office two years.

Dr. Thomas Park (1767-1844), was elected Professor of Languages in 1806 and also librarian in 1808, the duties of which office he continued to perform for fifteen years. He acted as librarian again from 1839 to 1844. Dr. Park was fond of writing his name in the books of the library. See LaBorde's History of the South Carolina College, pp. 177-184.

James Divver was librarian and treasurer for the year 1823, after which he was elected tutor in Mathematics, continuing in this position for three years. He was succeeded by

Joseph A. Black, who held the position till 1829, when he was succeeded by

M. Michaelowitz, Teacher of Oriental Literature and Modern Languages as well as librarian, which last place he filled until 1834. Oriental Literature meant Hebrew and Arabic.

E. W. Johnston was elected librarian, December 15, 1834. Two years later he reports that he has completed a catalogue of the library.

Elias Hall, elected December 15, 1836, succeeded Johnston.

Henry C. Davis, the son of Dr. James Davis, the first physician of the Asylum, had charge of the library from 1844 to 1848. He was a graduate of the South Carolina College of the year 1844. During the Civil War he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. He was the father of the late Professor R. Means Davis.

Fitz W. McMaster (1828-1899). Colonel McMaster graduated at the South Carolina College in 1847, and was librarian from 1848 to 1856. He took a conspicuous part in the "Battle of the Crater," where his admirable handling of Elliott's Brigade contributed largely to the repulse of the Federal troops. He was always an enthusiastic and devoted alumnus. When the negroes obtained possession of the College, he saved the records of the Euphradian Society. After the days of Reconstruction he was very zealous in aiding to reopen the South Carolina College, then a University. To his zeal in the cause of education both the schools of Columbia and Winthrop owe much.

Beverly W. Means (1833-1862), was librarian in 1862 at the time he was killed at the Battle of Seven Pines. He left the South Carolina College in his junior year in one of the student rebellions and completed his education at Harvard.

Charles Bruce Walker (1820-1875), was born in North Carolina, but received part of his education at the South

Carolina College. He became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. From 1862 to 1873 he was a most faithful librarian. The last MS. catalogue was his work.

Robert W. Barnwell (1801-1882), was President of the College from 1836 to 1841, and librarian from 1880 to his death in 1883. Under his presidency and mainly by his efforts the library building was erected and great additions were made to the books. He was repeatedly urged to allow himself again to be made President. He was succeeded by his daughter

Eliza W. Barnwell, who acted as librarian from 1883 to 1886; and she was followed by her brother

John G. Barnwell, who held the position of librarian for two years (1886-1888).

Isaac H. Means (1826-1898), brother of Beverley W. Means, a graduate of the class of 1846, was librarian from 1888 to 1898, being taken off by an attack of pneumonia in the latter year. He was a planter in Fairfield County, Secretary of State from 1858 to 1861, and Captain in the Confederate Army.

Frank C. Woodward, President from 1897 to 1902, was also librarian and treasurer from 1898 to 1900.

Margaret H. Rion, daughter of Colonel J. H. Rion, was Dr. Woodward's assistant, and librarian from 1900 to 1912. She had as assistants Miss C. Means (1898-1899), Miss Margaret LeConte (1899-1906), Miss A. A. Porcher (1906-1907); Miss C. H. Porcher (1908-1910); Miss Ethel English (1910-1912).

Robert M. Kennedy, of Camden, A. B. 1885, A. M. 1898, succeeded Miss Rion in 1912.

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Harvard, "the first of New England Colleges to have a separate building devoted exclusively to library purposes," did not have such a building completed until 1841. The Yale library was built in 1843-46, and Princeton had no separate library structure until 1873. See "College Libraries in the United States," in the New England Magazine for December, 1897. The library of the University of Virginia, opened in 1825, was in the rotunda, which was used for other than library purposes.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## STEWARD'S HALL.

In order that the purpose of the founders of the South Carolina College, that the college should be the great unifying force which should bring all sections of the State into harmony might be fully effected, the young men were to room together in dormitories and eat at one common table. There were also two other reasons that determined the establishment of the commons system, the smallness of the village of Columbia, which could not supply enough boarding houses, and the expectation that in this way the price of board could be controlled. Moreover, this was the general system in vogue at the time among colleges.

All students were required to take their meals at the commons, except those whose parents or guardians resided in Columbia or its vicinity and wished their sons or wards to board at home. In case of sickness, on certificate of a practicing physician, meals could be taken out of the college. No student who took his meals at the commons was admitted to the privileges of the college unless he presented a receipt from the steward that his board had been paid.

The steward was elected by the trustees at first for three years, later for one year. He was under the power of the faculty, whose duty it was to see that the meals were punctually served, to remove him from office for any violation of his bond or neglect of duty and to fill the vacancy during the recess of the board. The faculty was also to make any rules that should be necessary to secure a proper discharge of the steward's duty. He was placed under a bond of \$5,000, at least after 1836. It was his duty to "supply the commons with wholesome food, in sufficient quantities and well prepared (such as is used in private families in the town of Columbia) at a sum therein to be stipulated per week, to be paid quarterly (at first half yearly) in advance, out of

the funds deposited by the students, respectively, in the hands of the Treasurer for that purpose." The pay of the steward was derived from the profit that he could make out of the board of the students. No deduction was made for absence from meals, unless the absence extended to one week and longer, notice having been given of the departure. The absence had to be an actual absence from the town of Columbia.

It was also a duty of the steward during the first thirty years of the history of the college to "cause all the inhabited rooms in the College, and the entries, to be cleanly swept every day, and all the beds to be decently made at the same time. He shall also cause the chapel to be swept once every week, and to be cleanly washed, once every fortnight. For the services required in this law, each student shall pay to the steward four dollars per year, to be charged in his bills of commons, one half in advance." He was particularly enjoined to look after the preservation of the keys to the rooms in the dormitories. The repairs to fences and edifices, under the direction of the standing committee, were attended to by him. He had to look after the students' washing, "since great inconvenience arises to the College from the students procuring the washing of their clothes in the town of Columbia," for which he was allowed the usual compensation. He was allowed to sell to the students in the hours of recreation "cider, beer, bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, chocolate, milk, apples, and such other articles as the President shall permit, in small quantities and at a reasonable price; but shall sell no article on credit." A superintendent of buildings was elected in 1823, so that the duty of attending to repairs was taken from the steward. After 1836 he no longer had any other duty than that of conducting the commons.

After the Commons Hall was completed in 1806 the steward and his family occupied the second story until the increase in the number of students in 1837 compelled the trustees to purchase at a cost of \$2,000 the house of a Mr. Daniels nearby for their use; the upper floor of the

hall was fitted up for a dining room. At the end of 1842 the position of bursar was created carrying with it a salary of \$1,500, the hope of the board being that if management of the commons should be compensated for in this way and not be dependent on the profit from the table, the food would be better, which would remove the one great cause of complaint against the system. Unfortunately, this expectation was not realized. The salary was reduced to \$1,000 in 1846. The positions of bursar and marshal were combined in 1865 and so remained for ten years; but only the salary of the marshal was paid to the new officer. Since the erection of the new hall in 1902 the matrons have received fixed compensation.

Before the opening of the college in 1805 a contract was made with George Wade to "diet" the students; but he must have soon wearied of the undertaking, as a contract with Timothy Rives was reported to the board in April, 1805. Rives continued to act as steward for two years, perhaps until the steward's hall on the campus was completed. He ran a tavern, which stood across the street from the old capitol on a site now a part of the State House grounds. There must have been some trouble from students boarding with him and his successor, Dr. Samuel Green, both of whom were innkeepers, because the board ordered in June, 1808, that the steward should reside in the hall and not be the keeper of any tavern or boarding house. The legislature of December, 1805, granted at the request of the board the sum of \$6,000 for the purpose of erecting a commons hall on the campus. The standing committee was directed to select a site and adopt plans. The site selected was that on which Harper College now stands. Mr. Clark, who was with Mr. Mills joint author of the plans for the first buildings, furnished the plans and contracted to have the hall ready for the students by the 1st of the following October. It was in use in November, although it was not quite finished. When Harper College was built in 1848, the trustees purchased the house of a Mr. Beard on the corner of Main and Green streets, which with some repairs and additions was

found to be admirably suited for the purposes of a commons hall. This building was in 1902 rented to outside persons, after the present hall was occupied. It was so dilapidated that it was torn down in 1907. The present steward's hall, west of the gymnasium, was put up in 1901 at a cost of \$11,000. This new hall was erected on the site of an old cottage, which was built by the Federals for a commissary. Walters and Edwards were architects; the contractor was J. M. Eboch. On account of the large increase in the student body it became necessary to ask the legislature of 1913 for a sum to enlarge the dining hall, construct a refrigerating plant and remodel the kitchen.

At first every professor residing in the college had to board in the commons, and a regulation of June 27, 1808, required the senior professor present to say grace both before and after meals. No student could leave before final grace. Later the professors took turns in monthly rotation in attending at meals and only one grace was asked, the one before the meal. The students were to enter the hall in a decent and orderly manner, and to conduct themselves with propriety while in the hall, and if any one violated this rule or was guilty of talking loud, or striking or treating the servants ill, or otherwise misbehaving, he was punished by admonition or suspension. They were by these early laws to take their seats by classes and in alphabetical order. In going from the hall the seniors retired first, the others in succession, according to classes. All waste of provisions and destruction of table furniture was strictly forbidden. When the steward was compelled to move into another house in 1837, the seniors were given their meals in the second story, while the other classes ate in the room below, according to the recollection of the late Professor William J. Rivers, who was a student in the college at that period.

The bell ringer, two servants, who waited on the tables, and one professor, who presided, were given board free of cost. A cover was, according to the laws of 1845, reserved daily for one trustee.

As early as November, 1806, the students began to com-

plain: they sent a committee to the president to ask that the steward be required to furnish board according to contract. Bills of fare were prepared. The first one to appear in the minutes, June 27, 1808, states that supper should consist of "tea, coffee, bread, butter, cold meats, etc." A complete bill of fare is printed in the laws of 1848, in accordance with which breakfast was made up of "Good Coffee and Tea, Wheat Bread, Butter, Hominy, and Eggs or cold Meat"; for dinner "There shall be, for every day, Wheat and Corn Bread, and Rice, and one or more vegetable dishes. *On Sunday.*—Poultry or Roast Beef, Ham and dessert. *On Monday.*—Soup, Roast Beef or Veal and Ham. *On Tuesday.*—Corned Beef, Pork or Steak. *On Wednesday.*—Poultry or Roast Beef or Ham. *On Thursday.*—Bacon, Mutton or Steak and dessert. *On Friday.*—Fish, Corned Beef or Pork. *On Saturday.*—Soup, Roast Beef or Veal or Mutton and Ham. With such other varieties as the market will afford."; for tea, "Coffee and Tea, Bread, Butter, and occasionally cold meats."

Dr. Cooper succeeded in breaking up the system of commons near the close of his administration. "The College," said he, "is in yearly jeopardy of being destroyed by the disputes about eating." Chancellor DeSaussure, Hon. William Harper and Hon. W. C. Preston, who had been appointed a committee to investigate the subject of commons in general after the rebellion against the Steward's Hall, in which a combination was entered into not to eat at the Hall after March 1, 1827, resulting in the expulsion of almost the entire senior class, declared in their report to the board November, 1828, that, "in most cases where the system of College discipline has obliged the students to board in Commons discontent and disorder have followed, and wherever the students have their option to board either at the Commons or at private houses, order and satisfaction have prevailed." In accordance with the recommendation of the report the trustees resolved that students on the written authority of their parents might board in such private houses within the town of Columbia as might be licensed by the faculty. The new arrangement was not satisfactory, for such other mis-

chiefs were produced that, according to Dr. Cooper two years later, they had to be conquered, "or recur to the former arrangement, at whatever cost."

After Dr. Cooper had been forced to resign and the college was reorganized, the old system was restored. In Dr. Henry's first report as president, May 4, 1842, he tells the board "That, as usual, the chief difficulties in the government of the College have arisen from disagreements between the students and the steward, in regard to their respective rights and obligations." These quarrels had resulted in the suspension of several students. On the 1st of January, 1843, a bursar was elected with a fixed salary, subject to a Board of Supervision consisting of the faculty and five trustees. This it was hoped would end all disputes; but the hope was soon to be a vanished dream. The commons had been odious from the beginning, and no amount of modification could overcome the dislike. Professor Thornwell adds in his report in 1850 that, "The dissatisfaction of the students, as it appears to me, arises from the unpleasant association connected with the place, as a place of compulsory boarding. The disgust extends to everything about the establishment, and by a natural illusion they transfer to their food the prejudices against the system that provides it." Two years later he writes as president that the commons were going smoothly; but the calm was that which precedes the storm. The students petitioned for a change, which was refused. They memorialized again with a secret written pledge that, if they were not successful, they would withdraw from the college by taking dismissals. Dr. LaBorde expresses the belief that they did not think they were violating a law of the institution in so binding themselves. To the board, however, it appeared to be an unlawful combination, so that it was a serious question whether under the circumstances any action could be taken without weakening the authority of the faculty and trustees. A committee was appointed to confer with the committee from the students in regard to the pledge and the whole affair. President Thornwell in a second letter to the board urged leniency in the enforcement of the law and such modification of the system as would

remove all objectionable features. A written communication from the students set forth their position. A memorial from thirty students who had not entered into the combination was in the meantime addressed to the board, which there-upon dismissed the matter with the adoption of a resolution, "That the recommendation of the President of the College to modify the Commons, and the memorial of the thirty students, are entitled to the favorable consideration of the Board; and that a Committee be appointed to devise a plan for carrying out the recommendation of the President, and that the said Committee report at the meeting in May." As the board adjourned without granting immediate relief to the memorialists who had entered the combination, all the signers felt it their duty to leave in conformity to their pledge. Thus terminated the great "Biscuit Rebellion."

In accordance with the desire of the board the committee appointed in December reported on the commons at the meeting in May. All students whose parents or guardians were unwilling that they should board in the commons were allowed to board at houses licensed by the faculty on the following conditions: "Each of these houses must, through a responsible proprietor, engage, 1. That a lady shall always preside at the table; 2. That the meals shall be punctually furnished at the same hour with the meals in commons; 3. That no intoxicating liquor, whether distilled or fermented, shall be supplied to the students in the house, or by any person connected with it; and none be permitted to be drunk at the table, or by a student in the house; 4. That the misconduct of a student in the house shall be reported to the Faculty, and in case of disorder suspected or known, the house shall be subject to the visitation of the Faculty. The violation of any of these conditions shall cause a forfeit of the license." Written application to board at such houses had to be made to the president at the beginning of the session or on two weeks' notice, on penalty of paying two weeks board in the commons. Riotous or disorderly conduct at the boarding house or failure to return from meals at the hours prescribed brought forfeit of the liberty of boarding out of

the commons. The bursar continued to run the commons as a boarding house, with a stipulated price for board, three dollars a week at this time, which he was to receive as his compensation. He was allowed the use of the hall and its furniture and garden, subject to the obligation of keeping them in good repair. The bell-ringer was to be given his board. One of the professors, as before, attended meals and asked blessing. Occasional meals were permitted at rates prescribed by the faculty.

Since 1904 the Steward's Hall has been managed as a cooperative enterprise under a board of managers consisting of six members, three from the faculty and three from the students who board at the hall. There is a student manager or assistant to the matron. Since 1913 the waiters at the tables have been students.

The stewards have been the following: George Wade, 1805; Timothy Rives, April, 1805; Dr. Samuel Green, 1807; Roland Williamson, 1811; — Rudolph, 1813; — Hammond, 1815; J. H. Randolph, 1821; Benjamin Williams, 1825; Hartwell Macon, 1828; Samuel Murray, 1830; D. Harrison, 1830—no commons in 1833-34, according to the president's report, as the number of students was too small to justify the election of a steward—William Holmes, 1835; Professor Twiss, 1837; Mr. Hunt (?); William Gilliam, 1838. Bursars were elected after 1842. These were: W. Baskin, 1842; T. Anderson, 1846; Col. A. H. Gladden, 1848; Thomas Gleaves, 1852; John B. Black, 1855; K. S. Dargan, 1858 (permitted to occupy the hall during the war). When the University of South Carolina was created in 1865, the offices of bursar and marshal were combined and the new office was filled by: W. H. Orchard, 1865; James Davis, 1869-1875. Dover Davis, colored, who conducted a mess during radical times, was caterer after the reopening in 1880 up to the year 1893. Mr. N. Heyward, a student, attempted to manage the hall in 1893, but soon turned it over to Ike Peterson, colored, who was followed by J. Gray in 1896 and W. W. Horsford in 1897. The present hall has been in the charge of a matron: Miss L. Cloyd, 1902; Mrs. A. Ball, 1902; Mrs. Talley, 1906; Mrs. A. Ball, 1906; Mrs. S. L. Latimer, 1908.

## CHAPTER XXIII

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### COST OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE STATE—SALARIES—STUDENT EXPENSES—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The report of the comptroller general of the State, William Laval, December 8, 1845, contains a detailed statement of the appropriations made by the legislature for the college from its foundation. His abstract shows:

For College Buildings .....	\$129,000.00
“ Repairs .....	40,936.23
“ Salaries .....	472,900.00
“ Library Books .....	27,000.00
“ Insurance .....	10,323.00
“ Apparatus .....	3,000.00
“ Cabinet of Minerals .....	3,000.00
“ Rent of Houses .....	600.00
“ Orphans at College .....	11,020.00
“ Purchase of Jack (a slave) .....	900.00

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Total Appropriations .....\$698,679.23

From the year 1845 to the close of 1860 the appropriations were:

For College Buildings .....	\$35,000.00
“ Salaries .....	333,300.00
“ Library Books .....	30,000.00
“ Orphans .....	6,400.00
“ Assistant in Dept. of Chemistry and Geology .....	600.00

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Total Appropriations .....\$405,300.00

Appropriations were made for the support of the college during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863; but nothing was granted for the years 1864 and 1865. Such money as was available in the last two years came from rents and loans

from the governor's contingent fund. No provision was made for the purchase of books or the maintenance of orphans. The amount appropriated during the three years for salaries was \$66,800.

The University of South Carolina received by appropriation from 1865 to the 1st of October, 1873:

Salaries .....	\$163,300
Repairs .....	14,100
Insurance .....	1,800
Library (books) .....	2,000

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Total Appropriations .....\$181,200

The amounts appropriated during the negro regime will be found at the close of the sketch of the University under negro rule in the Appendix.

From the closing of the institution in 1877 until it was opened in 1880 the legislature appropriated:

Insurance .....	\$3,000
Librarian .....	1,500
Repairs .....	1,200

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Total Appropriations .....\$5,700

The Agricultural and Mechanical College cost the State by direct appropriation:

Insurance .....	\$4,000
Librarian .....	1,000
Support—items not specified.....	20,000

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\$25,000

For the South Carolina College, five years, the appropriations were:

Support .....	\$96,500
Additional Salaries .....	4,000
Insurance and Repairs .....	10,000
Librarian .....	2,500
Mechanical Department .....	2,200
Damage from Earthquake .....	500

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Total Appropriation .....\$115,700

For the University of South Carolina, 1888-1891, the legislature appropriated:

Support .....	\$103,500
Library (books) .....	1,000
Insurance and Repairs.....	7,500
Librarian .....	1,500
Mechanical Department .....	9,000

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Total Appropriation .....\$122,500

The support of the South Carolina College cost the State by appropriation, 1891-1906:

Maintenance, given without items.....	\$451,553
Building .....	11,000
Sewerage .....	15,000

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Total Appropriation .....\$477,553

From 1906 through 1913 the appropriations have been \$638,230.51, in which is included \$168,401.42 for buildings.

The total appropriations made by the legislature from the chartering of the South Carolina College through the year 1913 have amounted to \$2,736,662.74. The sums appropriated for buildings have amounted to \$357,000. In the ante-bellum days the trustees often saved large sums from the tuition fees, which were devoted to the purchase of books or to repairs or erection of buildings.

## SALARIES.

At the opening of the college in 1805 the president's salary was \$2,500; the professor of mathematics received \$1,500; the other professors were paid \$1,000. Five years later the legislature appropriated \$1,600 for the proposed professorship of chemistry. In 1812 the salaries of all the professors were equalized at \$1,600, the board adding \$600 from the contingent fund to the salaries of the professors of moral philosophy and languages. Six years later the president's salary was raised to \$3,000, that of the professors to \$2,000. At the reorganization (in 1836) the salaries of professors were increased to \$2,500; the president's salary was not changed. Two tutors were added to the teaching force in 1806 at a salary of \$600 each, which was increased in 1818 to \$1,000.

As the faculty was required to live on the campus, quarters had to be furnished them. For two years, before the president's house was built, this officer lived at Mrs. Elizabeth Brown's and had his board paid. The professors and tutors lived in the college buildings with the students. In course of time houses were built for the professors. Professor Perrault received \$225 per annum for house rent as long as he lived outside the college. In 1836 \$600 was allowed for annual rent for two professors. Professor Henry was given \$400 in 1849, and \$450 in 1854, for house rent. Professor John LeConte received \$500 for rent in 1857.

At the close of 1865 \$16,625 was due the professors and officers on salaries; Governor McGrath had not seen fit to make any advance for the college, so that the professors had received nothing since September 30, 1864. The legislature never made any appropriation to pay this deficit.

When the University of South Carolina was opened in 1866, the professors received a salary of \$1,000 and the fees of their students. This created great inequality, as some of the departments were more attended than others. In 1869 the salaries were increased to \$2,000, with a possibility of \$500 more from fees; five per cent was paid as an income

tax, which reduced the salary to \$1,900. During the radical days from 1873 to 1877 the salary remained unchanged.

From 1880 the president was paid at the rate of \$2,500 per annum; the professors earned \$2,000, which was cut down to \$1,900 during Hon. B. R. Tillman's term of office as governor. This was restored to \$2,000 in 1907. A house is given to the full professors, and if there is no house available, they receive \$300 for rent (since 1880). When President S. C. Mitchell was elected in 1908, the president's salary was made \$3,500. The dean of the University receives \$2,500. An associate professor, who ranks next to the full professor, is paid \$1,500. The third rank is that of the adjunct, who receives \$1,200. Next to him is the instructor, with a salary of \$800. Student assistants have a remuneration of \$100. Occasionally a different sum is paid for a special assistant.

The salary of the librarian has varied: in 1805 it was \$100, which was later increased to \$500; this was the salary for over fifty years, until an increase was made during the time the librarianship was held by Miss Rion. It is at present \$1,700.

Usually combined with the office of librarian was that of treasurer. The treasurer received in 1805 the same sum as the librarian: both officers were professors. In 1848 the treasurer's salary was \$500. The same person often held the position of librarian and treasurer and received both salaries. He might also be secretary to the board of trustees and secretary to the faculty. The laws of 1848 provided, that, "The librarian, in addition to the duties naturally belonging to the department of a Librarian, shall perform those of Treasurer and of Secretary of the Faculty." He was to hold his office at the pleasure of the board and be paid a salary of \$1,500. Previous to 1848 professors had acted as secretaries of the faculty, which custom was revived in 1880. A regulation now requires the secretary of the faculty to be chosen from the adjunct professors. There has been no salary received by the professors for this work. Since 1907 the position of librarian and treasurer have been divided. The latter

officer has a salary of \$1,200. The present incumbent also acts as secretary of the board of trustees.

The marshal was paid \$400 from the first, which has been increased in recent years to \$720, house rent of \$180 being added. He was shortly after the office was created in 1835 given rent and then a house. The house now occupied by Professor Baker was built for the marshal.

#### ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF A STUDENT.

"Every student," read the laws of 1806, "shall furnish his proportion of wood, candles, furniture, etc., in the room assigned him, during his residence in it; and if any one shall neglect to do this, it shall be supplied by the steward, and the amount charged in his bills." Two dollars were exacted as a library fee. For janitor's service a student paid \$4, half in advance with the tuition. At entrance and every six months as long as he remained in college he paid \$10 for his tuition. Board was at first placed at \$2 a week payable in advance half yearly, and no deductions were allowed for any time less than a week. A breakage fee, amount not stated, was demanded. \$175 would have covered these items.

A committee of three, P. M. Butler, W. F. DeSaussure and D. J. McCord, Esqs., formed at the time of the reorganization in 1835 for the purpose of finding out what were the necessary expenses of a student during the collegiate year, reported that the sum of \$350 was sufficient to pay all the annual expenses independent of the purchase of such books as the collegiate course might require. \$50 they regarded as the proper amount for beds, bedding and room furniture of every description: this was for the four years. They regarded \$50 as sufficient pocket money, which they included in the estimate of \$350.

The trustees deemed it their duty to call the attention of parents and guardians to the absolute necessity of restraining the expenditures of students sent to the college within a reasonable limit. "Young gentlemen," said the committee, "are sent to the College for the purpose of study, and not for pleasure. They are sent to complete their education, and to

qualify themselves for the discharge of the duties of life. How far this object is likely to be defeated by an unlimited supply of funds, must, upon slight consideration, be apparent to all.

“Thrown into the heart of a large town, a young man must have very fixed principles, and great self control, who is able to resist the allurements of pleasure, with his pockets full of gold, and an unlimited means of commanding everything which the most unbridled appetites can desire. College discipline will in vain be exerted to restrain him, whom the cruel kindness or inconsiderate indulgence of his parents has thus exposed to so severe a trial. The parent who, in the fearful struggle between pleasure and duty, thus takes sides with the former against his child, is laying the sure foundation of bitter and unavailing regret on his part, and of blasted health, corrupted morals, and blighted prospects for the object of his anxious cares. ‘Lead us not into temptation’ is a heaven taught prayer, and he that stands most sure needs often to repeat it.

“The Committee are thus earnest in their appeal, because the history of this College, and of every other, bears ample testimony to the fatal effect of unlimited indulgence in the command of money; and because the evil consequence are not confined to the unfortunate victim of false indulgence, but spread their corrupting influence over all around him.

“The Committee repeat the assurance that the estimate of expenses has been made with anxious care, and after full inquiry, and that any allowance that shall go beyond it, is calculated to produce injury both to the student and the College.

“In conclusion they make a most solemn appeal to parents and guardians not to pay any account contracted, beyond this estimate; particularly to grog shops, or for other superfluous expenditures.”

The expenditures of a student in 1847 are thus estimated in the 1848 edition of the laws:

Tuition, room rent, use of library.....	\$ 50.00
Board @ \$2.50 per week.....	100.00
Fuel .....	12.00
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	\$162.00

To be added to this was one-fourth of

Text books for four years.....	\$45.00
Paper, pens, ink, etc.....	10.00
Lights .....	16.00
Furniture .....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$91.00
	22.75
	<hr/>
	\$184.75

This was the first estimate to be published. Beginning with 1848 the catalogues carried estimates, the estimate for this year being \$3.75 less than for the preceding year, as follows:

Board, about 40 weeks, at \$2.50 per week.....	\$100.00
Tuition, room rent and use of library.....	50.00
Fuel .....	10.00
Washing, from \$12 to.....	15.00
Lights, about.....	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$181.00

The catalogue of 1852 makes the sum total \$194, adding servant hire, \$10, and putting fuel at \$14. In 1860 the estimate was:

Board (in commons) about 37 weeks, at \$3.50 per week .....	\$129.50
Tuition, room rent, use of library.....	50.00
Fuel, from .....	\$15 to 25.00
Washing, from.....	12 to 15.00
Servant hire .....	9.00
Lights, from .....	\$6 to 12.00
	<hr/>
	\$240.50

Board at the licensed boarding houses varied from \$3.50 to \$4 per week.

The amount spent by a student of the old South Carolina College varied between wide limits. A son of one of the governors, who could have spent freely, used about \$400 each year above the cost of tuition and board, which amounted to nearly \$600. A student who lived in Columbia had occasion to spend "almost nothing." For another the whole year's expense was about \$400. Occasionally a young man cooked his own meals in his room, which greatly reduced the chief item of expense. President Preston, advising Colonel Wade Hampton in regard to a scholarship, told him in 1853 that \$200 should take a student through one year.

In 1866 the estimate was thus:

Annual fee .....	\$ 5.00
Library fee .....	15.00
Room rent .....	20.00
Tuition fee, according to the number of schools 50-75	75.00
Board at Steward's Hall or in city, at \$4 (in mess, \$3.50) .....	148.00
Fuel (\$4 to \$5 per cord) .....	12.00
Washing (\$1.50 to \$2.50 per month) .....	15.00
Lights .....	6.00
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	\$296.00
Books .....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$316.00

Law students could get through for \$280, medical students for \$370.

Arrangements were made that those students who entered in January, 1866, might pay part of the board in farm produce.

The catalogue of 1882-3 gives an estimate of expenses for nine months:

Board at Steward's Hall.....	\$ 90.00
Annual Fee.....	10.00
Books, Stationery, etc.....	10.00
Fuel and lights.....	15.00
Washing and servant's hire.....	15.00
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	\$140.00

There was no tuition fee. Books and stationery appear as items for the first time. Owing to opposition of the denominational colleges, it was necessary by 1886 to require a tuition fee of forty dollars, which could be remitted. This ran the estimate up to \$185 in 1890. For several years after 1894 board was placed at \$8 per month, which permitted an estimate of \$165, if tuition was paid, in 1898. At the present the estimate is:

Board .....	\$100.00
Books, stationery, etc.....	20.00
Fuel, washing, etc.....	25.00
Term fee .....	18.00
Room fee (for students rooming on the campus) .....	8.00
Incidentals .....	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$186.00

or \$226, if the tuition fee is paid.

At first the tuition was \$10 every six months; the treasurer's receipt was necessary before a student was admitted. After 1835 the tuition and library fee was \$50 a session, half at two fixed dates. As commencement took place in December, when the first payment was required on October 1, the graduates paid \$12.50 on the October 1 preceding their graduation. Resident graduates were charged a fee of ten dollars for the session. In 1866 students paid according to the number of schools they entered: three or more schools were charged for at the rate of \$25; two schools cost \$35 each; one school was reckoned at \$50. One student from each of the election districts was allowed to enter without paying tuition or room rent. A fee of \$40 was placed on the students in

1880; but one student entered free from each county by appointment of the governor on recommendation of the delegation from the county. There was no tuition fee for any one in the South Carolina College as remodelled in 1882, which condition, however, did not last more than three years on account of the opposition of the denominational colleges to the state college. From then until the present a tuition fee of \$40 has been required unless the student is exempted under the law. Law students are not released from the fee.

A contingent fee has been required on occasions: in 1807, amount not mentioned, and during the 90's, when it was \$5.

A term fee of \$18 was instituted in 1897: women paid \$12. This included fee for the use of the infirmary. This fee is not remitted under any circumstances.

An annual fee of \$5 was first required in 1866. This was increased to \$10 in 1880.

The first fee for use of the library was \$2. Later the library fee was included in the tuition fee of \$50. A student in 1859 who lived in the town could use the library if he paid \$10. The university in 1867 required a fee of \$15. Since 1880 no charge has been made for the use of the library.

Diplomas cost not less than \$1 according to the laws of 1807. There was also a graduation "perquisite" of \$4. Forty years later the faculty was required to furnish diplomas free of cost. During the existence of the South Carolina College that was reorganized in 1882 a fee of \$3 for academic, and of \$5 for law diplomas, was demanded, which is still in force.

During the session of 1859-60 the college paid for gas, which was used for the first time January 1, 1858, the sum of \$1,886.70, and for servants' hire \$1,786.75.

An act of the year 1811 authorized the commissioners of the Orphan House in Charleston to select one boy from the number at that institution to be educated at the South Carolina College, the expense incident to the education and maintenance of said boy being defrayed from the amount annually appropriated by the legislature for the college. His clothes, however, were purchased by a special appropriation of \$140 for each year of his stay at the college; but he was entitled

to no aid from the state longer than for the time required for his graduation. For the two years 1817 and 1818 the legislature gave a sum of \$400 for the support of three boys from the Orphan House in Charleston. From 1819 through 1824 the appropriation was of \$260 for one boy. In 1825 this amount was appropriated as above and in addition another \$260 for a boy from the Winyaw Indigo Society School, which continued through 1833, when for the following three years only one student, from Charleston, was thus supported. Beginning with 1837 there was an appropriation of \$400 annually for one student from the Orphan House in Charleston. The war brought an end to such appropriations. The names of the recipients of these benefactions are not recorded in the minutes; only a few are known.

Both the literary societies supported beneficiaries, whose expenses were paid from the treasury and by special contributions from the members of the societies. Classes also occasionally paid the expenses of some member. An old alumnus told the author that his father at one time paid as much as \$25 a month for beneficiaries of the classes to which his brothers belonged.

Colonel John L. Manning established in 1846 a scholarship of \$350, which he secured by depositing the sum of \$5,000 in bank drawing 7 per cent. In awarding this scholarship, preference was given applicants from Sumter. The late General Wade Hampton in 1853 gave the interest at 7 per cent on \$6,000 for two scholarships of \$210 each, following in this division the advice of Colonel W. C. Preston. Hon. R. F. W. Allston gave in 1854 a sum of \$6,000, whose proceeds of \$420 was made a single scholarship. In the same year Mr. Hiram Hutchinson of Hamburg gave \$5,000 in railroad bonds for a scholarship of \$350. Rev. C. Bruce Walker in his report for the year 1863 says that he had the bonds of Wade Hampton and R. F. W. Allston and the stock given by Hiram Hutchinson. He did not have an accurate account of the expenditures on these scholarships, as they had been through certain banks, which could not supply the data. After the close of the war none of the scholarships

paid anything, except that one man received a payment from General Hampton.

When the South Carolina College was reorganized in 1882, the trustees established five scholarships exempting the holders from fees, giving to them the names of the founders of the old scholarships: First and Second Hampton, Manning, Allston, Hutchinson. To these the Rion scholarship was later added. After tuition was required these scholarships gave exemption from payment of tuition and part of the term fee. In 1901 there was a rearrangement of scholarships, a number being added, to which were attached the names of distinguished alumni: In the Freshman Class, the Harper, Preston, McDuffie, Marion Sims and the Thornwell Scholarships; in the Sophomore Class, the Rion, Allston, Legare, and Second Hampton Scholarships; in the Junior Class, the Hutchinson, First Hampton and Manning Scholarships. After the change to the University in 1906 these scholarships were awarded one to each department. They now exempt from all fees.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy of this State offer a scholarship valued at \$125 a year with exemption of all fees. The class of 1885 established two scholarships of \$100 for juniors, to be held two years, and \$150 for freshmen, to be held for four years. Professor A. C. Moore offers a scholarship of \$100 in the department of biology. For three years, 1912-1915, Mr. W. S. Reamer of Columbia gave two scholarships of \$150 each to be conferred on deserving students. The Robertson Scholarship of \$190 is awarded to a member of the law school. In the School of Education there are scholarships of the value of \$100 with exemption of fees, one for each county. At present there are two scholarships of the value of \$180 in the School of Education provided from the interest on the sum of \$6,000 given to the University by the Peabody Board.

The literary societies, The Carolinian and The Garnet and Black offer medals. There is a medal given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy for the best essay on some subject relating to the War Between the States; a medal

given by the late Philo S. Bennett is awarded to the writer of the best essay on "The Principles of Free Government"; in the law school the Pope medal is given for the best essay on some subject bearing on equity; the Roddey medal, offered by Mr. John T. Roddey, is conferred on the best debater from the literary societies on some public question; the Gonzales medal for oratory, founded by Mr. Robert E. Gonzales, class of 1910, is bestowed at an annual oratorical contest.

Wood was purchased in large quantities and stored by the marshal, who delivered it to the students at their rooms. Students purchased the wood from the marshal at one time as they wanted it, later a certain fixed charge was made of each man, and wood was furnished at the room as needed. Naturally in the latter case more wood was burned. President McCay complained that the wood for one room holding two students cost \$50, or \$25 for each per session. He was preparing to try grates at the time he was forced to retire. The treasurer's report for 1852 shows that wood cost the college \$3.50 a cord; in 1856 it cost \$4.50. In 1866 oak wood was priced at \$5 a cord, being always higher than pine.\*

The college purchased its first slave in the time of Dr. Maxcy. His name was Jack; he cost \$900. He gave much trouble and was put under the personal care of Dr. Cooper, who could have him punished or hire him out to defray the expenses of another servant. The minutes of the board for 1833 show another negro, Henry, who was sold, and that the college owned two other slaves, Jim Ruffin and Jim Blue. These were fed at the commons for their work as waiters. In the 50's the college was hiring two servants: Henry and Jack in 1856, and Henry and Tom in 1860. Students could not hire other servants: only the college servants were to be employed in or about the college, except by express permission of the marshal. The college servants were distinguished by a badge worn conspicuously. From time to time mention

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\*The treasurer's report for 1864 shows a loss "by depreciation of \$5 bills old issue, \$121.61." Candles for trustees' meetings cost \$30 in 1864. In December of the same year two loads of wood for the library cost \$68, and sawing and storing of the same, \$10.75. Houses rented at this time in Columbia at the rate of \$1,000 per room.

is made in the minutes of striking or otherwise illtreating servants. As the testimony of a slave was not taken against a white man, it was decided that the complaint of illtreatment could come to the faculty only from the master or the steward. Students were severely punished for injuring servants.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE.

In his letter on education written to Governor John L. Manning in 1853 Dr. James H. Thornwell used these words: "The South Carolina College has made South Carolina what she is, has made her people what they are. . . . Nothing is so powerful as a common education and the thousand sweet associations which spring from it and cluster around it to cherish the holy brotherhood of men. Those who have walked together in the same paths of science and taken sweet counsel in the same halls of learning, who went arm in arm in that hallowed season of life when the foundations of all excellence are laid, who have wept with the same sorrows or laughed with the same joys, who have been fired with the same ambition, lured with the same hopes, and grieved at the same disappointments—these are not the men in after years to stir up animosities or foment intestine feuds. . . . Would you make any commonwealth a unit? Educate its sons together. This is the secret of the harmony which has so long remarkably characterized our State. It was not the influence of a single mind, great as that mind was; it was no tame submission to authoritative dictation. It was the community of thought, feeling and character, achieved by a common education within these walls. Here it was that heart was knit to heart, mind to mind, and that a common character was formed."

"As to the past," said Hon. James L. Petigru in his oration at the semicentennial in 1854, "there is much ground for gratulation in the effect which this College has had in harmonizing and uniting the State. In 1804 sectional jealousies were sharpened to bitterness and there was as little unity between the upper and lower-country as between any rival States of the Union. Although the suppression of such jealousies is in part attributable to the removal of some anomalies in the

Constitution, much the largest share in the same good work is due to the attractive force of a common education...and if we compare the progress which the State has made since 1804 we shall have no reason to withhold our assent from the conclusion that the hopes with which the College was inaugurated have not been disappointed."

Again, Edward McCrady, Jr., the historian of South Carolina, assigns to the South Carolina College a commanding influence in the development of the State, for says he: "From the commencement the College became to a large extent the center not only of education but of political thought in the State, and is doubtless the institution which has done most to mold and influence the character of the people of the State."

As was stated in the early pages of this volume, the South Carolina College was founded for a double purpose, the education of the youth and the unification of the sections of the State. The late Professor William J. Rivers was of the opinion that the greatest contribution of the college in an educational way was the raising of the standard of admission to so high a point that a large number of academies of high standard was required to give the necessary instruction for entrance, which meant an excellent secondary education for many who did not reach the college. These academies were usually taught by men of ability educated in the best colleges of this country and England. Many students entered from them into the junior class. Every school boy looked forward to becoming a student at the South Carolina College. Especially in the middle and upper sections of the State were these academies founded, in the region where they had been most needed. The majority of the students at the College went back home to become planters and to carry with them the culture and learning they had acquired, so that at the close of the first half century of the college's existence the South Carolinian was a man of refinement and education. One evidence of this was the large number of good private libraries in every section of the State, not to mention numerous public libraries sustained by societies.

Professor Charles Woodward Hutson (*Sewanee Review*, 1910), a graduate of the class of 1860, writing of the college in his day says that the kind of education sought was that calculated to produce a gentleman, trained in the subjects of disciplinary value, not specialists. This kind of education the college he thinks was most admirably effective in imparting. In his unpublished autobiography, unfortunately not completed, Hon. William C. Preston, who graduated from the South Carolina College in 1812, states that at that time the great road to honor and preferment was through oratory, in consequence of which much effort was put forth by the students to become good speakers. This remained true throughout the ante-bellum period, and is indeed in a lesser degree still true. "Everything," says Meriwether, "that could give fluency and aptness of illustration was taught." Rhetoric, the classics and government were specially stressed. Practically every student belonged to one or the other of the literary societies, which were training schools in the art of speaking. What other institution, indeed, what other section of the United States can boast of three orators of the renown of William C. Preston, George McDuffie and Hugh S. Legare? What the State thought of George McDuffie was expressed by Judge Huger on the floor of the House shortly after McDuffie had appeared in the legislature: "Mr. Speaker," said he, "if the South Carolina College had done nothing, sir, but produce that man, she would have amply repaid the State for every dollar that the State has ever expended, or ever will expend, upon her."

The common table, the common dormitory and the close association of young men from all parts of the State worked the unification that had been desired by the founders of the college. South Carolina became remarkably single in purpose. John C. Calhoun, so long the controlling force, was not a graduate of the South Carolina College; but in the main the principles he stood for were those for which the college had been standing. "Langdon Cheves, the younger," said General Youmans in his centennial oration on *The Historic Signification of the South Carolina College*, "so promi-

nent in civic and military life, late in 1860, when the question of secession was so excitedly on the *tapis*, in a meeting in St. Peter's parish, for the nomination of delegates to the State Convention, spoke not of his illustrious father, nor Calhoun, nor McDuffie, nor Hayne, but referred to and cited the words of Dr. Cooper as first having given that bent to his thought, which assured him of the soundness of his political principles, his devotion to which he afterwards sealed with his blood and life." The presidents of the college were men of commanding position in the State and most of them wielded powerful political influence. Dr. Thomas Cooper, who was an ardent free trader, had scarcely been elected to the presidency of the college when he began to rouse the State to the dangers of the tariff. He also championed state sovereignty, and to him perhaps more than to any other Nullification owes its origin, although that very thing, coupled with his religious views, almost wrecked the college. After Dr. Cooper free trade was taught for the next twenty years by the distinguished publicist, Francis Lieber. The succeeding presidents, Robert W. Barnwell and William C. Preston, were politicians, having served in the councils of the State and nation. Dr. Thornwell was one of the best politicians of the time. So the college naturally became a school of politics, from which the students went out to practice their teachings. "Gradually it came to be known," to use the words of Meriwether, "and recognized that a young politician was heavily handicapped if he received his education at another institution. Many of the graduates of the State institution were returned to the House of Representatives within a short time after taking their degrees. In this body they naturally formed a close corporation. They supported each other and kept down outsiders. It was a vigorous organization, compact, and bold. They ruled the House, and through that influenced the State. No measure they opposed could become law. Hard struggles were made at times by the outsiders, but the compact organization of the college men usually succeeded. It was a system of promotion from



Francis Lieber, 1835-1856.



R. Meigs Davis, 1882-1904.



the college halls to the Legislature, and very often it took place in the year of graduation."

"Nothing could be more strikingly significant," says General Youmans, "of the unrestricted dominance which the principle of State sovereignty held over the men who had been educated at the South Carolina College than their heroic conduct shown on the fields of carnage, from the commencement to the end of the War Between the States. Their feeling of State loyalty was akin to that which in the old world gives so chivalrous a tinge to loyalty to the crown. It was not a mere theory or policy—it was a creed, a religion. This creed, this political religion, of the South was exemplified in blood on every battle field. For it a life was offered for every vote cast, and for it 12,000 sons of South Carolina laid down their lives exultingly."

"Slavery is dead," to quote again from the same source, "buried in a grave that does not give up its dead, and of the unique old plantation life in the South which grew up under its wing and flourished with it there does not exist even a fossil specimen—of their temples there is not left a stone. Though now extinct, they were once factors of most potent influence, which intertwined themselves with the very bone and sinew, the very soul and marrow of Southern civilization. Though like Troy they are no more, yet as there still remains the tale of Troy divine, so their memory is forever embalmed not only in history and tradition, but in verse, by the classic pen of a student and alumnus of the College distinguished in the political and literary world. Grayson, in his two charming poems, 'The Country,' and 'The Hireling and the Slave,' aids to a proper understanding of that phase of the past of the South which closed with the termination of the war for State rights, as valuable adjuncts in their way to its thorough comprehension, as a Southern atlas, or a chronological chart. In the controversy which arose in the discussion of the subject of domestic African slavery in the South, very high place must always be given to the spoken and written utterances of the men who had been educated at the South Carolina College—without being invidious, notably to those of the

three of its alumni, Harper, Thornwell and Hammond. The two letters written to Clarkson by James H. Hammond after he was governor of, and before he was United States senator from, South Carolina, elaborate, minute, exhaustive, have and will ever have the very highest rank, as the defense, the *apology* in its controversial sense, for the institution of domestic African slavery in the Southern States."

South Carolina was one of the great emigrant states. The new cotton-growing states of the Southwest drew from her a large part of their population: "From 1820 to 1860," says Francis A. Walker in his introduction to the census of 1860, "South Carolina was a beehive from which swarms were continually going forth to populate" that section. From the same source it is learned that two-fifths of the native born population of South Carolina had emigrated and were almost entirely in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas. It was but natural, as the historian McCrady has shown, that the Gulf states and the Southwest, in fact all the lower South to the Pacific Ocean, should look back to the mother state and be guided by her political opinions, so that politically this whole region was a larger South Carolina. From 1824 to 1860 the state that fashioned the political opinion of the South was not Virginia but South Carolina. The center from which radiated the teaching that formed the politics of South Carolina and thus of the South was the South Carolina College.

It was but natural that the sons of the men who had migrated from South Carolina should come to the South Carolina College to be educated. These going back often became prominent in the affairs of their own states, thus influencing political opinion and coloring it according to the instruction they had received at the college. Many also of the native South Carolina students emigrated to those new states. The catalogue of 1848, the year of the largest attendance at the ante-bellum college, shows thirty-six students from other states, a little more than one-sixth of the whole number. To quote again from General Youmans concerning the students from outside states in his college

days: "Among others who afterwards distinguished themselves, the able George McPheeters from Mississippi; the accomplished George Williamson, from Louisiana, who went from that State to the United States Senate. At their graduation they took the third and fourth highest places, and were surpassed in this relative rank only by two of South Carolina's best, the first honor man being James H. Rion, and the second honor man being Robert W. Barnwell, afterwards so distinguished in the church and as professor in the College.

"From Mississippi were also the eloquent Goodman, whose astonishing power of speech is still remembered; the afterwards brigadier-generals in the Confederate Army, Govan and Chalmers—Chalmers, the dashing Chalmers, who added to the laurels of the field those won in the Federal Congress as representative from Mississippi, and who wrote, while a Sophomore here, the famous revel song of the College, 'Billy Maybin's O.' He took the second honor of his class, the first being taken by a native South Carolinian, John H. Elliott, afterwards so widely known as the able and eloquent divine in the capital of the country. Memory recalls the strong features of John Wharton of Texas, who took such high rank as major-general in the Confederate Army; Jerry Williams, from Alabama, who with such ability represented that State in the House of Representatives in the Federal Congress; the two notable Georgians, the brothers Jones—C. C. Jones, afterwards author of the history of Georgia, and regarded as of the highest authority in North America antiquities; and Joseph Jones, who has achieved such high distinction in the medical and scientific world."

Out of the wreck of war the University of South Carolina rose to continue the work of the college, developing new fields of activity to meet the needs of the State under the new conditions. For three years it grew rapidly; but the incubus of reconstruction deadened the enthusiasm with which the University had been sent upon its way and impaired its usefulness. After five years of hope and fear the white people of the State in bitterness of heart saw their

sons under the necessity of seeking elsewhere a collegiate education, and for nearly a decade the young men of South Carolina who entered college resorted to the denominational institutions in the borders of the State or went to the universities and colleges of other states.

From the reopening of the college in 1880 to the close of Dr. S. C. Mitchell's administration in 1913 is a period of thirty-three years, during which the University has endured bitter and prolonged opposition and been shaken to its foundation. The decade from 1880 to 1890 saw the college expand from a small agricultural and mechanical institution to a university that bade fair to reach the magnitude and power of our western universities. Certainly the alumni of those ten years are not far wrong in regarding them as among the most illustrious in the whole history of the institution. The alumni of this period are among the leaders in the State and in the nation. When the catalogue of the alumni is completed, their position can then be defined. Of two men of Dr. McBryde's day, McIver Williamson and David R. Coker, it has been said that they have added to the agricultural wealth of South Carolina in one year more than the University has cost the State in its century and more of existence or will cost for many decades. However, it must be remembered that since 1865, with the exception of the meager years of the first university, there has not been opportunity for other alumni to show what they could do.

The denominational colleges had had for years a monopoly of higher education. They fought the revived college; soon there started a demand for a separate farmers' college; but in spite of the opposition from these two sources the college developed into the university, only, however, to have itself torn asunder, to furnish another college, and to begin again a troubled existence. The ten years from 1890 were a period of silent and patient endurance against constant attack. The college became isolated; the feeling on the campus was one of aloofness, of existing by suffrance. But so deeply rooted was the institution that it not only withstood all assault, but it recovered lost ground, so that by 1901 there were as

many students in attendance as there had been at any time.

From the opening years of the present century a new era dates, an increased spirit of hopefulness, a casting off of the feeling of depression, a vision of service ever enlarging, of the State as a greater campus. Conditions also improved in the State: prosperity reached all sections and continued; the people were more generally aroused to the need of educating. A more liberal support of the University permitted it to reach out into new fields. Perhaps the most important change for the growth of the University was the close touch that it secured with the people, so that the cry once heard that the college was for a class has disappeared. Its alumni among the teachers in the public schools are numerous enough to form an association. In all matters relating to the advancement of the lower schools the University leads as the head of the system of public education. Extension work has been developed; good roads have been furthered, the efforts of the health authorities to improve health conditions have been seconded; public libraries have been the subject of earnest endeavor. Wherever there has been an opportunity for the University to serve the good of the people, it has been ready as far as its means allowed. That the State has recognized the value of the institution is shown in the large increase in buildings and material equipment, notably in the last eight years. "*Animis Opibusque Parati*" is as truly the motto of the University as of the State.

## APPENDIX.

## EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF EDWARD HOOKER.

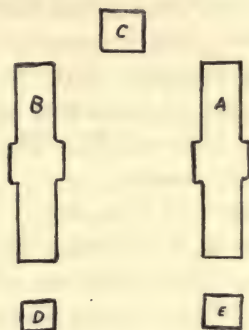
Tutor in the South Carolina College, March 6, 1807, to  
November 23, 1808.

(From the Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808, in the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association for 1896, pages 842-929. Edited by Professor J. Franklin Jameson.)

Edward Hooker first came to Columbia in 1805. His visit to the South Carolina College is recorded on pages 851 and 852 of the published "Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808." It is here transcribed.

*"November 6th.* (Wednesday) This forenoon, I called on Mr. Hanford, and with him took a view of the college buildings which are erecting, on a pleasant rise of ground about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile southeast of the State House. The place though so near the center of the town is very recluse; there being no houses around, and even the lands being uncleared and covered with lofty pines, and wild shrubs. The plan is to have two buildings of perhaps 160 feet in length each, facing each other at a distance of 160 feet apart. At right angles to these, and facing the area inclosed between them, it is proposed to place the President's house; and afterwards, as occasion may require, other buildings, such as the dining hall and professors' houses, are expected to be built fronting each other, and ranging in a line with the first mentioned long buildings. The buildings A and B are erected, and A

is finished except the central part, which is however advanced so far as to be capable of use. The central parts are designed for the Chapel, Library, Philosophical Chamber, Recitation Rooms, &c.—the wings are designed for scholars' mansion rooms—C is the site of the President's house, D the place for a dining hall, E for a professor's house perhaps. That part of the work which is done is in



a handsome, though not all in a durable style. The chapel occupies the two lower stories of the central building on the right, and is in a beautiful style of workmanship both within and without. The Library room above is supported by four stately Tuscan columns, which rise from the area of the chapel with considerable majesty, and give to the room an appearance of grandeur. The galleries are supported by a row of smaller pillars. The room is nearly or quite square. The pulpit is surrounded by a semi-octagonal stage, on the right and left sides of which are steps leading to the officer's seats and thence are other steps to the pulpit. The upper tiers of windows are semi-circular at the top, as in Episcopal churches and have some neat ornamental work about them. The stage, pulpit, staircases, bannisters, seats, &c. are all painted white, and make, now, a very chaste and pretty appearance; but I question if they will long remain so. There are but a few seats, and these are so arranged near the outside of the room, as to leave a large area in the centre, on the sides and in front of the stage. The wings are three stories high, and are divided into 12 mansion rooms each, and 24 bedrooms. The bedrooms are directly back of the large rooms; and the arrangement is such as to be very convenient for ventilation—a circumstance very necessary to be attended to in this warm climate.

“The munificence of the legislature towards this institu-

tion has been very honorable. They first granted \$50,000 out of the public treasury for the two long buildings. They have granted several thousands for books and instruments, and they are to appropriate a considerable sum annually for its constant support. The college was opened for the reception of students some months ago. The number, I believe, is about 30. They board together with the tutors at a private house. . . . .

*"Saturday Nov. 9th. . . . . P. M. Walked up to the College about 4 o'clock, and visited the Library with Mr. Hammond. The room is very spacious, airy and handsome. About 5000 volumes have been purchased but not more than 3000 have yet arrived. Many of these have an elegant appearance; but it is thought the selection was not made very judiciously. It was made by a committee of gentlemen in Charleston; of whom Judge Johnson of the Federal Court was a principal one. There seems to be an undue proportion of modern works—many of them of the ephemeral class. There are large piles of periodical works, such as the Gentleman's Magazine, European Magazine, Annual Register, and others of no more solid worth than these. Some handsome editions of the Greek and Latin Classics and translations—A few books written in the Oriental languages."*

Pages 909-910:

*"Mon. Dec. 7th. (1807). Commencement Day.—Weather delightful. The exercise of the day began between 11 and 12 o'clock. The pieces were few but tolerably good. There were 5 regular graduates besides two bachelors from Yale C. and 1 master, from Rh. College. The music was instrumental and very good; the performers being 4 or 5 of the best in the state. The degrees were conferred with considerable form. The President came down from the pulpit and addressed the Trustees briefly in Latin and introduced the candidates. Then took an arm-chair which stood a little forward on the stage and I took another Chair at his left-hand holding a handsome gilt duodecimo volume of French. They came on by 2 and 2. The Pres. addressed them in*

Latin sitting. Then presented the book; which they held while he said another sentence, and then returned to me. They being then bachelors, the President rose from his seat and acknowledged them as such, in Latin. Then they retired and 2 others came on. The Pres't then pronounced *a degree conferred* on one of the class who was absent, and on one Master—a Mr. King of Darlington. He then went back to the pulpit and pronounced the honorary degree of L. L. D. conferred on J. Drayton, Esq. of Charleston and D. D. on the Rev. Messrs Furman and Percy of Charleston, Waddel of Vienna and Alexander of York. After this the graduates went out on the stage before the pulpit and the Pres. made them a handsome parting address of about 15 or 20 minutes. The valedictory followed and music closed the exercises. ....

“*Tues. Dec. 15th.* ..... The Senate yesterday rejected unanimously the Bill to vest the power of licenses &. in the Trustees of the Coll. also the Duelling Bill and the Equity Bill. How much time is lost in laboring business in one house for the other house to *knock up*. The Bill respecting licenses easily passed the H. of R. and was thought absolutely necessary to prevent dissipation among the Collegians.”

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FROM THE MS. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM J.  
GRAYSON, PP. 44-54.

(Now in the possession of the University).

“My instruction hitherto had been confined to a little French and to what is called an English education. At sixteen I became ambitious of learning to read Homer and Virgil in their own language. At this time two brothers of Dr. Jonathan Maxcy the first President of the South Carolina College opened a school in the town of Beaufort. One of them, Virgil Maxcy.....Milton Maxcy remained in Beaufort..... Under Milton's instruction I read the ordinary Latin authors, made some progress in Greek, and at the end of eighteen months became a candidate for admission into the Sophomore class in Columbia College. I was

examined by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Doctor Maxcy. The examination was not half as formidable as I had supposed. A letter from his brother had somewhat macadamized the way. I construed an ode in Horace. The Doctor made a few critical remarks on the exquisite beauty, the *curiosa felicitas* of the poet's diction and the work was done. It was almost as summary as the examination of Mr. McKibben for admission to Chancery practice as the author of the *Carolina Bench and Bar* describes it. 'What will you charge a client for filing a bill?' asked the Examiner, Chancellor Thomson. Fifty dollars was the ready reply. You are admitted, said the Chancellor. You understand the science exactly, and are fully prepare to practice.'

"Before my formal initiation, during the first night of my arrival in Columbia, I was introduced by an acquaintance to the mysteries of College life. In one of the recitation rooms we found an assemblage of students engaged in a scene of great jollity and good humor. Some were singing; some talking; some mounted on benches and making set speeches; some interpolating critical remarks on the Orators, while the young freshmen performed the part of silent and admiring auditors. George Davis, of whom Mr. Petigru speaks so warmly in his address, and John M. Davis were conspicuous actors in the play. At this period a rage for the French Revolution was the popular sentiment. It had convulsed the Republic during Washington's administration and was still prevalent in the country. The Gallic propagandists of liberty were all patriots and heroes. The 'Rights of Man' and the 'Age of Reason' were the great books of the day. Their author was the most admired genius. Men who had never heard of Shakespeare or Milton were deep in the pages of Paine. On the night of my introduction to the social life of Alma Mater the song sung was one in praise of the French Convention and the rights of man. It announced that in America these rights first began, and a noisy repetition of 'viva las' for the Convention, the rights of the race and America, closed every stanza and was shouted out by voices in full chorus. The scene differed as much as possible

from that of the pale student, the midnight lamp and the classic page.

“The proposed design of the legislature in establishing the South Carolina Collge was to enlighten the minds of the people and better fit them for the task of self government. When it was proposed at the beginning of the century to revise the Constitution and extend to the interior a due share in the powers of the government proportionate to its increase in population, the proposal was objected from below. It was said that the people of the upper, or back, country were too ignorant to be entrusted with a larger participation in the toils of the privileges of ruling. There was a great deal of complacency, it must be confessed, in this opinion of the country gentlemen for which there was very little reason. The means of instruction were almost as scanty below as above, and education was everywhere imperfect and superficial. This however was only another reason for the college. It was established after much opposition from those chiefly who were thought to be most in need of its aid. The work of imparting knowledge to the benighted was successfully begun under the auspices of Dr. Jonathan Maxcy. Few men were better fitted to pioneer a way for intellectual progress. He possessed a control over the hearts and minds of his pupils that no one of his successors has equalled or approached. His influence was that of genius, moral worth, tact and commanding eloquence. His eloquence was irresistible. No youth however rough his training could withstand its power. Its force was felt by others. When on one occasion the Trustees of the College came to the conclusion that President Maxcy had been negligent in his duties and arraigned him before the board, they were so overwhelmed by his defence that they dropped the charge without another whisper of discontent.

“The great merit of the South Carolina College is that it tended to make the State one people. At the Revolution and some years after, the upper and lower country were two communities with little intercourse and less sympathy with each other. I remember hearing a lady of Greenville express-

ing in Columbia an angry impatience at the increasing intrusion of the low country people when forty years ago they began to find their way to the mountain region. Their coming she thought had enlarged the price of eggs and chickens to the housekeeper with no corresponding advantages to the people. She considered their advent a nuisance which she would gladly abate. The traces of these former differences between the two portions of the State are still discernible in their civil divisions and their names. The lower or older part is a region of parishes and saints; the upper, of districts and less holy men. Below, we find spiritual chiefs, St. George, St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul; above, secular worthies only, Sumter, Pickens, Pendleton and Anderson. But the real differences of which these names are signs were removed or weakened by the influence of the College, by its establishing cordial and enduring friendships between the young men from every part of the State. The College associations became so strong as to regulate the disposal of the State offices in the legislature and to excite the jealousy of those who were not free of the corporation.

"One of my class mates was James L. Petigru of Abbeville District. We were intimate companions, talked together with the ambition of undergraduates, read to each other Horace and Rabelais, Pope and Bacon, and were admitted by all parties to be the two best scholars of the class. He wrote verses in College, but was compelled by the law to forswear the company of the lighter Muses. He has been distinguished through life for many exalted virtues, generosity, devotion to friends, the undaunted defence of the oppressed and the vindication of truth and right at every hazard. He rose to great distinction at the bar and was for many years and continues to be its head and ornament. The friendship begun between us in the rooms of the College has never ceased. At the end of more than half a century, it remains unchanged. The fact may illustrate the general effect of College companionship in amalgamating the two sections of the State.

"My room mate was Thomas J. Dupont of St. Luke's

parish So. Carolina. There never was man more worthy to be loved for the gentleness, liberality and frankness of his nature. He was one of those who redeem our race from the contempt or aversion we are sometimes tempted to feel for it. He studied medicine after leaving College and practiced his profession in the neighborhood of Bluffton before Bluffton was yet a village. In the same tenement was Thomas Gaillard, James Dent, Robert Campbell and Alexander Bowie. Gaillard moved to Alabama and has written a book on the history of the church. Dent I have lost sight of. Campbell has been a member of Congress from the Marlborough district more than once. He was some years consul for the United States at Havana and subsequently in London. He has maintained in every position the character of a gallant and chivalrous gentleman and man of the world. Bowie has been a successful lawyer. He removed to Alabama and became a judge, adding one more to the number of distinguished men given by the College to the younger sister of So. Carolina.

“Notwithstanding the direct and incidental advantages secured to the State by her college, the institution, it seems to me, may be made more practical and useful. The whole system of American collegiate education is defective. It does not answer the end proposed. If its alumni succeed in life they succeed not in consequence of college influences, but in spite of them. Distinguished men have been educated in our colleges, it is true, but their progress has not been more rapid than it may have been under other auspices. Eminent men indeed are independent of circumstances. It is the mass of students that must be considered and provided for. For them our college system is an inefficient contrivance. It is sort of hybrid between the English high school and University with the advantages of neither. In the English high school, boys find discipline and diligence; in the University young men enjoy ample accommodations and thorough scholastic aids. With us, young boys are sent to college where they are subject to little restraint and the senior, a man grown, lives

like the freshman in coarse lodgings and with scanty aids in his studies and no social advantages.

“The end of education is to improve the manners, morals and mind of the student. Our system operates lamely for these purposes. To refine the boy’s manners he is taken from the guidance and restraints of home and placed in rude barracks, with boys of his own age, removed from the checks imposed by female society and by older persons of his own sex and left entirely to his boyish devices. He sees his professors for an hour or two only every day. There is no social relation between them. The student herds with boys alone, and if he escapes from becoming a bear in his habits he will owe his good fortune to his stars and not at all to the influence of college life. What a charming school for manners, the Steward’s hall afforded where greasy bones were hurled about and joints of meat badly cooked thrown under the table! Perhaps the cooking is better nowadays or the disapprobation less emphatic on the student’s part.....

“At the time of my College life, Columbia was a rambling, ill built, village. It contained but two private dwellings of brick, those of Mrs. Dinkins and Mr. Ben Waring. The College buildings were the President’s house, the Steward’s house and the two old colleges. The central building of the North College was not yet finished. The principal hotel or tavern was Dr. Green’s near the State house. It was a large, rough, wooden house with poor lodging and worse fare. The Doctor in addition to his professional avocations was postmaster, tavern keeper, steward of the College, and a general authority with his neighbors on all subjects ordinary and extraordinary. He was a man of singularly simple manners and modes of speech, as far removed as possible from the pomp and phrases that are common on public occasions. The last of these in which the old doctor took part was a meeting caused by the death of Lafayette. A large number of people assembled, and Doctor Green was called to the chair. Mr. James Gregg, the father of the Brigadier whose death at Fredericksburg has made his name illustrious, rose to propose the resolutions. Mr. Gregg’s manner was remark-

able for gravity and abruptness. 'Sir,' said he, addressing the chair, 'Lafayette is dead.' 'Dear me! Is it possible?' the chair remarked. 'Yes, Sir,' the speaker went on to say with still greater emphasis, 'Lafayette is dead.' 'What a pity!' replied the chair. 'I am very sorry to hear it. What was the matter with him?' The gravity of the meeting was somewhat disturbed, but that of the chairman and speaker was imperturbable. The chief merchant of the place was Ainslie Hall. He carried on a large and profitable business at the corner of Main Street and the first cross street North of the State House. Among the inhabitants and neighbourhood were two of the famous partizan chiefs of the Revolutionary War, Col Thomas Taylor and Colonel Wade Hampton. He became General Hampton in the war of 1812. They were prosperous, wealthy, and remarkable, among other meritorious acts and qualities, for sometimes inviting a number of the College lads to take part in their good cheer. Their dinners were a great contrast to those of our worthy Steward, whether at the Steward's hall or in his own house, where bacon and 'long collards' constituted the standing dish. We gave our kind entertainers the most convincing proof that we appreciated the difference. Col Hampton's table was adorned not only with dainties and dishes of substantial excellence but with magnificent cups and vases of silver won by his horses on the turf and set out in complement to his young guests. He was uniformly courteous to them all and made the day pass very pleasantly. His plantation, a few miles below Columbia was the scene of the feast. Col Taylor was not less cordial in his welcome though plainer in his mode of giving it.

"Columbia was not at that time a city of gardens as it has since become—a place of abundant fruits and flowers. Dr. Benjamin Waring was the first, I believe, to plant a garden and fruit trees on a large scale. Mr. and Mrs. Herbemont followed and set the example of cultivating the grape for making wine. When a member of the legislature and invited by the urbane and kindhearted cultivator to test the virtues of his manufacture, I thought the wine very pleasant.

But not so my more experienced colleagues, adepts in old Medeira and Sherry; they held the home article in very slender estimation. They thought it, as they said, a good wine to keep, and were content that it should be kept accordingly. The making of wine however has not ceased and from this small beginning is gradually extending in various parts of the State. Some centuries hence our State may be as famous for wine as for cotton or rice.

"I graduated in 1809. During the last summer of my stay in College I fell ill and was obliged when convalescent to leave Columbia without standing the final examination or the ceremonies of commencement. I had no claim therefore to the honors of the class. They were assigned to James L. Petigru and Alexander Bowie. The authorities sent a diploma without the required examination. I became a bachelor of arts with the usual inaptitude of the tribe for any definite or useful employment. I was fairly launched on the great sea of life with no acquired skill to buffet with its waves."

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EXTRACT FROM  
THE MS. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF  
WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

"Mounted on horse-back with a negro servant to wait on and take care of me, I proceeded on my lonely journey. Columbia, So. Ca., lay in my way. There I put up at a tavern situated on the spot now occupied by the high sounding Congaree House then bearing the most characteristic appellation of Goat Hall. There I met with several young men, Charleston boys, who had come up to join the South Carolina College. These youngsters, whose address and manners were very attractive, easily persuaded me that I was far enough South for my health, and that the new and flourishing College which they were about to enter was a fit place to obtain an education. So after a night of anxious thought I acquiesced. I knew that my father's plan of education for me was that I should go through some Southern College,

then to Yale or Princeton and complete my course in Europe. His notion impressed upon me from my earliest days was that I was to be a well educated man and then to study law as my life-time profession. This was always his purpose, and my own never deviated from it. I entered the Sophomore class December, 1809, being a few days under 15 years old, but looking several years older, so that no questions were asked as to my age. In College I took and maintained a good stand. The state of discipline nor the course of instruction at that time were much calculated to confer a high education. I graduated with distinction in 1812, having gone thro' pretty much upon such acquaintances as I had made under Whaley. I had a considerable reputation for speaking, and that was the principal source of reputation at that time—Legare and McDuffie were the most distinguished students of my day, and they maintained it thro' life. Indeed I think that in most instances the relative position of students in College has been continued afterwards. When I graduated, I was not quite 18 years old."

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## TRAVELS THROUGH NORTH AMERICA DURING THE YEARS

1825 and 1826

by His Highness

BERNARD, DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH

Volume I, p. 209: "I became acquainted with two Professors of Columbia College, Messrs. Henry and Nott; the first is acquainted with the French and German languages, he has translated Niebuhr's Roman History into English. Mr. Nott studied in England and France, resided for some time in Ghent, and married a lady of Brussels. . . . . The acquaintance I made with a Frenchman, Mons. Herbemont, was very interesting to me; he has been an inhabitant of the United States for more than forty years, was formerly Professor of Botany in Columbia College, and now lives upon his income."

Volume I, p. 210: "From the state-house we went to

Columbia College; it is a university, but has neither medical nor theological faculties. There are six professors. Dr. Cooper is the president, with whom I became acquainted last summer in Boston: on his return home he was taken sick in Richmond.

"The number of students was one hundred and twenty, who live in two large buildings, opposite each other; between them is the house of the president and on both sides the houses of the professors. We paid a visit to Mr. Vanuxem, Professor of Natural History. He showed us the collection of minerals belonging to the college, but not so interesting as the collection of minerals of South Carolina, made by him last summer. There were several fine tourmalines, emeralds, pyrites containing gold; a new kind of metal called Columbian, asbestos and different specimens of primitive rocks. There was also pure gold from North Carolina, which was only discovered about six years ago. When at Cheraw, I was willing to make an excursion to the gold mine, but it would have taken me a couple of days. I was told, gold is found in a slime, which is dried up and then sifted, the gold remaining in the sieve. But miners are expected from Germany, and at their arrival, they will begin a regular exploration. It is said that at present the company has a profit of twenty dollars a week. I visited also the library, which was not considerable, and did not contain anything remarkable. On this occasion I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Elliott, who had published a *Flora* of the state of South Carolina; he extolled the botanical treasures of that state. A small observatory was shut up; perhaps they would not show it to me, because there were but few instruments."

Volume I, p. 212: "At Professor Henry's, a very agreeable society assembled at dinner. At that party I observed a singular manner which is practised; the ladies sit down by themselves at one corner of the table. But I broke the old custom, and glided between them: and no one's appetite was injured thereby."

## TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA

in the years 1827 and 1828

by

Captain Basil Hall

"Next day, the 20th of February (1828), we hired an extra stage, and proceeded at our own pace, leisurely, to Columbia, the seat of government of South Carolina; a city interesting on many accounts, but chiefly so to a stranger, from the intelligence and learning of the professors of the college, and of many other persons who reside there. pp. 126-127.

"On the 22d of February (1828), I visited the college of Columbia, along with several of the professors. The young men were not in their classes, however, which I was sorry for. It was the anniversary of General Washington's birthday, and all the world were out amusing themselves. The students at the college reside in the building; and the discipline, I understand, is quite as rigid as can well be enforced. But this costs a good deal of vigilance and trouble on the part of the professors. I heard the same complaint made here, as in most other parts of the Union, that there was the greatest difficulty in persuading the young men to remain long enough in training, to acquire an adequate amount of classical knowledge. The advantages of the college are, however, so considerable in economical points of view, and also on account of the excellent education there provided, that I believe much has been done for the cause of general information in South Carolina by this popular institution. The examinations are very strict; and if adequate motives could be devised to retain the pupils long enough, there would be little more to wish for. The high stimulus to early marriages, held out by the facility of providing for a family, and the enterprising, uncontrollable spirit of the Southern planters in particular, come sorely in the way of those patient studies, those nights and days of laborious application, by which alone scholars or mathematicians can be formed. The nature of things, indeed, in America, as I have already stated more than once, is so

decidedly averse to such attainments—which minister to none of the existing wants of that country—that, I fear very much, these praiseworthy attempts to force them must for a long time prove abortive.

“Nevertheless it is very probable, that the enthusiasm and the talents which are enlisted over many parts of America in the good cause of education, do perform much service to that country upon the whole, though the results fall greatly short of the wishes and hopes of the men who so gallantly stem the popular tide, which runs steadily in the opposite direction. In elementary education, they have certainly done great things. My remarks refer to the higher branches of knowledge.”

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#### THOMAS COOPER TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

(Jefferson Papers C. 2nd Series, Vol. 22. No. 103. Library of Congress).

Columbia 12 March 1821.

Dear Sir

I am glad to find from Mr. Eppes's information that the Legislature of Virginia has enabled the Visitors of the University to proceed with their Plan.

When I passed by Monticello, it was with a view principally to ascertain whether any strong probability could be counted upon, as to the appointment of Professors; meaning to regulate my conduct here, by the information I could obtain at your house; but finding both from you and Governor Randolph, as well as from common report that no reliance could be placed on the good disposition of the Legislature this year—but that it was just as probable that the buildings would remain useless for seven years to come, as be put into requisition this year, I found myself obliged to consult the necessity of immediate employment, and accept of the Professorship here on the terms offered me. Had I declined accepting the chair of Chemistry here permanently, a gentleman sent for from Yale College for the purpose (Dr. Porter) was ready to take the Situation. Under these

circumstances, I could do no otherwise than take the offer, on the understood condition, that I should remain here. Since that time, I have been made Professor of Mineralogy with an additional salary of 1000\$ and President pro temp. of the College, from which I suspect I shall have no occasion to remove, but in conformity to my wishes. My family, my furniture, my apparatus are all here or at Charleston, and the removal has cost me 800\$ at least. I must therefore now consider myself as fixed in this place.

You want a Chemist & Mineralogist: I can with perfect confidence & under the fullest conviction, declare that Mr. Vanuxem whom you saw with me, is possessed of knowledge of these subjects, beyond that of any person known to me in the United States. I believe in pressing him on your notice, I am doing much more service to your institution than to him. Had I gone to Charlottesville, I should have recommended him here; as it is, I assert without scruple or hesitation, that you cannot do *so well* as to take him.

Two years incessantly devoted to these pursuits in Philadelphia, and three years more laboriously employed in the same way in Paris, has given him opportunities (fully embraced) of acquiring the knowledge in question beyond any man in America. For his character at Paris, as an honor to his country there, I am instructed to refer to Mr. Gallatin who will most readily confirm my report. No Professor from England has had equal advantages: and Mr. Vanuxem is an American by birth. Whoever you get, must be provided with a Laboratory and Lecture room: no apartment in your University will suffice for the purpose. I am desirous of promoting Mr. Vanuxem's interest, but my advice rests on the ground of promoting the Interest of Science, & of your Institution. If you do not employ him with you, I shall endeavor to take measures to retain him here.

Your Grandson Eppes has talents; he is not deficient in Industry and he will stand at the head of his class. I advise you to let him stay here another year and graduate. For an hour every day, I used to read Horace with him in the intervals of his class, but the duties of the President, have left

me no leisure for that. I have persuaded him to read Lucan's *Pharsalia*. I will take him next year into my Laboratory. I greatly like his temper & his talents.

Adieu. May God preserve you for the good of y<sup>r</sup>. Country, many years.

Thomas Cooper.

### THOMAS COOPER TO JAMES MADISON.

(Madison Papers, Vol. LXIII. No. 29. Library of Congress).

Columbia S. Carolina March 12. 1821.

Dear Sir

When I first engaged to act as chemical Professor at the South Carolina College, I refused to contract for a longer period than a twelvemonth, expressly on account of my engagement in Virginia. At my departure from this place last autumn, I refused making any promise to return here on a permanent engagement, untill I had an opportunity of ascertaining the prospects of the Charlottesville University. In the mean time, a Dr. Porter came here, on invitation of some of the Trustees, recommended by Professor Silliman of Yale College to take the chair of Chemistry should I decline it.

When I returned here, I passed thro' Virginia, & staid a week at Monticello. Mr. Jefferson told me, he was quite uncertain whether the Virginia legislature would afford sufficient aid to the Charlottesville institution to enable it to go on: that it was a very unpropitious time to make the application owing to the losses the state had lately incurred: that if they should refuse the necessary aid, the Buildings might remain unoccupied for seven years to come.

I found Governor Randolph also in great doubt wher. any thing w<sup>d</sup>. be done by the Legislature or not. I returned with this hopeless kind of information to Columbia. I found there the Trustees desirous of retaining me, but hesitating about my election for another limited period: Dr. Porter meanwhile ready for the Chair, as my Suppleant, should I relinquish it.

I was not able to waste any more time indefinitely, my family were anxious to join me somewhere. I had no encouragement to go to your State, and I was compelled to accept of the chemical Chair on the conditions of permanent residence, and removing my family here. I have done so; and I consider myself as fixed in this place.

Since I have been here, the Trustees have influenced the Legislature to add 1000 Dls to my salary as mineralogical Professor, and have since elected me President of the College for a period, which will end at my option or my demise.

Under these circumstances, I feel myself bound in honour to recommend if I can an efficient Professor of Chemistry & Mineralogy to your Institution; and under that obligation I write now.

Mr. Lardner Vanuxem, now with me here as an assistant, was formerly a student of mineralogy and Chemistry for two years in Philadelphia, and since that time for 3 years with exemplary industry at Paris, where he received the public compliment of approbation in the introductory lecture of the mineralogical professor in the School of Mines. His good character, talents, & merit are well known to Mr. Gallatin who will confirm this report.

I think I know every man in the United States who has pretensions to Chemical and mineralogical Knowledge. I speak with the utmost confidence, & without scruple, when I say, that Mr. Vanuxem has no equal among them. You *cannot* procure a person so well qualified in point of Knowledge. How he would perform as public lecturer I know not, but the necessary fluency is easily acquired, where there is the necessary knowledge, as there is here. Mr. Vanuxem is about 30 Years of age: of a well known family in Philadelphia, his father a merchant of long standing there, attached to the Virginia politics, having a very large family natives of the United States.

It is true I wish to render Mr. Vanuxem a service, but I have not the slightest motive to interest myself in his behalf, but his merit: and it is because

I feel personally and anxiously concerned for the interest of the Virginia Institution, that you are now troubled with this detail from Dear Sir

Your obliged and faithful  
friend and Servant  
Thomas Cooper

THOMAS COOPER TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

(Jefferson Papers C. 2nd Series, Vol. 22. No. 104. Library of Congress).

Columbia Feb. 14. 1822

Dear Sir

I send you the history of a College rebellion (an annual case here) which may be put by among the memoirs pour servir a l'histoire du gouvernement academique; facts that furnish some useful conclusions. You are to consider as true in addition the following facts: viz That the Professors have never been absent from a single recitation, so far as I know, since I have been at this College.

That the Students are repeatedly invited & requested to apply to any of the professors at any time for a repetition of instructions, or a solution of difficulties in the course of their Studies.

That so far as I know the Students have been treated with unabated & uniform kindness & respect by all the Professors: this manner of behaving to them has been deliberately and systematically adopted and pursued. And every proper indulgence has been conceded at all times to the Students individually & collectively. On the other hand

The Senior class have adopted as their guiding system of morality, that they are under no obligation to obey the laws of the College, but merely to abide by the punishment inflicted on disobedience *if they should* be discovered They distinguish openly avowedly & professedly between malum prohibitum and malum per se.

They have prohibited every student of that class from applying to any professor for information, or for the expla-

nation of any difficulty, regarding it as evidence of a design to curry favor with the faculty, and as taking an unfair advantage. Hence also the students are forbidden to visit at the Professors' houses or to have any intercourse with them—Mr. Eppes cannot pay a visit of common civility to Mrs. Cooper.

Every student in College, holds himself bound to conceal any offence against the Laws of the Land as well as the Laws of the College: the robbing of henroosts, the nightly prowling about to steal Turkeys from all the houses in the neighbourhood are constant practices, among a set of young men who would never forgive you, if you doubted their honor, altho' I know this form of declaration is little else than an insolent cover for falsehood among many of them.

Mr. Baker of Richmond is a strong advocate for the distinction between *malum prohibitum* & *malum per se*; and he led off the revolt.

After consenting to refer the dispute to the Trustees convened by the Governor, they were guilty the next night of every outrage that they had the power to commit. The Professors were threatened, pistols were snapt at them; guns fired near them. Col. John Taylor (formerly of the Senate from this place) was in company with myself burnt in effigy: the windows of my bedroom have been repeatedly shattered at various hours of the night, & guns fired under my window. If we were to ask any young man, who did so, he wd. feel insulted at the question, and deemed his honor injured by being asked if he knew the perpetrator of a crime, altho' he stood near the offender at the time. Of the junior class we have suspended about 20, and reported for expulsion 4 or 5 others. The senior class, at present knowing our full determination not to give way, are very regular now, & probably will continue so.

The trustees resident in this neighbourhood, are determined to recommend that no Student be hereafter admitted, but on condition of signing the paper we required the junior class to sign; and also to apply to the legislature to make it a penal offence cognizable before a magistrate for any

student to remain in College 12 hours after being ordered by the faculty to leave it. A provision now seen to be of the first necessity.

Republicanism is good: but the "rights of boys and girls" are the offspring of Democracy run mad. No professor of any reputation will stay at an institution where their authority is to be disputed inch by inch, and their lives put in jeopardy if they resist the encroachments of a set of hot headed boys, whom no kindness can conciliate, and who regard all exertions made to promote their improvement as mere matters of duty for which no thanks are due. Some of the very young men to whom last year I gave a daily lecture more than I was bound to give—who were incited and tempted to attend that lecture as an extra duty—to whom I continued to give instruction to the last day of their remaining in College, stole my horse out of the stable shaved its tail & mane, and rode it about in the night till it was nearly exhausted. I found them out & forgave them, but it produced no amelioration in their accomplices who remained, and are now suspended.

Dr. Dwight prophesied that no collegiate institute could be permanent south of Potowmack. In my own opinion the parental indulgence of the South, renders young men less fit for college government than the habits of the northern people; and the rigid discipline of the northern seminaries must be put in force inexorably in the South, or the people who are sent for instruction, will permit their teachers to give it to them, only when the student condescends to be taught.

In all these proceedings, about 10 or 12 lead the rest astray, and the defect of moral courage—that courage which determines a man to do his duty at all hazards—renders the peaceable, the tools of the turbulent.

I know little how Mr. Eppes is going on: but his habits are studious, regular, and kind. All the Professors speak well of him, & in my opinion deservedly.

Accept dear Sir my best and kindest respects and good wishes for your welfare.

Thomas Cooper.

Extract from a letter of Thomas Cooper to Governor P. M. Butler, July 1, 1837; published in the Southern Literary Journal, Vol. IV, pp. 540-549:

"Dear Sir:—I address this letter to you, because I know the interest you take in our public Institutions, particularly the College. I offer my view for public discussion, patiently abiding the course of public improvement, which discussion is sure to produce. The time has never been when I have not thought highly of classical attainment; but I do not think it repays all the time and attention we unskilfully dedicate to it. I say unskilfully, for I have never seen a young man turned out as a graduate from the South Carolina College, who would be considered as a good classical scholar, at any of the great schools, or Universities of England. We have never had a good *grammar school* under proper and rigid discipline attached to the College. The time of our youth, until the age of sixteen years, has never been skilfully or fully employed. Parents and children are anxious to commence a collegiate course before the young men are really prepared; and if the due requisites are exacted at entrance, the college would have much room unoccupied. We were all sensible of this in my time, and we were as rigid in our admission-examinations, as we could afford to be; and not without corresponding good effects. The character of our grammar schools throughout the country depends on the condition really exacted for admission into the college. Translations from an ancient into a modern language, and from a modern into an ancient one, at least twice a week, with original compositions in Latin prose, weekly, till fourteen years of age, and in Latin verse weekly for two years, appear to me, from personal experience, and much actual observation, *indispensable* to the fluent acquisition of the classic tongues. Which of our grammar schools exact this? Which of them are competent to exact these duties? My good friend, Dr. Park, may remember translating for me a page of Greek poetry, by Charles Fox, as a University Exercise, published. This was the result of the discipline I have been proposing. His critical letters to that learned man, Gilbert

Wakefield, would show his attention to these subjects. He brought like every great man, great labor to his pursuits. But Greek poetry and classical criticism, might have been beneficially superceded by the study of *The Wealth of Nations*, which his intellect was too scholastically drilled to relish or understand.

“A youth entering college, with such a portion of classical acquirements as I have described, and the usual complement of arithmetical, algebraical and mathematical knowledge, might dispense with the classics entirely as a college exercise. If to a short course of Moral Philosophy, there were added a course of International law by the same instructor, I think it would be an improvement.

“To these alterations I would add, that no young man should be permitted to enter college till after an exact and full examination in the Latin and Greek classics; in his readiness to write on any given subject, at least in Latin; his knowledge of ancient geography, customs and manners, with a competent knowledge of modern geography. All this will be easy to a well educated youth of sixteen. Nor should any young man be allowed to enter college for a less term than four years.

“These changes would admit of a more full course of Chemistry as applied to the arts of Mineralogy and Geology, now indispensable, but for which time is not at present allowed in our Institution. I would also admit of a daily course of reading in the *French* language. I despair of present, but not of future success in these proposals. I shall offer another by and by. I say nothing of the constitutional objection to a part of the present course, because, regarding as I do, the constitution to be in real amount no more than a piece of waste paper against popular prejudice, I would not dwell on an unpleasant subject, without prospect of benefit.”

.....

“I am not so prejudiced as to deny the uses to which even our present system of imperfect education may lead. It tends to make better lawyers, and better doctors; more skil-

ful polemics in the disputatious field of controversial divinity, more fluent declaimers; men better skilled in the wordy contests of party tactics; more efficient party politicians. It will enable a man to dilate for two hours on a subject that might be exhausted in fifteen minutes."

.....

"The age of common sense, I presume, will approach us by slow journies. One symptom of it in South Carolina, will be the enforcing, in her school of education, a more accurate acquirement of mathematical, mechanical, chemical, and geological knowledge than is now prevalent among us; another symptom will be the establishment of a *school of engineers*, as an appendage of two years to the usual college studies.

"You want a full course of *mathematics applied to mechanics*.

"You want a course of *fluxionary and algebraical calculus*.

"You want a practical knowledge of *scientific instruments*, as a distinct course of lectures.

"You want a daily exercise in *drawing*, and delineations of the machinery from the machines.

"You want *French* as absolutely indispensable; and *German* as very desirable.

"You want more official attendance and solemnity at your public examinations, and a more insisted and compelled proficiency. Degrees are too easily acquired.

"I have said nothing of the elements of anatomy and physiology, or of the application of galvanism to the piles of the human body, as well as to the piles of Volta, or to the coasting of ships at sea.—nor of the elements of botany, so essential to the agriculturist, the gardener, and the physician. I fear time is wanting, and patience is wanting. Our young men and their parents, are alike impatient of college confinement, and anxious for escape into the world, contented with the smattering of knowledge, that has been "panged" into them. What is the consequence? *Look at your Rail-Road*. The school at West Point, imperfect as it is, has provided in some degree for *useful* attainment; your

engineers are, with two or three young exceptions, students from the school of West Point and you are compelled to borrow them from the federal government, because you have neglected or disdained to breed them for yourselves! Ought this to be? No: *pudet haec opprobria nobis et dici potuisse et non potuisse refelli.*

"How often has a professorship of modern languages been pressed on the attention of the trustees and the Legislature in vain! Is there a gentleman in Europe ignorant of French? Can you go into a company of merchants in England where that language is not familiar at the dinner table,—where it is not a matter of surprise that any foreigner should be ignorant of it? Can a mathematician, a physician, a well-bred lawyer dispense with French?

.....

"The standing of South Carolina depends, 1st, on the known honorable character of her citizens as public men. Our Representatives in Congress have been for the most part, and now feel that they are *gentlemen*. That they have to support, untainted, in that house of ill fame, the high character of a South-Carolina *gentleman*. God grant, that whether through good report or evil report, they may never flinch or fail in maintaining that really noble character: and I thank God it is supported.

"2d. South-Carolina must earn pre-eminence by superiority, not merely of talent, but of knowledge. Not merely of knowledge, but of useful knowledge. To this imperious duty we have *not* paid due attention.—Our public school of instruction is a very incompetent institution. Our legislators have liberally voted for bricks and mortar; but science does not flourish in that school. Not from incompetence of professors, for I most willingly bear my own personal testimony to the professional merit of your mathematician and chemist. The college is under the care of men, to whose conduct as professors, I know of no objection that can be made. But the trustees and the legislature ought to institute some more efficient mode of exacting due proficiency. When do they attend the examinations? It is a disagreeable duty:

but it is a duty which a patriot ought not to shrink from. You can not get on without a pattern grammar school. You ought to have an uniform."

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VERSES FROM AN OLD NOTE BOOK.

An old note book kept by a student of the class of 1852 has been preserved. From it come the following verses by James R. Chalmers, A. B. 1851, H. H. Caldwell, A. B. 1851, and J. Wood Davidson, A. B. 1852. Professor Yates Snowden, the present owner of the note book, fortunately rescued them from oblivion. Billy Maybin, originally from Newberry, kept the old Congaree Hotel, which occupied the site of the present Jerome Hotel. The lines by Caldwell and Davidson relate to the rebellion occasioned in April, 1850, by the assignment of certain periods of recitation belonging to Dr. Thornwell to Professor Brumby during the former's absence. The students claimed as a favor granted by fortune the periods left vacant by a professor's absence, which could not be filled by any one else.

BILLY MAYBIN'S O!

Come, doff your gowns, good fellows, don't put your coats  
on slow,

For a drinking at old Billy's we are ready for to go;  
Above he gives good suppers, good dinners down below,  
And many a time we've had a spree at Billy Maybin's, O!

There "Uncle Ned" and "Vive l'amour," the singers nightly  
chime,

While those who are less tuneful in drinking do keep time;  
And when before the counters we stand up in a row,  
We'll toast the lasses of our hearts, at Billy Maybin's, O!

While our spirits are uprising, our liquors ceaseless flow,  
And every man begins to feel "a little how come you so."  
The whiskey-punchy feeling and the old convivial glow  
Comes unaided o'er us stealing at Billy Maybin's, O!  
To fail in love or "flash" in class brings keen heart-rend-  
ing woe

To those who glory in the name of handsome college beaux,  
But the bold frequenters of "the Hole" don't care for this,  
                    you know,  
But sink their woes and drown their cares at Billy May-  
bin's, O!

Though we love all wholesoul fellows and approve of drown-  
                    ing cares,  
Don't forget still to be moderate and think of morning  
                    prayers,  
Lest when the bell is chiming to matins for to go,  
You should think 'twas clanking of the plates at Billy  
Maybin's, O!

The ladies of Columbia all drinking do forego,  
Their tender hearts thus tempting them, an example for to  
                    show;  
But still the stubborn fellows, contrary, as you know,  
Will never cease to laugh and sing at Billy Maybin's, O!

When the barrel brightly blazes and the tar runs out below,  
And gowned fellows dance around on the light fantastic toe,  
To all our tenements, alas! the Bugs do quickly go,  
And woe to those carousing at Billy Maybin's, O!

Next Monday morning surely old Sheriff comes around,  
And you're up before the faculty for going up the town,  
"Did you go into an eating house?" "Did you take a drink  
                    or no?"

Oh, yes, sirs; took a drink or two at Billy Maybin's, O!

And when you and I and Joseph and all our jolly crew,  
Come to part with Uncle Billy and bid a long adieu,  
We'll hope that time will touch his brow as lightly as the  
                    snow,  
And students still may find a home at Billy Maybin's, O!

And when we graduate and each has taken his degree,  
We'll drink that we'll ne'er disgrace the title of A. B.,  
And when we've left Columbia, while wending homeward  
                    slow,  
We'll sigh o'er reminiscences at Billy Maybin's, O!

—James R. Chalmers.

A note in pencil by the owner of the note book contains the information that "The graduating class of 1852 had the honor of being the last class who sung the above song before the Congaree House (kept by Uncle Billy) on the evening of the 7th Dec. after the class supper. The hotel has been sold and the name changed since that memorable evening when we were all gloriously inebriated."

The following lines relating to the rebellion are from the pen of the same young poet:

"Come, white folks, listen to me, a story I'll relate,  
That happened in the valley of the old Carolina State,  
At South Carolina College, 'Old Fossil' he did say,  
That the junior class should go to him on Dr. Thornwell's  
day.

Chorus:

"Old Fossil he said go, but it was no use, you know,  
The junior class swore at last, be d——d if they would go.

"The Juniors then did scrape and stir themselves about,  
While Fossil scratched behind his head and gave the lesson  
out;  
But 'lecture' then they said and again began the row;  
But one thousand classes could not make old Fossil lecture  
now.

Chorus:

"By my own misfortunes the class has got behind,  
And in hearing you upon these days I think I'm very kind;  
But I am not to be fooled with, as the Sophs already found.  
I'll hear you on next Thursday though you shuffle the  
benches down.

Chorus:

"The Faculty gave them holy day and said they'd give them  
more.  
They thanked them very kindly and left the College door,  
And down the railroad whizzed along with pockets light  
and free  
To the houses of their dearest dads they hate so much to see."

## "ODE

"Thus in the dust we lay them down;  
For them we've use no more,  
And of our 'doing all up brown'  
We are entirely sure.

"No more when sounds the warning bell  
To Brumby we'll repair:  
These books the reason why can tell  
While they are burning there.

"Far, far, we speed from hence away  
With hearts as warm and true  
As ever yet have seen the day  
Or of a College knew.

"Yes! let their mark upon the ground  
Henceforth forever stay,  
While Soph and Fresh are passing round  
Three times in every day.

"Farewell! ye scenes of classic love!  
Farewell! Ye ancient walls!  
No more we'll see yon dark pine grove  
Or hear of Steward's Halls.

"While in the silent dust they lie,  
The books that we detest,  
We unto all *Eternity*  
From Chemistry shall rest.

"Illume the pile and feed the flame;  
High let the fire rise.  
Great as is Richard Brumby's shame  
Bright as are Pelham's eyes.

"Now to the winds of Heaven be cast  
The ashes far and near,  
And far from hence may every blast  
The hated ashes bear."

—H. H. Caldwell.

Sung before Professor Brumby's house, while the class  
burned their chemistries.

## TO THE JUNIORS OF 1850.

When call'd to bid our friends adieu  
Our bosoms swell with sorrow true;  
We ask the parting hour to tell  
The pangs that tend this sad farewell.

Thrown by the Fates in union here  
Our hearts in friendship met;  
That tie our spirits held in joy  
Nor felt one chill regret.

Time roll'd;—the more our friendship grew  
And hope with music's voice  
Bade all expect for years that we  
In it would still rejoice.

But when your hearts—true Southern souls—  
Felt keen oppression's hand,  
They spurn'd th' unjust, th' ungenerous *word*  
And pledg'd its power to withstand.

And nobly stood despite the power  
Unjustly sought to stay;  
The freedom of a freeman's mind  
Deaf to a tyrant's sway.

The blow descended;—you have felt  
What despots only try;  
But leaving, you will leave behind  
That which should never die.

You leave behind the conscious thought  
In ev'ry gen'rous breast,  
That though you leave, your course throughout  
Can stand severest test.

We part;—perhaps our last adieu  
Is now forever said;  
But mem'ry still will bind us one  
Till mind itself be dead.

We stay perhaps to meet what you  
So proudly now do spurn;  
But we will meet as *you* have met  
Injustice in our turn.

No proud Professor's *sternness*, nor  
A *dotage* rasher still,  
Shall *curb* whilst Southern air *we* breathe  
Our independent Will.

'Tis thus we part:—emotions deep  
Within our bosoms swell;  
For sorrows damp our spirits chill  
As we repeat farewell.

—James Wood Davidson.

These two stanzas on the "Morning Hour" are from the pen of James R. Chalmers:

#### MORNING HOUR.

'Tis morning hour, the sun shines bright,  
The dew drops blaze beneath his ray,  
The twinkling stars their faded light  
Have melted into day.  
Then sleep no more but upward bound  
However much you long to stay;  
The Chapel Bell with tinkling sound  
Is calling us to pray.

'Tis morning hour, from room to room  
The wakeful fellows grumbling roar—  
Oh, do get up my sleepy chum,  
Ere Jim shall close the door.  
Then sleep no more but upward bound  
However much you long to stay;  
The Chapel Bell with tinkling sound,  
Is calling us to pray.

## LETTERS OF A STUDENT OF THE LATE 50'S.

The following extracts are from the letters of Charles Woodward Hutson, a member of the class of 1860.

2d Feb. 1857.

Columbia, So. Ca.

Dear E—

Saturday night I joined the Euphradian Society, and W—M— the Clariosophic. The subject on debate in our society was one very interesting to me, and as I had something to say on it, I rose to say it; but words were wanting and I hesitated and stammered dreadfully at first, but got through at last. I will not soon again venture extempore speaking.

LeConte called me up for the second time this morning, and McCay just now (midday). I have only been called up to recite three times since I have been here.

Friday night we had a beautiful sight—a blackride in the Campus. There were four or five riders half masked with their faces blacked, dressed in red flannel coats, with flaming torches of camphene in their hands. It was a splendid sight to see them galloping up and down the Campus, waving their flambeaux; and the students, who had crowded out, yelling at the top of their lungs. One of them rode to McCay's house and shook his torch at it. This morning some four or five were called up before the faculty to answer as to the part they took in the blackride, and the serenade (tin pan) of the night before. It is reported that they confessed to the serenade, but refused to answer as to the blackride.

This morning we had a college meeting to appoint a committee to attend the remains of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks home.

Another meeting was called just at second recitation time to determine to support the men, if suspended, or to refuse to answer if the whole College was called up, I don't know for which purpose; but for either one or both. As the object of the meeting was illegal, as well the meeting itself without

the authority of the President, I refused to attend, and with my monitor and a few others of the class went to recitation, where McCay wool'd us considerably, as the meeting in the morning had prevented our studying much. A paper was brought around to be signed after the College meeting, being of a rebellious purport. T—, M— and I refused to sign any paper whatever. The College is now in a pretty fix. If the President does his duty now, there *may* be a rebellion; if he does not, there will certainly be one before long. I am perfectly disgusted at the rowdyism of the few being so permitted and shielded by the many. I have heard a great many express their regret at the present state of things, which they say is worse than it ever was before—say they know how much it tends to break down the College, and yet they yield to custom, attend the College meeting, and then come away when it is half over in disgust. I have seen ten or twelve do this. But enough of these disorders; their issue must come soon.

10th Feb. 1857.

So. Carolina College.

My Dear Mother:

\* \* \* We had a College Meeting this evening to send a Committee to the President to ask leave, I believe, for the College to attend in procession the remains of Brooks, which will come through Columbia tomorrow. That's the latest news. The Campus is exceedingly quiet now. Nothing happens of any kind. Last night someone lectured up town and the students *of course* got the morning professors to lecture instead of calling up any one at recitation. The supposition was, that we would go to hear the lecture, and have no time to study at night. Do not think this is so schoolboy a love for holiday, as it seems; for the hard students are very glad to get it, so as to have spare time to study for some other recitation.

Wednesday Night. Had another College Meeting this evening, I hardly know what for—some Committee concern about Brooks. We are to accompany his body in procession tomorrow from the depot.



GYMNASIUM.



FLINN HALL.



I am very busy now, was wool'd this morning by Barnwell and mean to study to make up. And that wasn't the worst of it, for he called me immediately after recitation to ask me about my composition on "Lyric Poetry," to which he paid a very equivocal compliment. He told me that he wished to find out how original it was, so as to know how to mark me, as he said, "it showed an older hand, and more information, than he thought consistent with my years" (perhaps he means recitations). I did not satisfy him, for I hardly know what true originality is. We walked together from the recitation room to Chapel to Evening prayers, and on the way he asked whose son I was, and when I told him remarked that we were related, to which I assented, and there we stopped. I don't like his suspecting me of copying, for a suspicion it is clearly.

17th Feb. 1807

So. Carolina College.

My Dear Father:

I received your letter of yesterday at about twelve o'clock today. I wish the mails from Pocotaligo came so quickly. I am glad to hear you were well enough to attend Court, as you wished.

I have not acted in the recent difficulties in the College, as rightly, as you supposed; for on the night of the Blackride I could not resist the temptation of going out into the Campus and whooping with the rest. I knew at the time that it was wrong, but could not, or rather did not control myself.

I do not find the studies at all difficult, although to make a good recitation requires rather more study, than I have been doing of late. I am getting gradually to study a little harder than at first. Everything here seems to teach extemporizing, except the Classics. In the Society it is something of an evil, for there seems to be rather more extempore speaking, than preparation of any kind. Personalities and rhetoric occupy a much higher place than sound reasoning. However I am much pleased with it, although I did not expect so much of this sort of thing.

The new professors seem to be quite the favourites here. Barnwell "wools" terribly, but he is making his mark. A lecture which he delivered to the Seniors or Juniors on Chivalry I heard described by some of them as a splendid thing, every point being exquisitely analyzed. They seem to be very much pleased with him. Everyone says that the Faculty, with only one or two exceptions, is a very able one. If the President were only less timid, all would be right. Since those four men were suspended, everything has been very quiet—a little yelling in the Campus and a little firing off of crackers, but that is all. For instance a tremendous volley of crackers carried us to the windows just now, but all is still and quiet now. \* \* \* \*

Pelham, who goes the rounds of our Tenement, has just called to see whether we were in, for the first time, since I have been here. This was in consequence of the crackers just fired off.

21st Feb. 1857.

So. Carolina College.

My Dear Mother

Attended last night a supper given by Doby, a Classmate, and enjoyed myself tolerably. 'Twas an awfully rowdy concern though, and showed most sensibly the want of female society. We did not stay very long however, but slipped off at about eleven to our rooms, and to bed.

The President told us this morning, that as tomorrow is the 22nd, and 'tis customary to celebrate the day after, when it falls on Sunday, the College exercises would be suspended 'till Tuesday morning. So, as Pelham is still absent, and we therefore had no recitation this morning, the Fresh Class has rest today, tomorrow and the day after.

May 2d, 1857

So. Ca. College.

Dear Father:

Received today your 1st, 2d, 3d person letter, and took five minutes to make it out. About my not writing, the

fault must lie in the mails, for it seems to me I have written pretty often. As for study, I can study as hard as any one else on an emergency; but it is an extensive bore to be obliged to study steadily, and on an uncertainty too, whether one will be called up or no. I will be almost satisfied, if I come off no worse this term than last. \* \* \*

On Sunday we read the Bible, sit down listlessly or talk idly, besides going to church twice in the day; but we do nothing very wrong, and don't even study, as is the fashion here.

I suppose Charley has told you of all the fusses and confusions we have had here of late. One of these is over, but quieted in no very proper manner. Three men of the Junior Class were suspended; the Juniors threatened to leave, and the Faculty were weak enough to take them back, and revoke their sentence.

The other day too, the President tried to break through the established custom of letting us off from morning recitation, when a professor spoke the night before, and this without officially informing us of his intention to do so. The consequence was that very few went to recitation the next morning. This may cause some trouble yet. The fact is, the Faculty seem to leap hastily into difficulties without having the slightest idea of the consequences, and are exceedingly irresolute, when those consequences are too big for them.

Both Charley and I have been a little sickish at different times this week with bad colds and as a consequence general bad feelings all over. The weather is very disagreeably half and half at present.

We are to have an abundance of speechification at May Celebration next week, and so will have something to talk about together with the May parties that are to come off soon.

12th May, 1857.

So. Carolina College.

Dear Mother,

\* \* \* \* \*

Barnwell stayed here until very late last night talking over all the College matters. He seems to be disgusted with the dollars and cents system, which old Mc has introduced here. He said, he thought we were perfectly right in not going to recitation the other morning, when Reynolds lectured the night before, and based his opinion on the very ground on which I refused to go, namely, that it was not officially announced to us that we would have recitation, when the custom has lately been to the contrary. So, you see, when I rebel, 'tis with some right on my side, as far as professional judgment can make a thing right. The truth is, old Mc is the moving cause of whatever happens wrong in the College. The gas fixtures have been determined on, and we will soon give up our Burning Fluid lamps. The same fuss will be made about the gas charges, as about the wood, speaking, as Barnwell says, "a dollars-and-cents" spirit among the students, to which he is very much opposed.

Wednesday. Have just received your letter. Last night we went up to the Congaree House and serenaded Keitt, who gave us a very fine speech not in the least political, but relating almost entirely to the College, and full of rich classical allusions. I'm inclined to think 'twas not entirely extemporaneous. He spoke a good deal against turning the College into a University. Larey replied, and made one of the prettiest little speeches I ever heard. We then came back, and serenaded old Mc, who told us, that the Trustees had forbidden him to give us extra holidays on such occasions. Upon which we marched in front of his house in a groaning procession, the Music playing a dead march. Afterwards we danced a grand "College reel" in front of the Chapel, and took exercise if we did nothing else.

We serenaded Barnwell, and called for a speech; he came out and told us, as "Homerus aliquando dormitat," 'twas no wonder common mortals should sometimes he caught nap-

ping; we would therefore have to record a flash against him. Some of the fellows told him very kindly, that we would take it off.

26th May, 1857.

So. Ca. College.

Dear Mother:

The College is on the eve of a breakup. Some time ago three men of the Junior Class were suspended on what the Class deemed insufficient evidence. McCay was so anxious to prevent the leaving of the Class, that he misrepresented the opinions of the Committee to the Faculty and withheld a communication of the Faculty to the Class. The Committee then acting upon the statements of some of the Professors investigated the matter thoroughly, showing throughout the affair the greatest moderation. They came to the conclusion that McCay had been guilty of doubledealing. McCay begged them with tears in his eyes to say that they believed him to have acted with good faith. They refused to answer, as they wished to spare his feelings, and the matter then came before the Faculty, being a question of veracity between McCay and several of the Professors. The Committee of the Faculty brought in their report before the Faculty Meeting held this morning, which report one of the Faculty moved be received. McCay refused to submit the report to the Faculty, stating that it was false, upon which the Faculty broke up and the professors turned their backs on him and walked off. I do not know what will be done, as we cannot consistently meet McCay as Professor, when the Faculty refuse to meet him as President. The Professors have begged us to go on just as usual, although, there being no legal Faculty, we can break up just when we choose. I think the students are disposed to be quiet and recite. 'Tis the strangest thing that has happened for a long time, the rebellion being on the part of the Faculty and not the students, and indeed the latter acting in a most exemplary manner throughout. Through the whole affair, which was very complicated, the Junior Class Committee committed no

one error and indeed were very lenient to McCay. I suppose, if the Students agree to cooperate with the Faculty, the latter will appoint a President pro. tem., as McCay has refused to act, and matters may go on smoothly. There's no telling though, what will happen, for the men are tired and anxious to get home. Of one thing there can be no doubt. The Trustees may do what they please, but neither Faculty nor students can stay here, if they sustain McCay, for he has been convicted of a downright lie.

\* \* \* \* \*

28th May, 1857.

So. Car. College.

Dear Mother;

\* \* \* \* \*

The faculty and College are just waiting now for the action of the Trustees on Mc's case. He has got himself into a bad box and innumerable are the equivocations, evasions and falsehoods, which he has practiced to get out of it. Yesterday he agreed to meet the Faculty, and they drew up their statement on the one side and he is to draw up his on the other, and the Trustees are to meet and decide on it. They will have to choose between the President on the one hand, and the Faculty & College on the other. Today one of his most direct falsehoods has just been discovered. He wrote a note to the Committee of the Junior Class in the beginning trying to effect a compromise. The committee refused peremptorily to agree to his terms and returned him the note. As he intended representing the opinion of the Committee as favourable to his plan (and he afterwards did it) in order that their decided refusal should not be known by the Faculty, he very willingly agreed to say nothing about it. The Faculty by some means heard of it, and one of the professors taxed him with this secret note. His reply was: "See, how they treat me! Upon my word I never wrote a note to that Committee." He has got out of several lies already by pleading the treachery of his memory, but unfortunately for him that plea won't serve him in this case, for

the note was such an important thing, that the Committee have had frequent occasions to allude to it during their conferences, and he could not easily have forgotten a thing, which was an awfully false step in his diplomacy. With all his mathematical clearness and foxlike art in debating the affair, his side has been such a bad one that in every interview, which he has had with the Junior Class Committee, they were always able to turn every analogy he presented, to serve his case, against him. The College is going on very regularly now, except of course that very little study is done, as everybody is loafing all day under the trees, talking over affairs in general; and we go to all the recitations, except McCay's. I hope the board of Trustees will meet soon, that we may know what to do.

14th Nov. 1857.

So. Car. College.

Dear —

\* \* \* \* \*

Last night we had a fine debate in our Society among some four or five of our honorary members on the advisability of turning the College into a University. Davison (or Davidson), the author of the article in the last number of Russell's Mag. on Edgar A. Poe, made, I think, much the best speech, though few of his audience would, I suppose, agree with me, as he is a very diffident man and speaks like one, more accustomed to the pen than the stage. His arguments were very much the same, as those, which Father used in his piece on the University idea. A Mr. Goodman, who was in College at the same time with Prof. Barnwell, and is a great friend of his, also made a very good speech, only rather long, and took occasion to pronounce a very high panegyric upon Barnwell. Dr. Gaston spoke very well on the University side, but merely, I believe, for the sake of debate.

Barnwell preached a fine sermon this morning from the same text, which Cousin Bazile took, when he preached up here during the meeting of Presbytery. It was curious to compare them, they handled the subject so differently.

Cousin Bazile's bore away the palm in purity of style, simplicity of diction and a straight forward Presbyterian way of getting at the root of the matter. Barnwell's excelled in Ciceronian roundness of periods and exuberance of language, a rather too flowery profusion of ornament and the suggestion of ideas not pursued.

Feb. 1860.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ned Fishburne and I called on Miss Longstreet. But she and the Judge's daughter, Mrs. Lamar, who are the young people of the household, were out. However the Judge and the old lady, who is a very pleasant old soul, entreated us to stay and have a talk with them. So, we sat down, and the old Judge got his pipe and fell to smoking, and we all chatted together, until the arrival of another visitor. This was Mr. Timrod, the young Charleston poet, quite a nice-looking but a very little man. He behaved himself very well. During the conversation he spoke of a peculiarly sweet and plaintive Indian air, which he had heard that the Judge played, whereupon that gentleman very obligingly got up and fetched his flute (an elegant glass one) and played the air for us. It was really beautiful. He then played some bugle notes upon the flute, the imitation being perfect, and afterwards gave us a number of the sweetest of the Scotch airs.

Fifth day of Oct. 1860

At our Rooms College.

Dear Sister:

\* \* \* \* \*

Some beautiful decorations have been added to the new State House, and when you come up here, it will be one of the fine sights, which will really give you pleasure. I have already mentioned in my letter to Mother, that our Euphradian Hall has been elegantly painted in fresco. The library room attached to it is also painted, but in darker colours, very appropriate to the character of the room; and they are both well worth seeing. Our curtain hangings are of an exceedingly rich and tasty colour.

We owe the selection of the tints, which match admirably throughout, to Professor Barnwell, who has taken great interest in the fitting up of the Hall, and superintended every part of the design with his usual enthusiasm. Our fine Hall, therefore, will be another inducement to you all to make that visit to Columbia, to which I look forward with so much pleasure. I long for our atrocious Examination to be fairly over. \* \* \* \* \* I would lay aside my letter about this time and go to bed, were it not for the diabolical noise of a banjo in the room overhead, which will effectually prevent my sleeping for some time to come. In these "cloistered walls" we suffer very frequently from the semi-developed musical talents of those around us. Unfortunately, too, there are many whom time and experience fail to convince that they were not born to shine in that department; and the banjo-performers are particularly assiduous and enthusiastic in their efforts, for what they want in musical endowments, they eke out with much stamping and a kind of heathenish chant by way of accompaniment. As I perceive a temporary lull in the distracting sounds, of which I have spoken, it will be well to take advantage of their cessation, and try to be asleep before they begin again. So, good night.

Sixth of Oct. 1860.

College Campus.

Dear Father

I received this morning the very welcome supply contained in your letter, had the order cashed at once, and immediately paid in at the Library the one dollar required. We are relieved by this time on the subject of cigars. By diligent search, we have hit upon a shop, where we can obtain very tolerable Americans, and are now supplied to our hearts' content. I am in hopes, by steady study to get my diploma without any great trouble. The Examination was much more awful in anticipation, than it will be in reality.

From accounts given by students from the upper districts, and from the excitement prevailing in Columbia, political alarmists seem to be somewhat plentiful in the State; but

we of the graduating class are fortunately too busy to bother our heads about such things.

Saturday, Oct. 1860.

So. Carolina College.

Dear Mother.

We are all so much excited here about the state of political affairs, that many of us are making by no means diligent preparation for the coming examination. Our men—those of my class, I mean—are anxious to be at home, either to join companies already organized, or to aid in organizing new ones.

There ought to be a corps of mounted riflemen in Prince William's for arms ought to be procured and drill commenced as soon as possible. I do not think it by any means certain that we will have either Secession or War immediately; but in the event of the Black Republicans being defeated even, I am inclined to believe that the incipient step towards Disunion will only be shifted from us to the North. That fanatical party has now for the first time felt the full measure of its strength and will not brook defeat. The more moderate men among them will in vain attempt to stem the torrent of their crusading zeal; and the probability is, that before the presidential inauguration takes place, we will have an attempt at a general insurrection and a raid into the border states much more general and much more formidable than that of John Brown. If matters are likely to take such a turn, and our Legislature proves so besotted as to be satisfied with Breckenridge's election, it will be wise for the sound Districts to arm volunteer companies at once and be prepared for the sudden call which the State will then make upon her citizens. In any event, if the State will not act now of her free will, I believe that the day will ultimately come, when she will be driven into—not Secession, but—immediate War by armed hordes upon her frontiers. Nor do the signs of the times bear us out in supposing that the day will be a distant one. I therefore think that we, who are not absolutely blind like those who assume to be our states-

men, ought to be getting ready at once; and I hope somebody will organize a volunteer troop in Prince William's,—not one of these trifling politico-military associations with no definite object and a rascally liberal platform—but a purely military organization.

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## THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE CADETS

BY CAPT. IRDELL JONES, 2D LIEUTENANT OF S. C. C. CADETS.

*Reprinted from "The News and Courier" of Dec. 19, 1901.*

The year 1860 will ever be indelibly impressed upon the political history of the American Republic. Its violent discussions, its intense excitements, the frightfully cruel war that followed, and the death, waste and destruction that resulted as a consequence will ever form a chapter of intense interest for future generations. That a South Carolinian of the old school, who had been taught by proud, high-toned, chivalric forefathers to guard with jealous care his civil and political rights, who looked upon his liberty with more concern than his life, should hurry to take steps to withdraw his connections from what he knew to be vital encroachments by the General Government upon his inherited belief in the sovereign rights of his State was not to be wondered at. The sequel has shown how more than sixty thousand South Carolina soldiers, more than the voting population of the State, hurried to the battlefield, to defend the principles they had been taught to respect, and for which they were willing to offer their lives.

South Carolina was the leader in the cause for Southern rights. During the entire year of 1860 her statesmen were foremost in asserting advanced Southern doctrine during the political contest for President of the United States. At first the excitement was greater within the borders than in other States of the South and probably the discussions more violent. Upon Columbia, the Capital of the State, and significantly bearing the name of the original great discoverer

of our free Western Hemisphere, fell the heaviest shock of the fearful political storm. During the year political conventions were held. The State seceded from the National Union on the 20th of December. The Ordinance of Secession was actually passed in the city of Charleston, but the convention first assembled in Columbia and passed a preliminary resolution to the same purpose. The streets of Columbia were at times filled with excited audiences, and speakers from the balconies and porches of the hotels hurled back at Northern fanatics threats of resistance against any efforts or action looking to coercion. In the meanwhile the bonfires were lighted and torchlight processions were frequent, and the beautiful patriotic girls of the glorious old city made palmetto cockades and tied them with blue ribbon and presented them with a "God-speed" to the cause of liberty. How could the gallant young men of the South Carolina College fail to be impressed with the patriotic fever now raging over the land? It is not surprising that they hurried to reorganize the College company in the fall of 1860. There had been in former days a company in the College known as the South Carolina College Cadets, but this older organization was disbanded by order of the Governor in 1856. The students got into trouble with the police of Columbia during that year, and good order in the College was threatened, and the authorities had the guns returned to the arsenal and the company disbanded. B. J. Wither-  
spoon, of Lancaster, was the last Captain of that older company. The following newspaper account of the old College company, which took part in the parade on the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to South Carolina in 1824, will be interesting: "In line were the South Carolina Cadets. There were 40 or 50 of these young men, commanded by Cadet Capt. Saxon. They had a striking uniform, a dark grey, swallow-tail coat and white trousers. The head dress was the peculiarly shaped cap or chapeau of that day. The white duck trousers were gathered at the knee by a band of black velvet ribbon an inch wide, with streamers hanging down the outer seam and falling to the ankle. Long trousers,

known as 'Lafayette pants,' had then supplanted the knickerbockers which Lafayette wore when an American soldier. The cadets wore powdered queues of the colonial style."

The organization which was inspired by the revolutionary events of 1860 was formed in the fall of that year. A complete list of the names of its members has luckily been preserved by Mr. R. F. Fleming, a student of the College, a member of the company, and now a highly respected citizen of Greenwood County. We add the list as follows:

ROSTER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE CADETS, 1861.

John H. Gary, Captain.

E. Dawkins Rogers, First Lieutenant.

Iredell Jones, Second Lieutenant.

L. H. Watts, Third Lieutenant.

T. S. Dupont, Ensign.

J. Petigru Mellard, Quartermaster.

S. M. Richardson, First Sergeant.

J. C. Habersham, Second Sergeant.

J. M. Ivy, Third Sergeant.

W. T. Gary, Fourth Sergeant.

F. K. Oliver, Fifth Sergeant.

R. W. B. Elliott, First Corporal.

R. DeTreville Lawrence, Second Corporal.

R. M. Anderson, Third Corporal.

J. J. Fripp, Fourth Corporal.

J. G. McCall, Fifth Corporal.

James Watts, Sixth Corporal.

Privates—D. Ancrum, W. A. Ancrum, F. M. Bailey, J. M. Bell, S. Boykin, Landon Dowie, J. W. Brearly, J. F. Byrd, J. C. Calhoun, M. A. Carlisle, R. K. Charles, W. T. Charles, W. A. Clark, C. W. Coker, H. C. Cunningham, J. B. Cureton, F. B. Davis, J. E. Davis, S. P. Dendy, W. P. DuBose, B. C. Dupont, J. B. Elliott, A. A. Faust, Augustus Fielding, R. F. Fleming, C. B. Foster, J. H. Fowles, I. N. Fowles, A. C. Fraser, W. H. Geiger, Weston Gibson, Leslie Glover, A. T. Goodwyn, C. E. Gregg, T. C. Grey, J. N. Guerard, P. Gullatt, A. H. Hamilton, R. A. Harllee, John C. Haskell, P. L. Henry,

I. K. Heyward, J. M. Hill, Edward Houston, Joseph C. Haskell, J. H. Henitt, H. P. Jennings, Wm. Kirk, J. M. McCarley, G. H. McCutcheon, R. G. McCutcheon, S. McGowan, T. B. McLaurin, F. H. Macleod, J. G. Marshall, J. Poinsett Mellard, C. G. Memminger, Jr., T. J. Moore, A. P. Nicholson, F. S. Parker, Jr., T. S. Rhett, H. W. Rice, Jr., Arthur Robinson, P. H. Robertson, W. J. Rook, D. T. Smith, E. C. Smith, R. H. Smith, A. T. Smythe, D. P. Sojourner, J. T. C. Spann, J. P. Spratt, H. W. Stevenson, G. M. Stoney, C. P. Storres, E. R. Stuart, H. M. Stuart, J. H. Townsend, W. W. Trapier, W. J. Trezevant, J. C. Vance, J. T. Walker, Ernest Walworth, A. H. Watson, J. B. Watson, Bentley Weston, W. Whitaker, J. S. White, J. A. Wilson, W. A. Youmans.

This company was first drilled and instructed by Capt. H. S. Thompson, of the Arsenal, afterwards Governor Thompson, and was furnished with arms and accoutrements by the State. The members provided themselves with a pretty gray uniform, and were delighted to parade the streets of the city and perform various military evolutions according to Hardee's Tactics in the presence of an admiring public. There could not have been a greater "esprit de corps" manifested in any similar organization. Drifted together from all parts of the same State, inspired by a common purpose, that of education, being friends and class-mates, and socially upon an equality, they had pride in themselves, in the College and a fervent love for the mother State, which burned brighter in their young hearts as the threatened dangers to their State grew greater. They cheered every sentiment that honored South Carolina; they welcomed every one who was as a friend to the cause of Southern rights. When old Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, made his appearance within the walls of the College they gave him a grand reception, called for a speech, waved the Palmetto flag over his head and did honor to the long, silver grey locks that fell over his shoulders. If the writer remembers correctly, our present distinguished citizen, Judge A. C. Haskell, was the young man who held aloft the Palmetto flag over the old man's

head. Time passes and the eventful year of 1861 is ushered in. This company continues its drills and makes preparation with the burning thought that they were following the motto of their State: "*Animis opibusque parati!*" They did not dream probably of the frightful havoc, distress and destruction that has since been experienced by our people, but they were impressed then with all the patriotic motives which made the Confederate soldier famous, and induces the desire on the part of the Daughters of the Confederacy to know the part performed by the cadets of the College in the War Between the States. If they exulted in their handsome uniforms, the martial step and inspiring drum beat, their inmost thoughts struck deeper and a more serious chord, when the threatened hostilities at last broke out. The first gun that was fired on Fort Sumter sounded the call to arms. For days and weeks before the signal the students had watched the reports of the rapidly occurring events in Charleston and the company was eager to go to the front, but the more conservative Faculty vigorously opposed the idea of disrupting the College and exerted all their influence to prevent the boys from tendering their services to the Governor, but without avail. On the morning of the 12th of April, they marched in a body to the South Carolina depot, where they boarded the train for Charleston, paying their own way. Capt. Gary had made application to the President of the College asking permission to go, and the Faculty were holding their meeting on the morning of the 12th of April while the boys were hurrying away. On this point the recollections of Mr. R. K. Charles (a member of the company), of Darlington, are so very clear and explicit that the writer will insert extracts from his letters, as follows:

"When the firing began in Fort Sumter the company telegraphed the tender of its services to Governor Pickens in Charleston and requested orders to come down immediately. The Governor accepted the company as a part of the militia in service, and ordered it to hold itself in readiness and remain in Columbia until further orders. This was looked

upon by the students, as, no doubt it was, as a plan to keep them out of the fight, and they were greatly dissatisfied and began to devise modes of circumventing the Governor's plans. At last it was determined to disband the company which had been tendered and immediately form another company and go to Charleston without asking for orders, and this was done. They could not take their guns with them, as they had promised to use the guns only with the consent of the Faculty, so the guns were stacked in the usual place in the library. The new company had only a short time to prepare to take the train, which left at 6 o'clock. Just before the train started the Captain telegraphed to Governor Pickens that a new company was on its way to Charleston. President Longstreet, seeing the impossibility of restraining the boys, came down to the train and gave them a pleasant farewell and God-speed."

As the train speeded on to Charleston the reports of the heavy artillery firing on Fort Sumter could be heard and no words can picture the patriotic feelings of the young men as they went to the front to take part in the active hostilities. As the train drew up at the depot in Charleston the rain poured down in torrents. Some might imagine that the ardor of this patriotic and enthusiastic corps would have been cooled off, but, undismayed and undaunted, they fell into ranks while the rain poured down on their pretty new uniforms and kept step down the streets of Charleston to the Hibernian Hall, which was provided for their quarters. But there was no rest. After taking supper at the old Pavilion Hotel the boys scattered about, some to the Battery to listen to the firing going on in the harbor, others to learn the news and find out possibly what part of Fort Sumter it was designed that they should assail! Lieut. L. H. Watts was dispatched to Beauregard's headquarters for orders, and finally we received instructions to be prepared to embark for Sullivan's Island at daylight next morning. In the meantime they were furnished with guns and ammunition at the State Armory and the four officers were each presented by the Governor with a Colt's navy revolver. We

boarded the tug boat early in the morning of the 13th and steamed away across the harbor to the Island. We touched at Mount Pleasant wharf on account of the heavy firing and waited for some time until the firing slackened and then proceeded to the Island. Before arriving we observed Fort Sumter on fire and the bombarding ceased. Major Anderson had saluted us with several shots, which fell in the water short of the mark. The boys had been ordered to keep below deck to be concealed from view, but, urged by their enthusiastic curiosity, they held their heads above deck until one of Major Anderson's solid shot ricocheted over the boat, then their curiosity was suddenly satisfied and they obeyed orders! Arriving at Sullivan's Island we were marched to that elegant hotel, the old Moultrie House, beyond Fort Moultrie, and were eye-witnesses to all the thrilling and now historical events which occurred on the ever-memorable 13th of April, 1861. We witnessed the heavy volumes of smoke rising in Fort Sumter; we saw the small boat, known as the Wigfall boat, proceed toward the burning fort and we saw the United States flag hauled down and the Palmetto flag take its place on the flag staff. The cadets were quartered for several days at the Moultrie House, when they were sent to a private summer house nearer and below Fort Moultrie, where our principal duties consisted of drilling on the beach and enjoying every moment of our new and novel situation. The only real service performed by the cadets during their stay on Sullivan's Island was to guard the beach, apprehending the enemy might make a land attack on Sullivan's Island. This duty they performed most faithfully, and a few of these conscientious, enthusiastic mid-night sentinels (for only a few are left) will remember the countersigns "White Oak" and "Myrtle." At the end of three weeks or more we received orders to return to Columbia. On landing in Charleston on the return trip we were escorted by Muller's Band, and as the company passed the *Mercury* office the flag of the office was lowered and the salute returned. When we reached the Mills House, Governor Pickens came down the steps and made a short speech

complimenting the company and presented it with the arms and accoutrements it had received at the State Arsenal on arrival in Charleston, and ordered it to take quarters at the Charleston Hotel and proceed next day to Columbia. The Mayor (old Dr. Goodwyn) and the City Council received it at the depot and escorted it to the City Hall, where refreshments were served in the good old South Carolina style. We did not then appreciate the great, far-reaching, momentous act! We could not raise the veil that obscured the future and see in the near distance that deadly, bloody, disastrous and cruel war, which made desolate the homes of a continent and buried for a time, at least, to the bottomless pits of oblivion the proud hopes of a brave, honorable, law-abiding and liberty-loving people! We looked upon the scene and rejoiced. We saw with delight "The Star Spangled Banner" hauled down, for we then looked upon it as the emblem of oppression and the living sign of the violation of the covenant, while tear-drops moistened our eyes as the emblem of liberty was flaunted to the breeze, and we hurrahed for "The Bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star!"

The return of the cadets to Columbia meant the reopening of the South Carolina College and the continuation of the class exercises. During the absence of the students the professors had lectured to empty benches, at the same time they remained at their posts ready for their duties. The College exercises were kept up in some shape until the close of the term, the latter part of June. There was, however, no peace outside the College walls and none within. Active steps were taken at once to go to Virginia, then becoming the seat of war, and one by one the boys began to leave College to join the various commands then forming throughout the State. The excitement was so great there could be no study, and while the Faculty lectured and passed resolutions and urged the students to remain at their books, they were busy preparing for the field of battle. During the latter part of June, 1861, another company was formed, which tendered its services to Governor Pickens to go to Virginia. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor at his residence at

Edgefield and was composed, according to the writer's recollection, of S. M. Richardson and H. W. Rice. The Governor received them very cordially and seemed willing to accept the company for the vacation of three months, but conditioned upon the consent of the Faculty. During the interview the Governor said:

"The war would be of short duration and that the Government needed statesmen more than soldiers." The Governor expressed the thought also that in his opinion the young men would be of more service scattered about in different organizations than in one compact body. The Faculty passed resolutions declining to assume any control over the students during vacation, so accordingly when the committee's report was received the cadets disbanded, some going off at once to war, and others remaining until the session ended, the last of June. The company was composed as follows:

#### OFFICERS.

Prof. Charles S. Venable, Captain.  
Iredell Jones, First Lieutenant.  
H. M. Stewart, Second Lieutenant.  
S. M. Richardson, Third Lieutenant.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

H. W. Rice, First Sergeant.  
J. M. Ivy, Second Sergeant.  
T. K. Oliver, Third Sergeant.  
R. M. Anderson, Fourth Sergeant.  
E. Houston, Fifth Sergeant.  
J. G. Marshall, First Corporal.  
J. G. McCall, Second Corporal.  
G. M. Stoney, Third Corporal.  
J. M. McCarley, Fourth Corporal.  
B. Weston, Fifth Corporal.  
R. DeTreville Lawrence, Sixth Corporal.  
Privates—A. K. Boyce, J. W. Brearley, J. C. Calhoun,  
R. K. Charles, C. W. Coker, S. B. Dendy, E. Dennis, W. P.

DuBose, L. S. Dupont, A. R. Elmore, J. B. Elliott, C. B. Foster, A. Fielding, J. H. Fowles, Weston Gibson, Leslie Glover, P. Guillot, T. C. Grey, J. N. Guerard, A. T. Goodwyn, J. C. Haskell, A. H. Hamilton, H. P. Jennings, S. S. McAliley, G. H. McCutchen, R. T. McCutchen, J. A. Mills, J. P. Mellard, A. P. Nicholson, J. G. Ramsey, J. M. Richardson, D. J. Sojourner, R. H. Smith, A. T. Smythe, G. R. Thornwell, J. H. Trezevant, J. L. White, W. D. Warren, J. A. Wilson.

It will be observed that Prof. Charles S. Venable, Professor of Mathematics of the South Carolina College, was made Captain of this company, which had volunteered for service at the front in Virginia. It was the opinion of all concerned at that time that some one of riper years and more matured judgment should command this body of students, but the selection of this distinguished educator was a deserved compliment and shows the highest tribute his scholars could pay to their esteemed and honored instructor. Prof. Venable's letter of acceptance, dated 24th of June, 1861, herewith annexed, shows the earnest and zealous manner in which he proceeded to provide for the boys and expresses his appreciation of the honor:

FAIRFAX C. H., June 24, 1861.

Mr. Iredell Jones—Dear Sir: I received your letter this morning and telegraphed my acceptance. I write to give my answer more in detail. I will command the company with pleasure. I am sorry that any difficulty occurred, but on sober thinking of it my acceptance may serve in a measure to heal it, and I will do everything I can for men who have treated me with so much kindness as the South Carolina students. I must hear from you at once, for I must get tents and all sorts of camp equipage in Richmond. We must not move with too much baggage, but must be well fixed in every particular, so that all parties may be satisfied at home that the hardships of soldier's life are relieved by all the care that watchful officers can give their men. I am perfectly convinced that every company should have its own hospital

tent. When I hear more definitely from you I can go to Richmond and make many of these arrangements myself. The boys must be very particular not to bring too much luggage. Do you think it will be necessary for me to go to South Carolina to bring you on, or would it answer as well to meet you in Richmond? Let every man in the corps get at once one or two flannel belly-bands, and besides this a cape buttoned to the cap or a Havelock. These things are great preventives against disease. I need not tell you that in some points of drill the corps will find me not yet *au fait*, but I think I can make it up very soon. On this point I feel clear, because you can all say that I did not seek the position which you in your too great kindness and confidence have offered me, and I cannot and will not decline it. Have you any knapsacks? Have you the right to the muskets? Telegraph me what you desire me to do briefly and write me in full. The telegraph, as well as the letter, should be sent to Manassas Junction, Tudor Hall Station, care of Capt. Casson, Kershaw's Regiment. We are now in a few miles of the enemy, about fifteen miles from Washington. There are three College companies in the field—my old College, Hampden-Sidney, away up near Phillipi; Washington College, in the same direction; and the Mississippi University, at or near Harper's Ferry. Hoping soon to hear from you, and through you thanking the cadets again and again for this display of their confidence and good will, I am yours very truly,

(Signed)

C. S. VENABLE.

The College opened as usual in October, 1861, at the beginning of the next term, but in a crippled condition. With several exceptions the professors were ready for duty, and a limited number of students had reported. The work of education under difficulties proceeded, but still the usual control of the Faculty could not prevail to keep down the patriotic sentiments of South Carolina boys. The following extract is taken from LaBorde's History of the South Carolina College, dated November 8, 1861:

"A committee of the students presented a communication to the Faculty from the Governor of the State, expressing his willingness to allow the College Cadets to report to Gen. Drayton for military duty, provided they have the permission of any of the Faculty. The Faculty unanimously resolved that they had no authority to disband the College. There was now a general meeting of the students, and they resolved to leave for the scene of war. The President waited upon the Governor and made the most strenuous effort to prevent it, but it was in vain."

This third company of College Cadets proceeded to the coast and was quartered for a time at the race track in Charleston. It is to be regretted that accurate data of the record of the services of this company is not available at this writing. The writer has assurances that it will be furnished in the future.

But the curtain does not fall on this the third act of the South Carolina College Cadets. All the students who were physically able did service in the armies of the Confederacy. Scattered in the various commands, their blood was shed on all the great battlefields of the war! There are but few left to tell their deeds, except to say briefly, "They died for their country," but thousands and hundreds of thousands will always remain to cherish the memory of the Southern soldier who gave his life to preserve his liberty!

UNDATED CLIPPING FROM A NEWSPAPER PRESERVED IN AN OLD  
SCRAPBOOK.

A flag was presented to the College Cadets by the ladies of Columbia. The presentation was made in the chapel by Dr. LaBorde in behalf of the ladies; Captain John H. Gary responded for the cadets. Ensign Dupont received the flag, which was of blue silk with a palmetto. Beneath this device was a pen and sword crossed and the motto "*Juncta Juvant.*" The reverse bore the words "S. C. College Cadets" and the motto "*Ducit Amor Patriae.*"

## SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE CADETS IN THE WAR

BY WASHINGTON A. CLARK,  
CLASS 1862.

*Reprinted from the Centennial Celebration, S. C. College,  
December 20th, 1901.*

Of those memorable occasions which marked the distinguishing features of the Confederate War, none possibly stirred the people of this State so much as those which happened on the 12th day of April, 1861, and on the 7th day of November of the same year. In the history of this State, they constituted eras in that great struggle in which South Carolina was chief actor.

The 12th of April, 1861, recalls to the mind of all the battle of Fort Sumter. This was the opening gun of the war; the result of which was to remove entirely the Federal flag and the Federal forces, and so the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, from the State of South Carolina.

The 7th of November recalls to us the battle of Port Royal; the result of which was to restore the authority of the United States within that portion of the State of South Carolina.

The news of each of these battles quickly reached Columbia and mightily aroused the enthusiasm and patriotism of the young men who then constituted the South Carolina College Cadets. They quickly, even against the protestations of those in authority, became participants in each of these memorable events.

Shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter, as related by Lieutenant Jones, the Cadets were returned to the College and again resumed their studies preparatory to the June examinations. When the College closed in the latter part of June, an effort was made to carry the company to Virginia during the summer vacation. This effort failed, however, and many of the students went to battle in independent organizations. Others returned to their homes for the vacation. In the month of October, 1861, the College was opened at the appointed time, and a large number of the old students returned to their posts, and their numbers were also supple-

mented by those who then for the first time entered the College. Upon the opening of the College, the company was again organized under the command of the following commissioned officers, viz.: E. Dawkins Rodgers, captain; William T. Gary, first lieutenant; Washington A. Clark, second lieutenant; Robert M. Anderson, third lieutenant.

Unfortunately no roll of this company (which has heretofore been spoken of as the Third Company), has been preserved. The list, however, of non-commissioned officers and privates, with few exceptions, remained about the same as that which went to Charleston in April; with the addition, however, of those students who had just then entered the College. Several battles had already then been fought in Virginia, and the war fever was intense. The company, therefore, devoted much of their time to drill and preparation for field service, into which they were ever eager to go. While thus actively engaged in their preparation for the field, they were none the less in the regular pursuit of their college duties; at all times, however, holding themselves in anxious readiness to respond to any call of the State.

At this time the enemy occupied no foot of Carolina soil. At Port Royal, however, the entrance to the Broad River afforded a harbor upon which the navies of the world could ride at anchor. This harbor afforded a great attraction to the enemy as a basis of operation against the South Atlantic States. The harbor had been fortified by the State of South Carolina and was then deemed safe against any naval attack. The fortifications consisted of Fort Walker upon the northern end of Hilton Head Island, and Fort Beauregard on the southern end of Bay Point. The entrance to the harbor was therefore flanked upon either side by what was then considered a sure defense against any attack. The former consisted of twenty three (23) guns, and the latter of twenty (20) guns, but at this point the harbor was no less than two miles wide and therefore difficult of any sure and effective defense.

On the 7th of November, 1861, a Federal fleet of seventeen vessels, carrying 200 guns, under the command of Commo-

dore Dupont, appeared in the offing and soon thereafter attempted an entrance into the harbor. A naval combat ensued which lasted four hours; during which time both of these forts were completely dismantled, and the Confederate forces forced to retreat in great disorder. The attack was not only unexpected, but the result was still more unexpected and disappointing. The result of this was to expose not only the Broad River with all of its tributaries, but Beaufort County to the mercy of the enemy. This fleet was accompanied by 12,000 troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The Confederate forces, under the command of General Drayton, not exceeding 2,500 men, were compelled to retreat in the face of the enemy, and thus leave the entire country exposed to their attack. Our people were totally unprepared, and so, many of the large and wealthy planters in this section were compelled to abandon their homes without preparation, leaving behind them their treasures and valuables of every description. The loss to this wealthy and prosperous community was therefore incalculable. The planters of this portion of the State had been for many years patrons of the South Carolina College, and at that time many students from that district were members of the College Cadets, and so the interest of the College was seriously affected. Thus again the Federal forces possessed themselves of at least this portion of the State and once more fixed their jurisdiction therein. The news of this victory of the enemy spread over the State like an electric shock, and once again operated to call the College Cadets to arms. On the next day, November 8th, the company, by a unanimous vote, offered their services to Governor Pickens for coast defense. The faculty of the College, however, violently opposed this movement, and used every argument in their power in order to influence Governor Pickens not to accept the company. On the afternoon of the same day the company left for Charleston on their way to Port Royal to report to General Drayton, who was then in command of the Confederate forces at that place. Upon reaching Charleston, however, the company was detained by the Governor, with

the flattering statement that they were retained as his body-guard. The company was then temporarily stationed on the Washington race course and attached to one of the Charleston regiments then in camp under the command of Col. Peter C. Gaillard.

Dr. LaBorde in his history of the South Carolina College, on page 459, gives this account of the incident:

"November 8.—A committee of the students presented a communication to the faculty from the Governor of the State, expressing his willingness to allow the College Cadets to report to General Drayton for military duty, provided they bear the permission of any of the faculty.

"The faculty unanimously resolved that they had no authority to disband the College. There was a general meeting of the students and they resolved to leave for the scene of war. The President waited on the Governor and made the most strenuous efforts to prevent it. But it was in vain."

The Federal forces, however, did not press their victory as vigorously as was expected, and so military operations on the coast of the State were rather inactive for several months. During this time the College Cadets remained in camp in the ordinary routine of daily drill and camp life, but all were preparing for the more active duties of the field, which they then felt to be imminent. The professors, however, in the meantime, anxious to preserve the life of the College, spared no efforts to insure their return upon the opening of the College in January. The quiet which ensued the fall of Port Royal afforded the Governor a good pretext, and so, on the 10th day of December, the company was mustered out of service and the students ordered to prepare themselves to return to College on the 1st of January. The students, however, felt that the time had come when duty required that they should be at the front, and so, fired by their patriotic zeal, most of them at once joined other commands and became regularly enlisted in the army. The action of the Governor at this time in disbanding the company defeated the hope which the students had entertained of going to the front in a body. In fact, the faculty of the

College, as well as the State officials, deemed it inexpedient that they should do so, fearing that the ardor of youth would prove rather a disadvantage, and preferred that the students should go as individuals and be incorporated in commands under older heads.

Upon the opening of the College in January, 1862, but few of the students returned. Of this an interesting account will be found in Dr. LaBorde's history of the College, on page 471. The exercises of the College were continued, however, with rather unsatisfactory results, through the months of January and February and until the 8th of March, 1862, on which day the College was closed for the year. (See LaBorde's "History South Carolina College," pages 471, 472.)

It was the ambition of the students to go to the front in an organized body, and it will be seen that three separate attempts were made to accomplish this end. In these efforts they were defeated by the more conservative views of the faculty and trustees, who, in their desire to save and preserve the College, thought it best that it should be otherwise. The privilege of displaying their patriotic zeal in an organized body was thus denied them, but history will show an equal patriotism on the part of the individual student. Many gave their lives as a sacrifice for the cause. Many rose to positions of distinction. Many as privates in the rank served their country with a self-sacrificing devotion and patriotic zeal worthy of the cause for which they were willing to lay down their lives.

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#### LETTER OF PROFESSOR R. W. BARNWELL IN THE SOUTHERN GUARDIAN OF MAY 4, 1861.

"Mr. Editor: The question has been frequently asked me in the streets of Charleston, "How are the College boys conducting themselves?" and I have always answered, "Like soldiers and gentlemen." Of course this was no more than was expected of a corps which Governor Pickens, in handing over to General Beauregard, characterized as the "pride and flower of the State." The camp at Sullivan's Island, the

headquarters in Meeting street, and the city of Charleston are loud in their praises. But it may be gratifying to the friends of the College, and the parents and relatives of our young men, to hear from one who is intimate with every event of their camp life a succinct testimonial to their high and noble bearing while on duty in Charleston harbor. From the time we left Columbia until our return not a single incident, however slight, has marred the campaign; not a single trace of ill feeling has been engendered between themselves or with others; not a shade of dissatisfaction exists between officers and men. Camp discipline has been strictly enforced when necessary; privations were cheerfully undergone; hardships readily met; drill and guard duties promptly and enthusiastically performed, and while the military ardor was fanned to its highest flame, it was always tempered by military propriety and order. And better than this, I can unhesitatingly affirm, that although living with them on the most intimate terms, sharing with them their soldier bed and fare, there has been nothing—absolutely nothing—which has grated harshly on my ear or offended my most scrutinous observation. Perfect sobriety and the intercourse and conversation of high, pure-minded men has characterized every hour of their absence, and they return to their peaceful pursuits unsullied by a single vice of the camp, and adorned with those manly virtues which ripen so speedily under arms.

“On their journey to Charleston they were acknowledged by the officers of the road to have been the best demeaned company that had passed down. Upon their return to Charleston they were permitted to quarter themselves at will at the expense of the State in the hotels of the city, where their presence was confessed to be a source of pleasure rather than annoyance; and on their home trip to Columbia an incident occurred which I am sure will ever be applicable to the College Cadets. A passenger, who was about to enter the cars, drew back when she saw it filled with soldiers, but upon being told who they were, “Oh,” said she, “they are the College Cadets,” and at once took her seat beside the gray uniforms and bristling bayonets. And I must not omit to mention that so soon as they were relieved from military

duty, notwithstanding the temptations to rush off and join the various gallant corps organizing for active service, at the suggestion and desire of their elders, they promptly and cheerfully returned to their literary pursuits, to prepare themselves between the clashing of arms for the intellectual battle they must one day fight for their State—to arm themselves with sword and pen, with the one to make their country's history, and to record it with the other.

“‘As a professor, I have always been proud of my pupils, but I must confess that I have never known how just was this pride until I became their chaplain on Sullivan’s Island.’”

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#### ALUMNI OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Alston, Marion Kennan: (1832-1864), of Georgetown, left in 1852 in junior class; lieutenant-colonel of First South Carolina Volunteers; died at Jackson Hospital, Richmond, June 19, 1864.

Ancrum, James K. Douglas: (1844-1864), of Camden, left as a freshman in 1861; was a member of the Second Cavalry; he died at Green Pond, July 20, 1864.

Anderson, Edward MacKenzie: (1823-1862), of Stateburg, A. B. 1843; aide to Gen. R. H. Anderson; killed near Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Barnes, Dixon: (1816-1862), of Lancaster County, A. B. 1838; just received commission as general when he was wounded at Sharpsburg and died September 27, 1862.

Barnwell, Robert Woodward: (1831-1863), of Beaufort, A. B. 1850; organized hospital aid association; died of typhoid fever, June 23, 1863.

Baskin, John Gamble: (1819-1863), of Abbeville County, A. B. 1842; enlisted in company from Abbeville; died from wound at Richmond, April, 1863.

Bookter, Edwin Faust: (1837-1864), of Richland District, left in 1858; colonel of Twelfth South Carolina regiment; killed at Petersburg, September 30, 1864.

Bookter, Nathan: (1840-1864), of Richland District, left in 1859 in sophomore class; captain of Company D, Twelfth South Carolina Infantry; killed near Petersburg, June 22, 1864.

Boozar, Baylis Earle: (1839-1861), of Lexington, left the sophomore class in 1857; first lieutenant in Capt. W. D. Harman's company, Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers; killed February 16, 1861.

Bostick, Edward John: (1827-1865), of Beaufort District, A. B. 1847; captain in Twenty-first South Carolina regiment; killed at Five Forks, Va.

Boyce, Albert Kerr: (1842-1862), of Newberry, left in 1862 in senior class; in Third regiment, McGowan's brigade; wounded at Gaines' Mill, died July 10, 1862.

Boyd, Charles Wesley: (1835-1863), of Walterboro, A. B. 1855; captain in the Fifth South Carolina regiment; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Bratton, William Means: (1826-1862), of Winnsboro, A. B. 1844; captain of an Alabama regiment at time of his death.

Brearley, James William: (1842-1864), of Darlington, left in 1862 in senior class; killed at Deep Bottom, July 28, 1864.

Bryce, Robert Power: A. B. 1860, fell at Chickamauga.

Buchanan, William Creighton: A. B. 1852; adjutant of Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers; killed near Second Manassas.

Burnet, Burgh Smith: (1836-1865), of Charleston, A. B. 1855, captain in First South Carolina regular infantry; died from wounds in the spring of 1865.

Butler, Edward George Washington: (1831-1861) of Louisiana, left in 1850 in junior class; lieutenant; killed at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861.

Butler, Edward Julian: of Edgefield, left in 1859 in senior class; killed at Malvern Hill.

Butler, William London: of Edgefield, A. B. 1855; colonel of a Louisiana regiment; killed at Chickamauga.

Boyd, John Frederick: (1841-1862), of Laurens District, left in 1861 in junior class; first sergeant Company F, Four-

teenth South Carolina Volunteers; died near Richmond, June, 1862.

Cheves, Langdon: (1813-1863), of Charleston, A. B. 1833; captain of engineers; killed on Morris Island, July 10, 1863.

Coit, George Erasmus: (1839-1863), of Cheraw, A. B. 1856; lieutenant in Garden's Battery; killed at Suffolk, Va., May 6, 1863.

Coker, Charles Westfield: (1841-1862), of Society Hill, left in 1862 in senior class; ordnance sergeant in Eighth South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

Cothran, Samuel Gaines: (1835-1865), of Abbeville District, A. B. 1857; Sixth South Carolina Cavalry; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Crawford, Martin P. Hamister, A. B. 1845; died April, 1862, at a hospital in Richmond.

Culp, William Benjamin: of Alabama, A. B. 1854; died shortly after the surrender of Vicksburg, July 1, 1863.

Cunningham, Joseph P.: (1834-1863), of Lancaster District, A. B. 1857, captain in the Second South Carolina regiment; killed at Gettysburg.

Cureton, James Belton: of Camden, left in 1861 in sophomore year, member of Col. A. C. Haskell's regiment; killed during Grant's approach to Richmond.

Cuthbert, George Barnwell, of Beaufort County, A. B. 1849, captain of Palmetto Guards; killed at Fredericksburg.

Daniel, William Lowndes: (1833-1863), of Edgefield District, A. B. 1854, first lieutenant of Palmetto Guards; killed at Gettysburg.

Dennis, Edward Elliott: (1843-1861), of Bishopville, left in 1861 in freshman class, joined Company D, Second South Carolina regiment; died in hospital at Charlottesville, Va., December 30, 1861.

Denton, Richard Watson: of Laurens District, A. B. 1844, in commissary department; died in 1862 from wounds received at Kennesaw.

DeSaussure, Henry William: (1835-1862), of Camden, A. B. 1855; killed in the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond,

June 30, 1862, while acting as major of the Sixth South Carolina Volunteers.

DeTreville, Robert: (1833-1865), of Beaufort, A. B. 1853; lieutenant-colonel of First South Carolina Infantry; killed at Averysboro, March 1, 1865.

Doby, Alfred English: (1840-1864), of Camden, A. B. 1858, aide to General Kershaw; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

DuBose, Edwin: (1825-1865), of St. John's Berkeley, left in 1844 in the junior class; lieutenant; died April 21, 1865, of fever contracted in camp.

Fairlee, George M.: of Marion, A. B., 1856; captain of company in Orr's Rifles; died of pneumonia in winter of 1861-1862.

Ferguson, Richard Calhoun: (1832-1862), of Laurens District, left in 1851 in the junior class; cavalryman in Colonel Black's regiment; died at Richmond, December 19, 1862.

Fisher, Charles Atwood: (1834-1862), of Clarendon County, A. B. 1855; lieutenant in Colonel DeSaussure's company; died at Smith's Farm hospital, September 24, 1862.

Foster, Louis Perrin: (1837-1862), of Cedar Spring, A. B. 1858; captain of Company K, Third South Carolina Volunteers; fell at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Fraser, Andrew Crawford: (1842-1862), of Winnsboro, left with College Cadets; member of Company I, Sixth South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

Gaillard, Franklin: (1829-1864), of Upper St. John's, A. B. 1849; lieutenant of the Second Regiment; killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Gary, John Hillary: (1838-1863), of Cokesbury, A. B. 1861; captain of College Cadets; died August 17, 1863, from wounds received at Battery Wagner, of which he was in command.

Gaston, Isaac Newton: (1837-1861), of Chester County, A. B. 1856; member of Sixth regiment; died at Fairfax Court House, Va., September 1, 1861.

Gaston, Joseph Lucius: (1829-1862), of Chester County,

A. B. 1852; captain of Company F, Sixth regiment; killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

Gist, State Rights: (1831-1864), of Union County, A. B. 1850; brigadier-general; killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Gist, William Murena: (1841-1863), of Union County, A. B. 1859; major in the Fifteenth South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Knoxville, Tenn., November 18, 1863.

Glover, Thomas Jamison: (1830-1862), of Orangeburg, A. B. 1849; colonel of First South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Second Manassas, August 31, 1862.

Goodwyn, Edward Middleton: (1835-1862), of Fort Motte, left in 1855 in junior class; lieutenant of Columbia Grays; killed at Sharpsburg, 1862.

Goodwyn, Robert Howell: (1825-1864), of Richland, A. B. 1842; wounded and died in hospital near Richmond in 1864.

Guerard, Joseph N.: (1842-1865), of Georgia, left in 1861 in junior class; member of Savannah Guards; died in Lincoln hospital, Washington, June 30, 1865.

Hampton, Thomas Preston: of Columbia, left in 1861 in sophomore class; fell in battle at age of eighteen.

Hance, James Washington: (1828-1863), of Laurens, left in 1852 in junior class; lieutenant-colonel of Fifty-third Georgia regiment, Semme's brigade; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1862.

Harlee, Robert Armstrong: (1842-1862), of West Marion, now Florence County; went out with College Cadets; sergeant in Company I, Eighth South Carolina regiment; died at Manassas, March 2, 1862.

Hopkins, James Ward: (1832-1864), of Charleston, A. B. 1852; captain of the Sumter Guards; fell at Petersburg, June 16, 1864.

Jamison, David Flavel: (1810-1864), of Orangeburg District, left in 1837 in senior class; president of secession convention, judge advocate general, died at Charleston, September 24, 1864.

Keitt, Lawrence Massilon: (1824-1864), of St. Matthews, A. B. 1843; fell at Cold Harbor leading Kershaw's Brigade; died June 2, 1864.

Kinard, John Martin: (1833-1864), of Newberry County, left in 1852 in sophomore class; acting lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Keitt's regiment when he fell at Strasburg, Va., October 13, 1864.

King, Henry Campbell: (1819-1862), of Charleston, A. B. 1839; captain of Sumter Guards; killed at Secessionville.

LaBorde, Oscar Whitfield: (1838-1865), of Edgefield Court House, A. B. 1859; killed at Averysboro, March 16, 1865.

Lang, Edward Brevard: (1824- ), of Camden, left in 1847 in sophomore class; died in service as a soldier from Texas.

Ligon, George Anderson: (1841-1862), of Laurens District, left in 1860 in sophomore class; sergeant-major in Colonel James's Third Battalion, South Carolina Volunteers; died at Richmond, October, 1862.

Martin, William: (1837-1861), of Columbia, left in 1854 in sophomore class; member of Columbia Artillery; died at Fort Moultrie, February 21, 1861.

Martin, William Heyland: (1841-1862), of Beaufort District, A. B. 1860; Company H, First South Carolina Volunteers; died of typhoid fever near Richmond, July 16, 1862.

Maxwell, Thomas Edward: (1840-1862), of Pendleton, A. B. 1860; fell at Second Manassas.

Means, Beverly William: (1833-1862), of Fairfield County, left in 1851 in junior class; sergeant-major; killed at Seven Pines.

Means, John Hugh: (1812-1862), of Fairfield District, A. B. 1832; colonel of Seventeenth South Carolina Volunteers; fell at Second Manassas.

Means, Julius Howell: (1840-1862), of Columbia, left in 1859 in sophomore class; died at Richmond, July 24, 1862.

Means, Waddy Thompson, of Alabama, A. B. 1852; in artillery service; died at Winnsboro in 1865.

Milling, John Robert, of Fairfield, A. B. 1856; first lieutenant, Company G, Sixth South Carolina Infantry; fell at Fort Harrison, Va., September 30, 1864.

Moore, Andrew Charles: (1838-1862), of Spartanburg

County, A. B. 1858; Company E, Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862.

McCaa, B. B.: (1823-1863), of Camden, left in 1842 in senior class; captain of an Alabama company; killed at Murfreesboro, January 3, 1863.

McCord, Langdon Cheves: (1841-1863), of Columbia, left in 1860 in junior class; captain of Company H, Hampton Legion; died January, 1863.

McCutchen, George H.: (1840-1865), of Bishopville, left in 1861 in junior class; died January 5, 1865.

McGowan, Alexander Hamilton: (1832-1864), of Cross Hill, A. B. 1855; died January 4, 1863.

McGowan, Samuel, of Cross Hill, Laurens County; left in junior class as member of College Cadets; died in hospital near Culpepper, Va.

McLaurin, Tristram B.: of Marlboro District, senior 1861; died at the college in May from disease caused by the trip of the College Cadets.

McLemore, John Caldwell: (1835-1862), of Florida, left in 1854 in sophomore class; captain; wounded at Second Manassas; died September 19, 1862.

McLeod, Donald McDairned: (1822-1863), of Hunt's Bluff, A. B. 1847; major, Eighth South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

McQueen, William Alexander: (1839-1865), of Cheraw, A. B. 1860; second lieutenant in Garden's Battery; killed at Sumter, April 9, 1865.

McPheeters, Gabriel: (1831-1862), of Mississippi, A. B. 1850; colonel of the Crescent Regiment of Louisiana; killed at Labadieville, October 2, 1862.

McWillie, Adams: (1821-1861), of Kershaw County, left in 1842 in senior class; captain of Camden Rifles, Miss.; killed at Manassas, July 21, 1861.

Nelson, Patrick Henry: (1824-1864), of Clarendon County, A. B. 1844; commanded Nelson's Battalion; killed at Petersburg, June 24, 1864.

Niles, Edwards: (1835-1864), of Camden, left in 1856 in junior class; died at Camden in 1864.

Norwood, William Tully: (1840-1865), of Abbeville, A. B. 1860; sergeant; died March 24, 1865.

Nott, Henry Junius: (1838-1862), of Alabama, A. B. 1857; first lieutenant; died of typhoid fever after battle of Shiloh.

Nott, James Deas: (1834-1863), of Alabama, left in 1856 in junior class; captain; killed at Chickamauga.

Patterson, Josiah: (1815-1864), of Abbeville District, A. B. 1833; lieutenant, Company E, Fourteenth Georgia Volunteers; killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

Pearson, John H., of Newberry County, left in 1837 in junior class; captain; died in Columbia.

Perrin, James M.: (1822-1863), of Abbeville District, A. B. 1843; colonel, First South Carolina Volunteers; died of wound at Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863.

Perrin, William Henry: (1838-1862), of Abbeville, A. B. 1858; one of the "Minute Men," afterwards in Orr's Rifles; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

Porcher, Percival: (1829-1864), of Pineville, A. B. 1849; died in Jackson Hospital, June, 1864.

Porcher, William E.: (1823-1864), of Berkeley County, A. B. 1844; killed on John's Island, July 7, 1864.

Powe, Thomas Erasmus: (1838-1863), of Cheraw, A. B. 1857; captain, Company C, Eighth South Carolina Volunteers; died from wound at Gettysburg, July 22, 1863.

Preston, William C.: (1837-1864), of Columbia, left in 1856 in senior class; major of artillery; killed near Atlanta, July 20, 1864.

Pringle, Robert: (1837-1863), of Charleston, left in 1856 in senior class; captain; killed at Battery Wagner, August 31, 1863.

Ross, James Alexander, of Charleston, left in 1858 in senior class; first lieutenant, Company A, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers; fell near Petersburg, August 21, 1864.

Royall, James P.: (1840-1862), of James Island, left in 1858 in freshman class; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

Seabrook, Cato Ashe: (1831-1862), of Edisto Island, A. B.

1851; adjutant to General Jenkins; killed at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862.

Seabrook, Paul Hamilton: (1827-1862), of Edisto Island, A. B. 1847; captain in Twenty-third South Carolina Volunteers; died from wound at Second Manassas, September 6, 1862.

Shannon, A.: (1844- ), of Camden, left in 1862 in sophomore class; killed near close of war.

Sloan, Joseph Berry: (1829-1862), of Pendleton, A. B. 1850; captain; killed at Fredericksburg.

Smith, Augustus Marshall: (1827-1862), of Abbeville County, A. B. 1848; lieutenant-colonel of Gregg's Regiment; died from wound at Gaines' Mill, June 30, 1862.

Smith, Henry Julius: (1832-1862), of Charleston, left in 1852 in freshman class; captain of Gist's Rifles; killed at Sharpsburg, September 21, 1862.

Smith, Landgrave Thomas, of Georgetown County, A. B. 1855; killed in Georgia.

Smith, Ralph Henry: (1837-1862), of Glenn Springs, left in 1861 in junior class; died from wound at Seven Pines, June 24, 1862.

Starke, Reuben O., of Edgefield County, left in 1850 in senior class; died in 1864.

Stuart, Allan: (1835-1864), of Beaufort, left in 1854 in junior class; died at Aiken, December, 1864.

Stuart, Edmund Rhett: (1842-1862), of Richland County, left in 1861 in sophomore class; lost at Second Manassas.

Stuart, Henry Middleton: (1841-1865), of Beaufort, lieutenant in First South Carolina Artillery; killed at Bentonville in 1865.

Sullivan, Warren Pinckney: (1840-1861), of Laurens, left in 1861 in junior class; corporal, Company A, Third South Carolina Infantry; died at Charlottesville, 1861.

Taylor, William Haynes: (1838-1862), of Columbia, left in 1856 in junior class; acting adjutant of Hampton Legion; fell near Fredericksburg, April 18, 1862.

Thornwell, Gillespie Robbins: (1844-1862), of Richland County, left in 1861 in freshman class; one of Butler's Scouts; fell at Warrenton, Va., 1862.

Wallace, Edward: (1838-1863), of Columbia, A. B. 1858; first lieutenant; died April 9, 1863.

Waller, Peleus Augustus: (1828-1864), of Abbeville County, A. B. 1845; first lieutenant, Sixty-fourth Georgia; killed at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864.

Wardlaw, Thomas Lamar: (1838-1862), of Edgefield District, A. B. 1860; first lieutenant, First Regular South Carolina Infantry; killed at Fort Moultrie, July 17, 1862.

Watson, Elihu Wesley: (1838-1865), of Laurens County, A. B. 1858; adjutant, Fifth Alabama Cavalry; killed April, 1865, in Virginia.

Whitaker, Thomas M.: (1839-1864), of Kershaw County, left in 1860 in junior class; in Jenkins' and Bratton's commands; killed at Fort Harrison, Va., September 30, 1864.

White, William Henry: (1836-1862), of Abbeville, A. B. 1857; captain, Company K, Second South Carolina Rifles; killed at Second Manassas.

Wier, Robert Long: (1829-1861), of Laurens County, A. B. 1851; second lieutenant of Nance's Quitman Rifles; died near Centreville, Va., November 5, 1861.

Williams, Washington Albert: (1839-1863), of Laurens County, A. B. 1859; captain, Company F, Third South Carolina Volunteers; killed at Chickamauga, September 25, 1863.

Witherspoon, John Alfred: (1841-1860), of Yorkville, left in 1860 in junior class; captain, Company C, Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment; killed at Warrenton, Va., October 19, 1862.

This list is taken from the alumni records as far as compiled by Professor A. C. Moore.

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## THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AS A HOSPITAL.

Extracts from *The Burning of Columbia*, by William A. Nicholson, Columbia, 1895.

"Later on I was assigned to duty as clerk for Surgeon Horlbeck in the college hospital in Columbia. When the Second North Carolina Hospital was organized by Surgeon



R. MEANS DAVIS COLLEGE.



LeCONTE COLLEGE.



A. W. Thomson in the College Chapel, he made application for my detail as his clerk. He was then ranking surgeon of the post, if not of the Confederacy.....

"It was only when Sherman's army was in the vicinity of Columbia he fully realized how near the end was.

"Orders were given to hoist a yellow flag on the College Chapel that the enemy might know what the building was used for. The sick and wounded from the other hospitals in the city were being sent away to different points. Those unable to take such a journey were concentrated in College Hospitals Nos. 1 and 2 in the South Carolina College buildings. While this was being done I received a list from Chief Surgeon Thomson of the names of the doctors then on duty in Columbia that were ordered to report for duty at points beyond the city.

"While engaged in writing out those orders a number of Confederate cavalymen congregated in the middle of the street close to the College Chapel. Their presence was discovered by the Federal forces then on the opposite side of the Congaree, who soon brought their artillery to play, notwithstanding the hospital flag was still floating from the chapel building. The music from the shot and shell was getting most uncomfortable, and I quietly reminded him of the situation; but, as if it were an every day occurrence with him, he urged me to go on and get through with my writing.

"On the night of the 16th of February our troops were on the march the whole night retreating before Sherman's army. On the morning of the 17th Dr. Thomson went to Janney's Hotel—headquarters for Surgeon Otto, chief of General Beauregard's medical staff—to get orders, telling me before starting to have an ambulance in readiness with some provisions in case he should receive orders to follow our army. On reaching the hotel he found the officers gone and that he must decide for himself the course he should pursue.

"His duty, he realized, was plainly marked out, and that was to remain with the 180 or 190 sick and dying then in the hospital. When he told how matters stood, and assured

me if I was taken prisoner he would do everything in his power for me, (the Federal army by this time had entered the city,) all I could say in reply was, I would follow him in whatever position he was placed. The tears were coursing down my cheeks as well as his as we stood holding each other's hands. He then gave me instruction to move our baggage to the President's house of the South Carolina College, in the college campus. He went in search of the officer in command in the city in order that he might secure a guard to be placed around the hospital buildings. Colonel Stone, the Federal commandant of the post, promptly complied with the request, and sent a lieutenant and a number of men from an Ohio regiment, they making their quarters on the first floor of the house we were occupying, we using the second.

"By this time a large part of the army had entered the city, a portion of it, headed by Generals Blair and Slocum, passing the college campus on their way to camp on the Rev. Mr. Townsend's farm. They were a splendid looking body of men, and naturally felt elated at having taken what they regarded as the cradle of secession.

.....

"From the time the troops passed the College campus, till about five o'clock, nothing of very special interest occurred. It is true fires in different parts of the city had occurred during the day; but it was not until after dark on the 17th of February that the work of fiendish destruction began. The troops from the various camps began to pour into the city like locusts, the fires becoming more numerous as darkness set in. Dr. Thomson and I took our position in the cupola of the College building to watch the progress of the flames. We saw the Federal soldiers plainly setting fire to the State House, the light from the burning building making it light as day. While viewing this awful scene the cry reached us that the hospital buildings had caught fire. The wind was at this time blowing furiously, and the burning embers were falling thick as hail. Before our reaching the ground the cry of fire had reached the ears of the

helpless and dying men in the hospital. These poor creatures were crawling on their hands and knees from the building to avoid what they feared would be a more awful death than the one which it was only a question of a very brief period would relieve them from their mental and physical sufferings.

“The scene that presented itself to me at that hour can never be effaced from my memory. The sight of these brave, dying men crawling in their helplessness from the different wards, the burning embers falling so fast that it required the exertions of an active person to keep their clothing from being burnt on their persons, the screams of women and children, houses falling, the yells of the drunken soldiers; to me it sounded then—and does now, on looking back on that night—that no picture by pen or brush could possibly be drawn of the infernal regions that would strike greater terror to the beholder than that presented on the campus of the South Carolina College on the night of the 17th February, 1865.

“The news spread rapidly that the hospital buildings had caught on fire. The few that were left on duty were in a measure powerless. We, however, went to work, and it seemed as if superhuman strength was given us. It was discovered that it was not the hospital buildings proper that were on fire, but the roof of Dr. LaBorde’s house, the hospital buildings being on both sides of it. While engaged in tearing down some fencing to prevent the spread of the flames the Federal provost marshal guard came on the scene at the double quick, having been apprised of the situation, and knowing that there were then in the hospital some of their own men they soon succeeded in getting on the roof of Dr. LaBorde’s house and extinguished the flames. The sense of relief and gratitude we all felt for the prompt action of those men was shared by all who witnessed the daring feat they performed.

“All immediate danger having passed, the sick and wounded were conveyed back to the different wards. The fierceness of the flames was subsiding for lack of material to subsist upon. As day began to dawn those of us who had

been actively engaged during the night went to bed hoping to get some sleep, but that gentle restorer would not come to us. We were completely unnerved by the ordeal we had passed through, and could only find rest and composure in ministering to the wants of those whose end had been hastened by the thrilling scenes of the never-to-be forgotten night.....

“Dr. Thomson had a serious problem to solve. He had under his immediate charge between 180 and 190 patients, besides attendants, to provide for. He was assisted in caring for the sick by surgeons Babcock of Chester, and Edmunds of Fairfield; but the sole responsibility of providing for the wants of those in the hospital was laid on him. The supply was at best very limited, now that the stores belonging to the Confederacy were consumed by fire, the railroads torn up and the rails bent and twisted in every conceivable fashion, and Sherman’s forces driving before them everything they could consume, and destroying everything they could not utilize. It was rumored that orders would be given to evacuate the city on Monday, the 20th, and if he was to act it must be at once. General O. O. Howard was quartered in Mrs. McCord’s house near the college building. After some hesitation and misgiving, he made up his mind to call on him and make known to him the position he was placed in. He told him he did not appeal to him asking help for himself, for he would die in a dungeon before he would make such a request; he came pleading for help in behalf of the helpless and dying. General Howard’s Adjutant General, who was present and heard the appeal, remarked in tones heard by the Doctor, ‘See the Southern chivalry.’ The appeal was not in vain, for an order was issued to the Federal Commissary to leave so many cattle for hospital use. Those of us who partook of Federal bounty never accused the Commissary of picking out for us the choicest of the flock; he certainly donated to us what in truth could have been classed as some of Pharaoh’s lean kine, but for even this we were thankful.

"On Monday, the 20th, the troops began to leave the city.....

"The excitement of the past three days had made fearful work among our noble men. The duty devolved upon me to make preparation for the burial of the dead that had been accumulating since the occupation of the city on the 17th. I found, on examination, seventeen corpses. It was impossible to procure plank to make coffins, and it was with the greatest difficulty I was able to get a trench dug to bury them in. There was no white help I could call upon, and the negroes were defiant and insolent and refused to aid in digging the graves. I was, under the circumstances, compelled to use arbitrary measures. I selected a few of the hospital attendants, armed them with muskets and went into the city and impressed such able bodied help as we met and marched them to the field in the rear of the president's house in the South Carolina campus and had a trench dug sufficient to lay side by side those seventeen men. As I stated, I was unable to procure planks or nails; all I was able to do for them was to wrap their precious forms up in a sheet, and wherever it was possible for me to learn their names, I would mark the grave, or rather the position they occupied in the trench, with such material as I could get, in order that their friends might remove them if desired. The day following I was compelled to go through a like experience and bury eleven more. It was while engaged in this duty that an unpleasant incident occurred. One of the negroes employed in digging the trench took a pistol from his pocket and commenced firing and using very strong and defiant language. I asked him to desist, as the occasion was too solemn a one to be engaging in such boisterous conduct, even if he meant no harm. I asked him to give me his pistol. This he refused to do. I was equally determined that he had to show more respect to the dead than lying in their shrouds. I called on one of the guard to take the pistol from him. He showed the same resistance to him, but when he saw the guard reach for his gun he ran like a horse through a gateway in the rear of the president's house and

down the middle of the campus and the guard after him. He refused to halt, and was likely to get the best of the race. The guard, equally determined to teach him a lesson, took aim, fired, and brought him down. I hurried to the spot, and found he was wounded in the arm. He was removed to a building in the rear of Prof. Reynold's house in the campus. I informed Dr. Thomson of the occurrence, who went at once to see him and give his wound prompt and careful treatment. While we deeply regretted the wounding of the man, the incident had a very salutary effect.

"On the day following we buried seven. One of this number was a most worthy female attendant, a widow, leaving two helpless children. I had in a manner become accustomed to sad sights, but when I realized that it would be my painful duty to consign her uncoffined to the grave, I felt then the terrible horrors of war. We laid her away in a grave by herself. If ever genuine tears of sorrow were shed it was over the grave of this poor woman. Her children were not present, and I have no ground for thinking that they ever knew where their mother was buried. As matters began to settle down those that died later on were decently interred. It was my melancholy duty from the time the city was destroyed up to the time of my leaving for home, in June, to bury no less than seventy-five persons. I doubt if there is one person in Columbia today who knows that such a number of brave Confederate dead lie at the place described. But a few months ago I visited the place in company with Dr. Woodrow, pointing out the place.

"I learn with much pleasure, since writing the foregoing, that the dead buried at the back of the College building have been removed and interred in the Elmwood Cemetery. The supplies left by the Federal Commissary were being rapidly consumed; how to get a fresh supply in the unsettled state of affairs was a serious problem. I received orders from Dr. Thomson to proceed to Union, S. C. (his home and my own), and solicit contributions from the charitably disposed to help support those in hospital until such time as permanent means of support could be obtained.....

"Having made my mission known, the good people of the town of Union and the surrounding country soon had collected a large supply of meat and flour and other things necessary for the sick. Arrangements were made to ship the supplies to Shelton, thence by flat boat to Columbia. I accompanied the boat, and had the satisfaction of turning over in perfect condition the much-needed and highly prized relief to the surgeon in charge, A. W. Thomson. I continued to discharge whatever duty was put upon me until I was relieved on the 1st of June, 1865, Surgeon Thomson having left for his home the day previous. The few sick then remaining in the hospital were cared for by the Federal authorities, who were then garrisoning the city."

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TWO LETTERS FROM ALUMNI CONCERNING THE FIRST  
UNIVERSITY.

721 Lower Line Street,  
New Orleans, Louisiana,  
August 24, 1909.

Mr. Edwin L. Green,  
South Carolina University,  
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request, I now give you my reminiscences of the University during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, when I lived there as a graduate.

My father's family, refugeeing from the Low Country on the approach of Sherman's army, had been stranded at Orangeburg C. H., and there remained, as both their summer and winter homes had been destroyed. There I found them on my return from the army, and studying law in my father's office, I was admitted to the bar at the close of the year.

The following year I went up to Columbia to practice law. Economy and pleasure combined to make me select the University as my residence. As a graduate I had the

privilege of having rooms there, and the cost was less than paying rent for the same degree of comfort elsewhere. My stay in those quarters was for three consecutive years, my neighbors, for a part at least of the time, being Joseph W. Barnwell, Nat Barnwell, Walter LeConte Stevens, Farish Furman, William and Louis LeConte, and John T. McBryde, all of them students in the University. My relations with them and with others not so near me were of the pleasantest nature.

On account of the postponement of the civil dockets from term to term, the question of Confederate money and the sale of slaves, and later the dread of negro juries making both bench and bar chary of taking cases where property was involved, few of the cases put into my hands by my father's firm ever came to trial in my time. Such being the situation, the older members of the bar naturally engrossed all the criminal practice. Thus I had abundance of time to devote to the study of modern languages and to reading and writing. My studies, however, were private: I took no course in the institution. Indeed, when I went there, there were no new courses of study. The University was established perhaps in name; but the studies were the old college curriculum.

The president, the venerable Robert Woodward Barnwell, who had represented the State so ably in the United States and the Confederate States Congress, occupied by choice the house formerly lived in by his nephew, the Reverend Robert Woodward Barnwell, who had been our professor of moral philosophy before the war. The president's house was occupied at first by Mr. Pope, afterwards for many years professor of law in the University, but not then connected in any way with it. The burning of half the town by Sherman's army had led to the occupation of many parts of the Campus buildings by families left without a roof over them. Later this house was assigned to Professor Sachtleben of the modern language chair. Next to Mr. Barnwell lived Professor Joseph LeConte. Close to the chapel were the houses of Professor—formerly General—

Alexander, and Dr. J. L. Reynolds, with whom lived his widowed daughter, Mrs. Cheves McCord and her little daughter. On the opposite side of the Campus were Dr. Maximilian LaBorde and Professor William J. Rivers. In the new building beyond the Library lived Dr. John LeConte. The Reverend Bruce Walker was Librarian. His residence was not on the Campus.

In 1867 the new schools of law, medicine, and modern languages were created. Professor Augustus Sachtleben moved into the president's house and entered upon his duties in the last of these; Dr. Talley was chosen to fill the chair of medicine, but so far as I recollect continued to live in the town; my old friend and classmate, Colonel Alexander Cheves Haskell, was elected professor of law and took up his residence in a small house fronting the Campus, which had, I think, been the bursar's.

The president, I remember, was greatly beloved by the students. His impressive, yet gentle, manner, his justice, his deep solicitude for their welfare, would in any set of circumstances have commanded their respect and won their affection; but their own recent experiences and their knowledge of his services to the State made his rule an easy one. For the student body consisted largely of young men who had been in the army during at least the last year of the war. They were a manly, earnest, and studious set of young men, giving to the authorities no trouble that I ever heard of.

Naturally there were some among them who had had very insufficient preparation for university studies. Dr. Rivers was kind enough to suggest to some that they should get me to coach them in Greek, and during most of my stay I had a small class in that language. Later I also coached some who were deficient in Latin.

James Wood Davidson also had rooms on the Campus as a graduate, but he taught in a school in the town. We saw a good deal of each other from time to time.

I was served by old Tom, whom so many students must remember. It is a pleasure to mention him, for he was one of the few of his race whom freedom did not spoil.

Among the students were of course a few who could afford to take the time from their studies and enjoy the society of the other sex. We, who were fresh from a long course of deprivation of female society, were naturally eager to make the most of our new opportunities. There were young men in the town, some of my old college mates among them, who felt in the same way. The young ladies had on their part undergone a similar isolation and were perhaps as glad to participate in dances as we, and to receive visits as we to make them. There were many of these young ladies on the Campus, as residents or as visitors from time to time, and there were many more in the town. Seldom have any three years passed in the history of any university as full of unalloyed delight. We were all too poor to think about dress or refreshments: we met simply for the pleasure of being together. The young ladies had enjoyed peculiar advantages in the way of education from the absence of temptations to neglect their studies: they were less of mere society butterflies than they ever had been before at a like age. The young men had had an experience that made them more manly than is usual at their age: they sometimes talked sense to girls.

Then, too, Columbia at that time was not Columbia alone; it was in some sense Columbia and Charleston combined. Many Charlestonians had refugeed there during the long bombardment of the city by the sea, and not a few of these families remained there for some time after the close of the war. They added much to the charm of our various social circles.

It was during these years, too, that we had the last sessions of white legislature before the crime of federal "reconstruction" was perpetrated; and these legislative meetings took place on the Campus. The Senate sat in the Library; and the House, in the chapel. It was one of our social recreations to make up parties to go into the gallery and listen to the debates of the lower house. My own attendance there was infrequent, as I had had the good fortune to obtain

employment as one of the engrossing clerks in Adjutant General Hayne's office.

Professor Sachtleben had not been long an occupant of his chair before he made the suggestion that the professors should deliver a series of public lectures. This was agreed to; and though the full course intended was not given, owing to weather and other causes, quite a number of lectures were delivered. They were largely attended and greatly enjoyed. The students made the music on some at least of these occasions.

It was in this way that most of us were first enlightened as to the then recent discovery of the solar spectrum and the doctrine of spectrum analysis, Dr. Joe LeConte giving a lucid and altogether charming lecture on that subject.

It was on one of these occasions, too, that a striking incident occurred which, I am sure, all who witnessed it must remember. Colonel A. C. Haskell, the youngest and naturally the most inexperienced of the speakers, was the lecturer of the evening, and at a moment when he was most embarrassed, having somewhat lost the thread of his discourse, the bugle of those whom we still looked upon as our enemies sounded from their neighboring camp. It roused him into a sudden burst of eloquence, not wholly unconnected with the theme he was treating, and this completely restored his confidence, allowing him to continue without further embarrassment to the close of his lecture.

To give an idea of how strong the feeling was toward the garrison, it may not be amiss to relate what occurred during my first year's residence as a graduate. The Methodist Female College was then used as a hotel (Nickerson's) and in it was the headquarters of the Northern general in command at this post. One of our students, a mere stripling, but he had been a soldier used to firing at the blue uniform, came to me one night and, describing to me with what ease he could reach the general and kill him, asked my opinion as to the propriety of the deed. It was with some difficulty that I induced him to see how injurious to our people and to the whole South such a killing would be. It would have

been useless to try to deter him by telling him it would be an assassination.

During my first year there were two other students between whom a challenge had passed, and on the request of their friends and with their consent I acted as a court of honor. I succeeded in reconciling them after mutual explanations and apologies had satisfied their very high sense of honor.

These incidents I tell now, in order to show what difficulties might have trammelled the University in those days, in spite of the general good will and good conduct of the student body. I was careful to mention them to no one outside of my immediate family.

In addition to the lectures and the attendance on the legislative sessions, the young people got up dances, plays, concerts, tableaux, masked balls, and other entertainments, as the times seemed to grow better.

Dr. Joseph LeConte, for the sake of his daughters, organized a Shakespere club that met once a week at his home and talked about the play chosen for the evening's discussion. The plan was simple and the meeting informal. The play was selected in advance and each member was expected to read it over, were it ever so familiar, before attendance. We generally read it in pairs or even in larger groups. But there was no reading at the meeting, unless to elucidate some disputed point. Dr. Joe led off, often with a question put to some member of the circle, but the talk was free, and many bright and witty things were said, and sometimes philosophic ideas of weight cropped out. Many of us look back to that club as of high educational influence for us. Yet there was a great fund of fun drawn on at more than one of those meetings, especially if one of the lighter comedies chanced to be the theme of the evening.

Through my intimacy with the young ladies of their families I saw much more of some of the professors in their private capacity than would otherwise have been at all likely in a young man of my age, notably of the two LeContes, of President Barnwell, of Dr. Reynolds, and of General Alex-

ander; and I was much impressed with what I may call their "unprofessional" qualities. Dr. Joe LeConte, in particular, was a man of such large and varied reading, so original in thought, and of so lovable a nature, that it was a delight to get him started on some congenial topic, and then just listen! Not that he indulged ever in mere monologues: one of the most charming things about him was that he had the faculty—and seemed to like to use it—of drawing out what was best in the person he was talking to, and making him shine, as it were, in spite of himself. It is a gift many women have, but few men. I wish with all my heart I could give you some idea of the charm of his conversation.

There was another gentleman with whom business relations threw me in those days, who later served the University long, though at that time he was attached to the teaching force of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at the other end of the town. This was the Reverend Dr. James Woodrow, who employed me for some time as proofreader and writer of book notices for the review and newspaper which he then edited. From him I learned much. He, too, was a man of very various knowledge and an earnest seeker after truth.

I am reminded, by my recollection of the fact that this good man's passing from the service of the seminary to that of the university was largely due to his unwillingness to sacrifice science on the shrine of theology, that my account of the interesting events on the Campus is incomplete. One of the pleasures the young men had in the later years of Dr. Joe LeConte's stay there was his Sunday lecture. These lectures were later embodied in his book entitled *Religion and Science*.

All through these three years there was much talk of emigration to Brazil or to Venezuela, and some who had the means did go prospecting. When 1868 brought us the mongrel legislature and the beginning of the rule of the carpetbaggers, the scalawags, and the deluded negroes, there were gloomy fears on the Campus, too soon to be realized in the shape of the ruin of our Alma Mater. Many of the

professors got away in time, the LeContes to California, Professor Rivers to Maryland, and others to other lands and some to other careers. But I had left Columbia before that dark day came.

With warm regards to my old friends on the Campus, I am, dear Sir,

truly yours,

Charles Woodward Hutson.

Sellers, S. C., March 25, 1912.

Mr. E. L. Green,  
Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 18th came in my absence from home. I am always glad to hear from the University and hope never to lose interest in the old Institution. It was the University when I was there in 1866-68, then its name was changed to the S. C. College and in 1905 or the centennial year it was my pleasure, while a member of the House, to vote to restore the old name "The University of S. C.", and so I hope it will forever remain and continue to exert its beneficent influence as the years roll by.

When I was there just after the war and shortly after the old College was opened as the University of S. C. by Act of the Legislature under Provisional Governor B. F. Perry, there was quite a different crowd of young men than we now see at a session's opening of a college. There were very few verdant greenhorns among us. A large majority of us had been attending the severe school of the soldier, on the hills of Virginia, the Western army or the coasts of Carolina from six months to four years, and we had learned a few things not found in the books by contact with the stirring and dangerous events through which we had recently passed. There were a number of the boys who had only one arm, some were on crutches with only one leg, while a large number had been seriously or slightly wounded, and some had languished for months in prison. The experiences through which many of us had passed gave us a decided advantage over the ordinary greenhorn we

nowadays find at College. Very few even of the youngest of old Confederate soldiers had the opportunity of obtaining an education after the war, for stern necessity drove them to hard work, but the very few who were thus favored have made a conspicuous success of life.

Dr. Robert W. Barnwell, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress and, I believe, a U. S. Senator by appointment, was the President and taught Political Economy and Philosophy and History. The text books were Weber's History, Guizot's History of Modern Civilization, and Paley's Political Economy. The Doctor belonged to the old time school of John C. Calhoun, Hayne, Preston and McDuffie and was a Secessionist of the Secessionists. He frequently lectured on State Sovereignty and always spelled Nation with a little n. I was then in full sympathy with the learned Doctor, my father being an outspoken secessionist; but time, experience and wider reading have caused me to modify and revise my boyhood theories, while railroads, steam navigation, the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile and aeroplane have put New England and the great West nearer to us than North Carolina was in Calhoun's day. Although the boys called the Doctor "Bob" (behind his back) he was very dignified but approachable at all times and took great interest in privately explaining any difficulties in the lesson. Gen. E. P. Alexander, a graduate of West Point and a distinguished General in the war, was the Professor of Mathematics and was a thorough scholar in his line. He never tired of explaining any of the difficulties in Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Calculus and Oh, my Shades, Shadow and Perspective. He was then a comparatively young man and had an interesting and numerous family of small children. I have often wondered what has become of the two oldest little girls. They were beautiful children. The boys called Gen. Alexander "Aleck."

Who that ever knew him will forget Dr. LaBorde, the Professor of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric (I think you call it English now) and the Historian of the College. The Doctor was then an old man, but he did dearly love to talk, and

when a boy did not know the lesson a few shrewd questions were sufficient to set the Doctor going, and the whole hour was often taken up in just talk. Consequently, while the Doctor's department was easy there were more "flunks" on examination day than a few, for the Doctor could fix up the hardest of hard questions on his examination paper. However, it is one of the pleasant recollections of my life that I never made less than 100 during the whole course. One peculiarity of the Doctor was that he never "Mistered" a boy, but always called him by his surname. Besides his History he wrote a great deal for the periodicals of the day on literary subjects. I sometimes run across them now, and I greatly enjoy reading them, largely on account of their author, whom I truly loved. His style while clear was rather stilted. I shall never forget one of his favorite sayings, "Style is the man." The boys called him "Maxcy". The Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy was Dr. Reynolds, a Baptist minister, who also filled the Pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Columbia. He had two bright boys at College, Laurence and Willie, and a nephew, the late lamented John S. Reynolds, author of Reconstruction in South Carolina and Supreme Court Reporter. I have lost sight of Laurence and Willie. I think they are both dead. The Doctor was apparently a very austere, dignified man, and on account of his supposed great dignity the boys privately dubbed him "Old Dig". I met the Doctor years after his connection with the College, and he was as genial and lively with me as a schoolmate.

The Professor of Ancient Languages was Wm. J. Rivers, whom the boys called "Billy". He was a most learned man and wrote frequently for literary periodicals. I suppose it has been told in all colleges from the beginning of time and is told now, no doubt, of your Latin Professor that upon one occasion a rather thick headed student was called upon to render that Ode of Horace beginning "*Exegi monumentum perennius aere*", and he translated thus: "Exegi, I have eaten; monumentum, a monument; perennius, more lasting; aere, than brass," deriving the verb *exegi* from *edo*.

to eat. Whereupon Professor Rivers stopped him with the remark: "Hold on, Mr. —. Don't you think you had better digest that monument before you proceed further?" I have never yet been able to find out exactly who that Mr. really was, and I suppose it is a myth peculiar to all colleges. Prof. Rivers lived to be quite an old man and died not many years ago in a Northern (Baltimore) city.

A. Sachtleben, German born, was Professor of Modern Languages. For many years previous he had taught in the public schools of Charleston and that very fact seemed to have made him unsuitable for teaching College young men. He would lose his temper in the classroom, throw his book on his desk, stamp his foot and act so silly that the boys had little respect for him. His whole manner would seem to imply that if we were not so big he would take great pleasure in thrashing the last one of us.

The two LeContes, John and Joseph, were great men in the line of science and it was a great loss to the State and the College when they removed to California, and the only compensation for the loss was that Means Davis (who roomed just opposite me) followed the LeContes to California and in a few years brought Miss Sallie LeConte back with him as his wife, and now one or both of their boys are teaching in the same institution..... Was not Means a grand fellow? We were friends in College and remained such till his lamented death.

You ask about our amusements. Why, we had a plenty and a variety. For instance, before they got trained not to come on the campus the dogs of Columbia afforded some amusement. A mischievous fellow like W— C— could coax a dog into his room, tie newspapers to his tail, give him a fright and start him to running down street, whereupon the whole student body would give the rebel yell and that dog "would burn the wind", and he would "never come back any more". We also had a splendid base ball club of 60 members. In those days we all played ball; every man got to the bat. It was not then as now a pitcher's and catcher's game, while the balance looked on and squalled; but every

one of the nine had a share of the fun. Under the rules the pitcher had to *pitch* the ball, and in so doing his hand was not to be above the level of his shoulder, and his right foot must not leave the plate. The one at the bat could demand a high ball, a medium ball, or a low ball, and if the pitcher failed to put it where demanded a base was given the runner. On one occasion our club had a match game with a Columbia club. The whole city turned out. We played nearly all day and beat the Columbians "out of their boots," the score standing 96 to 66 in our favor. Wasn't that playing ball some? Gill Wylie (now Dr. Wylie) would often knock the ball clear out of bounds, all the base runners would come in, and he would make a home run. Jim Thornwell (the late lamented Dr. Thornwell, *son of former President Thornwell*) was pitcher. Charley Young was catcher; A. H. White 1st base; I was on 2nd; W. R. Wilson on 3rd; while Gill Wylie and two or three long legged fellows were the fielders. Ah, me! all dead except Wylie and myself. The Yankee garrison was encamped on the green outside the wall south of the campus, and they also had a club and played ball. After our "walk over" of the Columbia boys the garrison club sent us a challenge. The challenge came to me as secretary of the club. I called a meeting of the club and laid the challenge before them. After several fiery speeches it was unanimously resolved to decline the challenge, and I was instructed to so inform the Yankee club. I did so, and several spicy communications passed between us. The upshot of the matter was we were reported to the National Association of which all clubs were members, and that put an end to our base ball career, and our club disbanded. It was near the close of the session of 1868 and times were beginning to look squally. Up to this time we had been living under a military government and there was no state government at all. The reconstruction acts of Congress including the 14th and 15th Amendments to the constitution of the United States had been passed and the "Ring Streaked and Striped" Convention met in Charleston Jan'y, 1868, and in April of that year the Constitution was

adopted by a vote of the negroes and R. K. Scott was elected Governor at the same time with a full set of State and county officers. The day after we left the University in June, 1868, at the close of the session, the negro House of Representatives met in the chapel\* and the Senate in the library and began the plunder of the prostrate State till they were driven out of power by Hampton in 1876. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that the day we left to go home June, 1868, was the darkest day in the history of South Carolina.

The humiliation and helplessness of our position was almost unbearable, yet all we could do was simply "grin and bear it". I know whereof I speak, for in 1870, two years after I left College, I was elected along with three old men as one of the representatives from Marion county. I was only 23 years old at the time, and perhaps the youngest man in that body. Franklin J. Moses, afterwards known as the robber Governor, and whose record for pardons has not been beaten till Blease came in, was the speaker. There were 80 negro members, 20 white scalawags and carpet-baggers and 22 of us white Democrats, from Marion, Spartanburg, Pickens, Oconee, Greenville and Horry. Anything we would propose would be voted down without ceremony or debate, and we could only look on while the stealing and rascality were going on. Did you ever read Tom Dixon's Clansman? His picture is not one whit overdrawn. The half has never been told though Dixon and John Reynolds have written so graphically about it. In June, 1873, Joe Barnwell and John T. Sloan, both of whom left College when I did, and the distinguished Chancellor Johnson of Marion were elected members of the House, but the stealing went right on, and we got no relief till the whole gang was cleaned out in 1876. Since then I have been a member of the House and am fully prepared to note the contrast and congratulate the State on the great improvement.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Sellers.

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\*Note:—The Reports and Resolutions of the House and Senate of 1868 give the place of meeting as Janney's Hall.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH LECONTE, PP. 235-239.

As has been said, the College reopened in 1866, the small salaries paid being supplemented by fees from the students. To give a more practical education, one more suited to the impoverished condition of the State, it was reorganized on the plan of the University of Virginia, with independent schools and freedom of election. In connection with chemistry I had to give a course in pharmacy, and in connection with geology one in agriculture. It was impossible, of course, to do this fully, all I could do for pharmacy being to enlarge in my chemical course on the preparation and properties of the substances used in medicine, and for agriculture to give a course of six or eight lectures on the most fundamental principles underlying the science and the art. Meager, very meager, certainly; almost useless, the reader may say. Yet I have heard some of my students who afterward engaged in agriculture refer to this short course with great satisfaction as having been of decided benefit to them.

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I never knew so much real social enjoyment in Columbia as in the years 1866 and 1867; society was really gay, the necessary result of the rebound from the agony and repression of the war. My daughters were then "in their teens," and for their sakes we entered heartily into the general gaiety. As everybody was poor the gatherings were almost wholly without expense, and therefore frequent; the hostess simply furnished lemonade and cake and the young men a negro fiddler.

The commandants of the post were changed from time to time, five in all serving. The last two were really good fellows, much disposed to fraternize with the people. The gentlemen of Columbia were very cordial toward them, but the ladies were inexorable. Nothing would induce them to recognize the officers, swimming daily during the summer with them in "Rock Spring," a splendid place for the sport; but I could never induce my wife to invite one of the gentlemen to the house for a social meal. We men exchanged visits, but the friendship went no further.

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There was an income tax of five per cent; my salary was two thousand dollars, so I paid one hundred dollars; I subsequently learned that I paid more tax than the whole legislature put together. Think of such a legislature making laws, and especially tax laws, for a State!

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The College had been strongly reorganized as a university with elective courses, and the faculty greatly strengthened by the addition of Robert W. Barnwell as president and General E. P. Alexander as professor of mathematics and engineering. The former was a man of imposing appearance, splendid ability, and strong personality, the highest type of Southern gentleman and scholar. The latter, who had been chief engineer in Lee's army, was a hearty, whole-souled, enthusiastic friend and companion and a kind of genius in mathematics, and especially in engineering.

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#### THE NEGRO IN POSSESSION, 1873-1877.

The University of South Carolina opened in October, 1873, with only Prof. Maximilian LaBorde of the old faculty among the professors. He was elected chairman of the faculty, succeeding Robert W. Barnwell. On October 7 Henry E. Hayne, a colored man, then secretary of state, entered the medical school. Thereupon Prof. LaBorde and Drs. Talley and Gibbes resigned. Prof. LaBorde called a special meeting of the faculty on the 9th and told that body of his action. He was scarcely able to speak for grief. A month later Prof. LaBorde was borne to his last resting place from the campus, which had been his home for 31 years. The exercises of the University were suspended, the bell was tolled, and the faculty attended the funeral as individuals. The minutes of the faculty begin for this period from the reorganization, November 1, 1873.

Prof. LaBorde's place was filled by the election of Richard T. Greener, A. B., of Harvard, the only negro on the

faculty. The following constituted the faculty during the period from November, 1873, to July, 1877: Rev. B. B. Babbitt, A. M., chairman for two years and Professor of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy; A. M. Cummings, D. D., Professor of Mathematics and Civil and Military Engineering and Construction; T. N. Roberts, M. D., Professor of History, Political Philosophy and Political Economy; Henry J. Fox, A. M., D. D., Professor of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution and English Language and Literature; William Main, Jr., A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology; Fisk P. Brewer, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; R. T. Greener, A. B., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; R. Vampill, M. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature. Judge C. D. Melton conducted the law school until his death in 1875, when the chair was filled by the election of Chief Justice Franklin J. Moses, Sr. After the resignation of Drs. Talley and Gibbes from the medical faculty, followed by the withdrawal of Dr. Watson, demonstrator in Anatomy, Dr. John Lynch continued as the sole professor in the chair of Physiology and Materia Medica. After a year R. Vampill was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Otheman, A. M., in the chair of Modern Languages. Rev. Cummings succeeded Rev. Babbitt as chairman of the faculty. The librarians were Maj. E. W. Everson, R. T. Greener for a few months, and Louis G. Smith.\*

The board of trustees was composed of "Franklin J. Moses, Jr., native white (governor); Justus K. Jillson, white, lately of Massachusetts; Daniel C. Chamberlain, white, lately of Massachusetts; L. C. Northrup, native, white; Samuel J. Lee, native, negro; James A. Bowley, negro, lately of Maryland; S. A. Swails, negro, lately of New York; William R. Jervay, native, negro." When Daniel C. Chamberlain became governor, B. F. Whittemore, carpetbagger, of Darlington, was placed on the board.

The late John S. Reynolds in his "Reconstruction in South

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\*E. Von Fingerlin was a professor for at least the last three quarters, since the legislature appropriated money to pay his salary for that period.

Carolina," quotes from a distinguished son of the State, who wrote shortly after the reorganization:

"The faculty had entered upon the work of building up a university which, as the literary institution of the State, should equal if not surpass the fame and usefulness of the old college; and this work would have been accomplished but for the egregious folly and wickedness of those who held the control of the State. The old trustees, who had the confidence of the people, were rudely set aside to make place for adventurers who were unknown or known unfavorably. In the mere wantonness of power, or for the satisfaction which a rude nature takes in the humiliation of his superiors, negroes were placed on the board of trustees. This act, although less cruel than that which needlessly outraged the sentiments of our people by thrusting negroes among the regents of the lunatic asylum, was more pernicious in its results. It excited suspicion of what ultimately followed—the attempt to mix the races in public education—and kept students away. But the professors, with the advice of friends of the university, stood at their posts, hoping to save the institution by averting a change which would prove its degradation and ruin. In short, they wished to save the university for the white sons of the State. A mixed school was impracticable. The colored people neither needed nor desired it. Claflin University, at Orangeburg, established expressly for the education of their children, offered them the facilities—the means of varied culture—obtainable at the university of the State. But the trustees were bent on a mixed school, and there were needy adventurers at hand to aid them in their attempt. Supposing, correctly, that the old professors would not lend themselves to the perpetration of such an act of wanton injustice, they removed them and conferred their places upon strangers, who, even if unknown, or known only to be despised, as incompetent or immoral, were yet more subservient to their views. The university thus became, both in its officers and its matriculates, a mixed school; and a policy which a Republican congress has

since refused to adopt, and thus virtually repudiated, was allowed to effect the ruin of that seat of learning."

A preparatory school was established, in which the university professors were assigned classes as a part of their regular work. Prof. Fox, and later William H. Jackson, M. D., were the principals. The students of this school were housed in Harper college. In 1876 there were 88 students rated as "college students" and 97 in the preparatory school.

Rutledge college and the president's house were rented to the regents of the State normal school for a period of 99 years. M. A. Warren was the principal of this school. In some of the rooms of Rutledge are still to be seen remains of the blackboards used by the colored normal students. The lower part of the president's house served as a steward's hall for at least a part of these same students. Being distinct from the university, the normal school faculty and regents kept minutes of their own, which are not in the university archives. It was required of the university professors that they should lecture before the normal students, mostly negroes. This requirement was the ultimatum to the old faculty, so many as were still holding on in 1873.

The rooms in DeSaussure college were assigned for the residence of medical, law and special students. Legare college was given to the academic students.

There must have been very few men enrolled at the opening in October, 1873, although no numbers have been preserved. Mr. Reynolds says that after the entrance of Henry E. Hayne other students matriculated, among them Niles G. Parker, State treasurer; H. C. Corwin, State senator from Newberry; George F. McIntyre, senator from Colleton—all white; C. M. Wilder, postmaster at Columbia; Joseph D. Boston, representative from Newberry; Lawrence Cain and Paris Simkins, representatives from Edgefield—all colored. These entered the law department. N. T. Spencer (colored), representative from Charleston, entered the school of medicine. "It was plain," says Mr. Reynolds, "that each of these matriculations was at the time pretensive only—the purpose being to show the white people of South

Carolina that the negroes intended to dominate in the State university and there enforce the social equality of the black with the white race. Some of these new students, it may be stated, did afterwards receive certificates of graduation. Negroes now entered in large numbers—apparently admitted with little regard to previous preparation. The student body was composed almost entirely of boys and men of the black race.” About 10 per cent. of the whole number was white.

A catalogue, with the reorganization, issued in 1874, shows three courses in the college of science, literature and arts: a literary and classical course, a philosophical and scientific course, and an English course. Nominally there was a high requirement for entrance. In the preparatory school there were four forms, or years, each of two terms. The course of study in the first form embraced arithmetic, geography, history, reading (fourth reader), writing (book No. 3), music, Latin, declamations and composition, grammar and orthography, drawing, botany. There was no tuition or other fees, the student having to pay only for his board and to furnish his room. An act was passed by the general assembly at its session of 1873-'74 establishing 124 scholarships, to last for four years, paying the recipient \$200 a year. Great indignation was caused by this procedure; it meant that students were to be paid for coming. Strict examinations were supposed to be held, but charges were often made that the preparatory students had been given scholarships.

The appropriations were for the University in 1873-4, \$42,250 (\$6,400 for scholarships); in 1874-5, \$44,750 (\$12,800 for scholarships); in 1875-6, \$44,900 (\$15,000 for scholarships). The normal school received \$600, \$10,000 and \$15,000 for the three years, amounts not included in the above sums. For the last three quarters the legislature in 1877 appropriated \$6,161.28. The total expenditures from October, 1873, to July 31, 1877, was \$169,900.

In 1875 commencement exercises were set for December, as they had been in the ante-bellum days. They were held in the State House this year, but afterwards in the library. Governor Hampton allowed exercises in June, 1877, the

last under this condition of affairs. The old salutatory and valedictory addresses by graduating students were revived. Several minutes of the faculty note that colored students "had done as well as any of the great men of the old South Carolina College." A law class graduated in June, 1874: C. L. Anderson, Niles G. Parker, Edgar Caypless, Walter R. Jones, C. W. Cummings. In 1875 degrees were not conferred till December 21, when Thomas McCants Stewart received the A. B. degree; Charles Jacob Babbitt the Ph. B. degree; Henry Austin Fox, Henry Burton Johnson, Thomas McCants Stewart, Joseph Henry Stuart, Mortimer Alanson Warren, the LL.B. degree. At the commencement of December, 1876, the degree of A. B. was conferred on William Myrtenello Dart, John Miller Morris and Alonzo Gray Townsend; the LL. B. was given to Charles Jacob Babbitt, Lawrence Cain, Thomas Meredith Canton, Francis Louis Cardozo, Richard Theodore Greener, Styles Linton Hutchins, Theophilus J. Minton, Joseph White Morris and Paris Simkins. Chief Justice Moses died in March, 1877, so that there was no one in the law school on whom a degree might be conferred in June of that year, when Governor Hampton and the board of trustees caused the university to be closed. At 4 p. m. of June 15 the last public exercises of the university were held in the chapel. Olin Fisk Cummings, Thomas Alston McLean and Cornelius Chapman Scott received the bachelor's degree.

At no time did the radical faculty or board confer many honorary degrees.

Col. F. W. McMaster of Columbia is said to have carried away the records of the Euphradian society and thus to have preserved them. After the reorganization only one member of this society was in the university. He tried in vain to revive the society. In its place rose the Ciceronian society, which seems to have had possession of only part of the rooms of the old society. Several times report was made of disorderly conduct on the part of the members of the Ciceronian society. There were enough members of the Clariosophic society to continue its existence. A circular of one of the final celebrations is preserved, in which the order of pro-

cedure is the same as at the present day. The library of the Euphradian society suffered greatly during this period; that of the Clariosophic society is nearly intact. The records of the latter society are also almost complete from the foundation in 1806.

Maj. Everson reported about the close of the first year of the reorganization that the library had suffered greatly from acts of vandalism. Stricter laws were passed which seem to have stopped further mutilation of old and rare books. R. T. Greener, being in charge of the library for a few months, set up the busts now there. He worked on a card catalogue. After the first injury the library was well preserved. Professor Rivers, who passed through Columbia and went to the library when Greener was acting as librarian, found everything well kept.

The last meeting of the faculty was held July 31, 1877; a meeting of the board of trustees had been held the day before. Present at the faculty meeting were Professors Cummings, Babbitt, Roberts and Brewer. The chairman stated that Hon. R. W. Barnwell had been elected librarian and treasurer of the university and secretary of the faculty. On motion of Prof. Roberts it was ordered that Prof. Brewer, secretary pro tem., as soon as he had official notice of the election of Mr. Barnwell, should transfer to his keeping such records of the faculty as may be in his hands.

Of this period of the university Mr. Reynolds says: "The requirements for admission were so lax—the regulations in this matter were so flagrantly disregarded—that the so-called university soon became little more than a high school, whose chief aim was to inculcate and illustrate the social equality of the black race with the white. The establishment, taken as a whole, was a fraud upon the taxpayers—a fraud deliberately perpetrated in the name of progress and enlightenment!"

ADDRESS OF MAJOR BENJAMIN SLOAN BEFORE THE ALUMNI,  
JUNE 10, 1913.

I see, in fancy—before me a set of boys, for boys you were, men of 1880-1882, when I first met and came to know you, thirty-odd years ago, on this hallowed old campus.

You are men now in the heyday of life; for you the sun is at high noon; for me its setting rays shed a soft, tender light upon the scenes of long ago, and even the shadows, from their attenuation, have lost their gloom. It does my heart good to be with you tonight, and I thank God that I am permitted once more to look into your faces and to feel the pressure of your hands.

Some days ago Professor A. C. Moore, the Dean of the Faculty of the University, invited me to prepare a paper giving an account of the opening of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics and its subsequent history up to the year 1883, and in this invitation he told me that you men of that period would be glad to meet me and hear this paper read. So whatever the paper may turn out to be, remember you are to hold him accountable for it and for my presence here tonight. With this apology I proceed at once to give you as briefly as may be consistent with accuracy and comprehensiveness what I know about the events of that period of the existence of the College.

The old institution has met with many ups and downs: thrice it has borne the name of College, and now for the third time it bears the well deserved name, University of South Carolina. The War Between the States emptied the halls of the old South Carolina College of its Professors and students, and it was closed; but a vital spark remained. This spark, soon after the war was closed, was kindled into a beneficent glow, and the University of South Carolina came into existence: then came the dark days of reconstruction—the days of Carpet-bag rule—and under the infamous rule of Governor R. K. Scott came the downfall of the University: a mongrel set of Carpet-bag Professors and negro students replaced its able and distinguished Professors, and white students abandoned its halls. The glorious days of

Hampton then followed: the vagabond set of Professors and negro students was driven out, and nothing was left to the University but the name, a Board of Trustees, its buildings, its library, its beautiful campus and its vital spark which continued to smoulder under the ruins.

To the earnest and wisely directed activity of the Board of Trustees, 1878-1880, is due the honor of kindling into life again that vital spark which, it seems, no disaster could extinguish.

The names of this Board are here appended:

Gov. Wm. D. Simpson, *ex-officio*, President.

Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, Columbia.

Hon. J. H. Kinsler, Columbia.

Hon. Samuel Dibble, Orangeburg.

Gen. John S. Preston, Columbia.

Hon. C. H. Simonton, Charleston.

Col. J. D. Blanding, Sumter.

Col. James H. Rion, Winnsboro.

Col. R. W. Boyd, Darlington.

Hon. J. F. J. Caldwell, Newberry.

Hon. J. E. Bacon, Columbia.

Nathaniel B. Barnwell, Secretary.

To each one of these devoted men should be given highest meed of praise.

At a meeting of this Board, held in Columbia, December 28th, 1878, a memorial to the General Assembly was prepared and adopted praying that the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina University should be permitted to discharge the obligations of the State of South Carolina to the United States which the State has assumed when it accepted from the United States the donation styled "The Agricultural School Fund", and that the Board be put in possession of the entire fund, and that it might be given such other aid as might be deemed appropriate for establishing an Agricultural College in Columbia.

This memorial to the General Assembly aroused the interest of the friends of the University in the Legislature, and gave to them the opportunity to open the fight for its re-es-

tablishment; and a hot fight it proved to be. Mr. Memminger and Col. Simonton, both members from Charleston, were conspicuously energetic advocates for the re-opening of the College. In the up-country and among the patrons of the several denominational colleges strong opposition was developed, and representatives in the General Assembly were made to feel the strength of this opposition. Eventually an act authorizing the establishment of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics was passed and approved, December 23rd, 1879.

One member from Anderson, and another from Abbeville County, were especially and bitterly opposed to this measure. Their nagging of Mr. Memminger, who spoke and worked earnestly for the passage of the bill, was so persistent and so disagreeable that a colleague of the Anderson member (so this colleague told me afterwards) took it upon himself to warn these gentlemen of what they might expect should they continue this nagging. He did it in these words: "John (we will call him John, although that was not his name), "John, you had better let that old man alone; he will pick you up pretty soon and give you such a spanking as you never can forget." Anderson and Abbeville, however, went on with their tactics until finally Mr. Memminger did administer to each one of them, in turn, just such a spanking as had been predicted: the nagging ceased, and the bill was passed.

The act referred to in the previous paragraph—that of December 23rd, 1879—in its first section provided that the University of South Carolina should consist of two branches, one the College in Columbia, the other, Claflin College at Orangeburg, both Colleges to be under one Board of Trustees constituted as follows: the Governor of the State, *ex officio*, President; the State Superintendent of Education; the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Education; the Chairman of the House Committee of Education; and seven members to be elected by the General Assembly. Another section authorized the Board to establish the Agricultural College in Columbia.

Now, as to the funds by means of which this establishment was to be effected, this is to be said: In 1862 the United States donated public lands to the several States and Territories which would provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts under certain specified conditions: (1) The principal of the donation should be a perpetual fund to be invested, at least at 5% interest, the interest to be used solely for purpose named—the establishment and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical School or Schools; no part of it was to be used for the buildings of the school. (2) The donee was bound to make good all or any part of the fund which should in any way be lost.

To the State accepting the donation under these conditions land-scrip was issued by the United States.

The State of South Carolina, December 14, 1866, by legislative act accepted the donation, and assented in general terms to all conditions and provisions contained in the act of Congress.

On July 22, 1868, after the adoption of its new Constitution, the State, by legislative act, accepted the donation a second time, assenting in general terms to the required conditions and provisions.

On December 10, 1869, the State accepted a third time, by legislative act, the donation, assenting, not only generally but specifically also, to all of the conditions and required provisions, and directed that the proceeds of the sales of the landscrip should be invested in United States Bonds, or in State Bonds, bearing 6% interest.

In 1870 the State government received the scrip, which was sold for \$191,800, which, by the State's Financial Agent, was invested in State 6% bonds with coupons attached for the interest accruing after July 1, 1870. These bonds were deposited by the Financial Agent in a box of the Safety Deposit Company, in New York City, as the bonds of the Agricultural College. The Financial Agent subsequently withdrew these bonds from deposit and hypothecated them to meet the demands of the State Treasurer and Financial

Board, and they were thus entirely lost to the Agricultural College fund. (From Legislative Journals and Reports.)

On July 1st, 1879, the deficiency in interest on these bonds amounted to \$58,736.00.

Therefore, to keep, in good faith, its agreement with the United States government, on July 1, 1879, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to issue to the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina University a certificate of State Stock in the amount of \$191,800, bearing interest at 6% per annum, payable semi-annually, from July 1st, 1879. This was to be held by the University as a perpetual fund, the interest only to be used for Agricultural Collegiate purposes. (This fund, the South Carolina College part of it, has since that time been transferred to Clemson College.)

Section 2 of the same act authorized the Board of Trustees to establish a College of Agriculture and Mechanics for the benefit of the white students of the State, and to maintain the College out of its share of the income of said fund, (Clafin was to have a part of it), and to use the property and grounds of the University in Columbia for this purpose. With this authority and financial backing the Board proceeded to organize the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Frequent meetings were held in 1879 and 1880. By invitation I attended one of these meetings, November, 1879, and sought to add one little stone, at least, to the edifice which today has taken on such splendid proportions.

In February, 1880, four chairs were established:

1. Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Agriculture.
2. Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology.
3. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Mechanics.
4. English Literature: Literature and Belles Lettres.

The positions of Foreman of the Farm and Foreman of Mechanics were also established at this meeting.

In May, 1880, Wm. Porcher Miles was elected President of the College and, also, to fill the 4th chair; Dr. Joseph

LeConte to fill the 2nd chair; Benjamin Sloan to fill the 3rd chair; Dr. Wm. Burney to fill the 1st chair.

Mr. Jesse Jones of Charleston was elected Foreman of the Shops.

The position of Foreman of the Farm was not filled at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting Mr. G. W. Connors was elected to take the position.

Dr. Joseph LeConte having declined the chair offered him, Dr. James Woodrow, August, 1880, was elected to fill that chair, and upon notification accepted the position.

At this same meeting the Board gave to the College the name South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics. It was further ordered that the College should begin its first session on Tuesday, October 5, 1880.

General Johnson Hagood having now succeeded the Hon. Wm. D. Simpson as Governor, the Board of Trustees was as follows:

His Excellency, Johnson Hagood, *ex officio*, President.

*Ex officio* Members:

Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, Superintendent of Education.

Hon. John H. Kinsler, Chairman Senate Committee on Education.

Hon. Andrew Crawford, Chairman House Committee on Education.

Members elected:

General John S. Preston, Columbia (died during session).

Col. James H. Rion, Winnsboro.

Hon. J. F. J. Caldwell, Newberry.

Col. J. D. Blanding, Sumter.

Col. R. W. Boyd, Darlington.

Hon. Samuel Dibble, Orangeburg (resigned during session).

Col. Chas. H. Simonton, Charleston.

Nathaniel B. Barnwell, Secretary.

Librarian and Treasurer, Robt. W. Barnwell.

Mr. Barnwell, former President of the University, was confined at his home by illness, and the duties of Librarian and Treasurer were performed jointly by his son, Nathaniel B.

Barnwell, and his daughter, Miss Eliza Barnwell. Miss Barnwell was practically the Librarian, and admirably did she perform the duties of that office.

Faculty:

Wm. Porcher Miles, LL. D., President, and Professor of English Literature.

James Woodrow, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), D. D., Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology.

Benjamin Sloan (West Point), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Wm. Burney, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Agriculture.

Secretary of Faculty, Benjamin Sloan.

Foreman of Farm, G. W. Connors.

Foreman of the Shop, Jesse Jones.

The session began October 5, 1880, and closed Wednesday, June 29, 1881. Total number of students, 66.

A Course of Study for three years was scheduled and the classes styled Junior, Intermediate and Senior.

No student entered, at that time, a class higher than Junior, and a majority of them spent the year in being prepared to enter the Junior Class the following year, 1881-1882.

The degrees offered were modest, viz.:

(1) That of Proficient, to be conferred for satisfactory attainments in such departments of each school as the Faculty might designate and publish.

(2) That of Graduate in a School, conferred for satisfactory attainment in the leading subjects of instruction in the same.

Tuition was free to all, except in the department of languages where students paid such fees as were agreed upon with the Instructors.

Professors Faber and VonFingerlin were authorized to give instruction in the modern and ancient languages. Each one of these gentlemen was admirably qualified for this purpose. An annual fee also of \$10 was required of each student.

The session of 1881-1882 opened Tuesday, October 4, 1881, and closed Wednesday, June 28, 1882.

Col. F. W. McMaster filled the place on the Board of Trustees made vacant by the death of General John S. Preston, and the Hon. J. F. Izlar of Orangeburg took Mr. Dibble's place. Otherwise the Board remained the same as in 1880-1881. No changes were made in the Faculty. Mr. R. S. Morrison was made Marshal. The number of students this year was 72.

Intermediate Class.....	22
Junior Class.....	50

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72

Nineteen members of the Intermediate Class came up from the students of the previous year; three members of this class were new men.

Of the 50 members of the Junior Class 37 were new men; 13 came from the students of the previous year; so only 32 men out of the 66 of the previous year remained for a second year at College—practically 50% of the number failed in their final examinations: I had better say, perhaps, fell out of College because of a lack of preparation previous to their entrance into the College. The lack of good schools, at that time, in the State may account for this deficiency.

At the close of this session, 1881-1882, Mr. Miles withdrew from the Presidency of the College. A bequest of large estates in Louisiana to his daughters imperatively demanded his presence in that State.

Now strongly impressed by the opportunities of the College, the Board of Trustees eagerly sought for its further development. Five new Professors were added to the Faculty: John M. McBryde, Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture; Rev. Edmund L. Patton. LL. D., Professor of Ancient Languages; Edward S. Joynes, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and English; Rev. Wm. J. Alexander, A. M., Chaplain and Professor of Philosophy and Belles Lettres; R. Means Davis, Professor of History and Political Science.

A tutor in Mathematics, Meade Bolton, M. D., and a tutor in Ancient and Modern Languages were also assigned to duty with the Faculty.

The name of the College reverted to its original title, South Carolina College, and the number of students this year rose to 178.

The history of the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics properly ends with the beginning of the session of 1882-1883. Professor McBryde was made the President of the College, retaining his Professorship of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Mr. Samuel I. Gaillard replaced Mr. G. W. Connors as Superintendent of the Farm: The position, Foreman of the Shops, was discontinued.

Under the masterful guidance of Dr. McBryde the Department of Agriculture at once took on wonderful growth, and year by year grew in ever increasing value to the College and to the State. At the time of the transference of this Department to Clemson College its work was magnificent.

Now, properly, my task as historian should end, but with your permission I shall indulge in a few reminiscences.

Having been elected in May, 1880, to fill the chair of Mathematics in the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics, and having been notified to that effect by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, I made a short visit from Walhalla to Columbia to notify the Secretary of my acceptance of the position and to get my bearings for the new work. At that time I occupied a similar position in Adger College, Walhalla.

Later, in the summer, I returned to Columbia to look after the work of rehabilitating the College buildings. Mr. Clark Waring had the contract for making the necessary repairs. His son, George Waring, who entered College at its opening, superintended the work for his father. The dormitories, because of their previous occupation by negro students, were in a most disreputable condition.

Several of the Professors' homes were at that time occupied by citizens of Columbia with their families. VonFingerlin,

later a licensed teacher of modern languages, was in Dr. Burney's home; Hugh S. Thompson, then State Superintendent of Education, formerly Principal and teacher of the famous Thompson School of Columbia, afterwards the Governor of the State, and always the courtly, genial gentleman and scholar, occupied the two upper floors of the home assigned to me. I retained bachelor quarters on its first floor; Col. Thompson remained in the house up to the time of his election to the office of Governor. I remember, the night after his nomination by the State Convention, the citizens of Columbia came down, *en masse*, to do him honor, and the beautiful, stirring speech which he made to them on that occasion was delivered from the little stoop in front of this house (now occupied by Prof. Wauchope).

Mr. Stoney, Gen. Hagood's secretary, occupied the house which is now Professor A. C. Moore's, and Gen. Bonham was in Professor Rucker's house, adjoining Professor Moore's. Mr. Robert W. Barnwell, librarian and treasurer, was in the house now appropriated to the Y. M. C. A.

The Campus proper was encompassed by an ugly board fence, and upon entering the grounds a feeling of discomfort and loneliness took possession of one, and a College yell on the Campus would have scared him with its echoes.

I remained in Columbia from the time I came down in the summer, until the close of the first session, 1881.

Mr. Miles came to Columbia in the September preceding the opening of the College, October 5th, 1880; Dr. Woodrow resided in Columbia.

One day, late in September, I was in my class-room, Prof. Colcock's old lecture room, superintending its preparation for my expected classes, when a distinguished looking young man with somewhat the air of a foreigner came in and made the formal inquiry: "Might I ask where Professor Sloan can be found?" My reply was: "I am he." That was my introduction to Dr. Burney. From that day to this we have been staunch friends, and I have reason to bless the day of that first interview.

As soon as the four of us were on the grounds, we held a

conference to arrange affairs for the opening of the College. Mr. Miles, upon looking us over, said: "Mr. Sloan, you are the secretary of the Faculty", remarking: "To the youngest belongs the labor"—this in a sonorous Latin phrase. I looked at Dr. Burney, but was so upset could say nothing.

I wish you would stand Burney by my side now, and then tell me, if you can, how Mr. Miles could possibly have made such a mistake. However, secretary I remained during Mr. Miles' administration.

I must say for Mr. Miles that he did not seek for the Presidency of the College; the office sought for him. He left a lovely home at the "Old Sweet Springs" in Virginia to take up the work in Columbia. Born and reared in South Carolina, the reputation he left with the people of the State singled him out as the man for the Presidency of the College. He was a scholar and a courtly gentleman—a manly man, as indeed every true gentleman is. A bit of his history may help us in our estimate of him. He had just begun the practice of law in Charleston, S. C., when a frightful scourge of yellow fever swept over the city of Norfolk, Va. This fever spared neither the high nor the low; a cry for nurses went out from the stricken city. Mr. Miles closed his office; went at once to Norfolk; organized a band of nurses, and stood faithfully at his post until the winter's frost drove the plague from the city.

Afterwards he served the City of Charleston famously well as its Mayor, and then his Congressional District in Congress with high honor. I deem it a great privilege to have been associated in College work with such a man.

The memory of Dr. Woodrow is fresh with you. His life was a benefaction to the College and to the State. Throughout our long term of service together he honored me with his friendship, a boon of which I am very proud.

Dr. Burney we still have with us. Hundreds and hundreds of his students can tell far better than I can how beneficent has been his influence upon young men.

It was the custom of this small Faculty to meet in Mr. Miles' lecture room—Professor Joynes' old lecture room—

once a week just after Chapel Service, 10 A. M.; Dr. Woodrow conducted services in the Chapel. These meetings were ever harmonious, and to me, delightful and most illuminating, not only upon College matters, but upon a wide range of other subjects.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Foreman of the Shops, was a skillful mechanic, and doubtless could direct and handle admirably a gang of other mechanics, but he was not adapted to handling College boys: he had too little patience, and his tongue was rather too nimble with "cuss words", and yet the boys under him did turn out beautiful pieces of carpenter and cabinet work. He always addressed the President, or spoke of him, as Mr. Mayor. The Foreman of the Farm, Mr. G. W. Connors, gentle and suave of manner, although a skillful farmer, was too much hampered by a lack of means and appliances to do a great deal in farm instruction during his short stay, two years, at the College. He was succeeded—1882—by Mr. Samuel I. Gaillard.

From this time the Department of Agriculture, under Dr. McBryde's masterful hand was splendidly managed. I can name three men, graduates of that period, whose work since they went out into the world as farmers has been of far greater value to the farmers of the State than many times the money the State ever expended upon this Department—Coker, Williamson, Hamer.

Now may come the inquiry, What fruit in citizenship has come from the enterprise of these planters in 1880? I have not been able to keep in touch with all of the scions of that period; I know enough, however, to answer promptly and emphatically: abundant fruit—clean, fair-skinned fruit—sound to the core.

I know one of these men who has become great in railway management—Albert Anderson: one of them is an expert in textile work—Beaty: another one has been wonderfully successful in the great business of insurance—E. G. Seibels: another one is a County Superintendent of Education—Clarkson: I know of one successful College Professor—Clough Sims: another one, the son of G. W. Connors, Fore-

man of the Farm in 1880, is at the head of a great business in Atlanta: the Mayor of the City of Columbia is one of them.—We are all proud of him: His life is an open book in which there is record of naught except of those things which are of high and honorable repute. Many of these men are farmers, and one of these farmers is the President of the Farmers Union of the State—Eugene Dabs.

I know ten lawyers—all of them of the highest type—one of them served for years on the Board of Trustees of the College and University—Macfarlan.

One of the men of 1880-1882 is a State Senator—Macbeth Young. Six of them I know as physicians, each one of them at the top in his profession, and as these, now, sedate physicians pass, mentally, before me the vision of one of them stands out with marked distinctness, for this one when a student fairly reveled in mathematics—in that much maligned study. Think of this, you maligners of that study, and remember were it not for the mathematicians who have lived in the world we would still be groveling in the Stone Age.—Buchanan is the man referred to in this paragraph.

There was also another reveler in mathematics among these boys: indeed in all of his studies he was one of the brightest young men I have ever met—unfortunately he died before his College course was completed—Littlejohn.

This vision is succeeded by its antithesis—an anti-reveler in mathematics comes into view, he was also an anti-reveler in strong drink and abhorred tobacco, but he was passionately fond of horses, dogs and his gun; and adored gamecocks; I was told he kept one of these beautiful birds in his room, and whenever he was reproved for the uncleanness of the custom he would reply: “I had rather risk the uncleanness of the gamecock than that of you boys who chew and smoke tobacco.” Now Ike, we will call him, whenever called upon to recite in mathematics would rise with a bland smile upon his face, take up his way to the blackboard, smiling at me all the while, as much as to say: “Well, this is a joke”: and that smile was all of his recitation: on



A FACULTY GROUP IN 1913.

A. C. Carson  
F. G. Ports  
F. H. Colcock

R. M. Kennedy  
E. L. Green

J. Woodrow  
G. A. Wauchope  
W. B. Burney

O. L. Keith  
S. Talbot

R. Smith  
A. C. Moore  
E. S. Joyner

G. McCutchen

L. P. Chamberlayne  
E. D. Easterling  
S. C. Mitchell

M. G. Homas  
J. Morse

J. D. Mills  
L. T. Baker  
F. A. Coward

F. W. Bradley  
Y. Snowden



no occasion did he make other reply. Mathematics was away beyond his ken.

The enumeration given in the preceding paragraphs by no means exhausts the list of those boys of the historic period—1880-1882—who have won high distinction in the various honorable callings in which they are to be found today: doubtless there are others with whose histories I am not familiar who deserve equally as high commendation as any one of those there listed.

Indeed, were I to attempt to say all that could be said of the College and its students of 1880-1882 the paper might become wearisome to you, so at this point it seems best it should be closed.

I feel, however crude and imperfect the paper may be, that the work of these men since they have gone out from the College into the world, and the powerful influence of the University, as it stands today—the fruit of a germ of the 1880 planting—in promoting the cause of education in the State justify fully the action of the Board of Trustees on that occasion, and forcibly demonstrate the wisdom of that action. Surely, those gentlemen planted better than they knew.

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#### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The class of 1846 held a meeting before the members parted after commencement and determined that there should be a reunion of the living graduates of 1846 at the college and should “join in giving a class dinner.” Each one present was to give a sketch of his life since graduation and also of any absent member with whose history he might be acquainted. An orator was to be elected to address the meeting. Similar resolutions were passed by the next succeeding class. No other classes, so far as known, passed resolutions. The class of 1846 held two reunions at intervals of five years; the third was interrupted by the war.

At the semicentennial in December, 1854, an alumni association was formed with Hon. John L. Manning as president.

"After the close of the war and while the old S. C. C. was in the hands of carpet baggers and negroes, some of its friends—I may mention particularly Justice McIver, A. S. J. Perry and T. B. Fraser—formed a plan to get the alumni together and make an effort to redeem her from her abject thralldom. They knowing what the class of 1846 had done (McIver and Perry being members of it) concluded to call together as many of the class as they could communicate with, to meet in Columbia. Fourteen responded, and we concluded to call a meeting of the alumni who were in Columbia or within reach the next night (year?) in the State House (the Legislature was in session, and Fraser and Perry were members). An enthusiastic, and I may say anxious audience filled the House of Rep. I remained long enough to see the organization, enrol my name, and I had to take the train that night. Governor John L. Manning was elected President before I left." So wrote L. L. Fraser, of the class of 1846, to Professor A. C. Moore, May 9, 1909.

The class of 1846 held a reunion December 7, 1880, at which time they listened to an address from W. B. Wilson, of Yorkville, who graduated in that class. A committee was appointed to initiate a movement looking to the formation of an association of alumni of the South Carolina College. In accordance with their instructions the committee called a meeting of the alumni for December 6, 1881, and invited Hon. LeRoy F. Youmans to deliver an address before them. The meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, where after the address the Alumni Association of South Carolina College was formed. Hon. John L. Manning was elected president; the secretary and treasurer was Col. F. W. McMaster. A memorial was presented to the legislature praying for a small appropriation to re-establish the South Carolina College. The appropriation was obtained, and the College of Agriculture and Mechanics was reorganized and opened in the fall of 1882 as the South Carolina College.

A Junior Alumni Association was later organized consisting of alumni who had attended the college since 1882. A

trace of this organization is observable in the custom of appointing a junior orator for the alumni reunions in addition to an older alumnus, the senior orator.

In 1904 a loan fund was started for the purpose of aiding students, especially to lend enough to tide them over difficult periods. This fund has now reached the sum of \$12,000. The money is lent to be paid back after graduation. It is in the hands of Adjunct Professor Francis W. Bradley and a board of trustees, the members of which are Messrs. Edwin G. Seibles, Francis H. Weston, McIver Williamson, Lewis W. Parker, August Kohn.

The presidents of the association have been John L. Manning, 1881-1889; S. J. Duffie, 1890; L. W. Parker, 1891; Francis H. Weston, 1892; W. A. Clark, 1893; W. T. C. Bates, 1894; James McIntosh, 1895; A. N. Talley, 1896; J. G. McCants, 1897; R. P. Hamer, 1898-1904; E. G. Seibels, 1905-1908; J. M. Kinard, 1909-1910; F. H. Weston, 1911; W. W. Ball, 1912; E. R. Lucas, 1913—.

The following alumni have held the position of secretary and treasurer: F. W. McMaster, 1881-1882; J. Q. Marshall, 1883-1890; F. H. McMaster, 1890-1892; August Kohn, 1893-1903; H. L. Spahr, 1904-1906; H. C. Davis, 1907; A. C. Moore, 1908-1913; A. C. Carson, 1914—.

From 1881 to 1890 the annual meeting of the association was held during the month of December. In 1891 the reunion was held on commencement day; thereafter it has been held on Tuesday of commencement week. As often as possible after 1891 there was a banquet some time during the session of the legislature, which had been changed from December to January. Since the institution of Founders' Day in 1910 the annual meeting has taken place on that day, in LeConte College after 1911.

## HONOR ROLL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1806 TO 1861.

(V., Valedictory; S. Salutatory.)

The valedictory was first honor until after 1821.

1807—Walter Crenshaw, v.; John Caldwell, s.

1808—James R. Gregg, v.; John Murphy, s.

1809—Jas. L. Petigru, v.; Alexander Bowie, s.

1810—James Dillett, v.; William Lowry, s.

1811—B. J. Earle, v.; William Arthur, s.

1812—H. L. Pinckney, v.; John B. O'Neill, s.

1813—George McDuffie, v.; John G. Creagh, s.

1814—Hugh S. Legare, v.; Henry Trescott, s.

1815—Elijah Gilbert, v.

1816—D. L. Wardlaw, v.; Henry A. Gibbes, s.

1817—Charles Fishburn, v.; Archibald Baynard, s.

1818—Francis H. Wardlaw, v.; Josiah J. Kilpatrick, s.

1819—Thomas H. Taylor, v.; C. G. Memminger, s.

1820—James Terry, v.; Richard Yeadon, s.

1821—Basil Manly, v.; Amzi W. Alexander, s.

(From this time the salutatory was declared by the board of trustees to be the first honor.)

1822—Wm. J. Wilson, s.; J. W. Grant, v.

1823—Wm. F. Colcock, s.; Robert Spenser, v.

1824—Richard T. Brumby, s.; James W. Daniel, v.

1825—Randall Hunt, s.; T. J. Withers, v.

1826—Edmund Bellinger, s.; R. G. Quarles, v.

1827—This year twenty-four seniors were expelled and no honors were awarded.

1828—Nicholas Summer, s.; Hiram McKnight, v.

1829—Lewis R. Gibbes, s.; W. J. Boone, v.

1830—B. F. Johnston, s.; John A. Mills, v.

1831—James H. Thornwell, s.; Richard S. Gladney, v.

1832—Joseph W. Lesesne, s.; Nelson Mitchell, v.

1833—James Simons, s.; Elisha Hamlin, v.

1834—C. P. Sullivan, s.; M. L. Bonham, v.

1835—William Blanding, s.

1836—J. Pearson, s.; A. Simkins, v.

1837—John N. Frierson, s.; D. W. Ray, v.

1838—A. Gregg, s.; E. Bellinger, v.

- 1839—Isaac M. Hutson, s.; David E. Frierson, v.  
 1840—Haskell S. Rhett, s.; Thomas M. Hanckel, v.  
 1841—Wm. J. Rivers, s.; Robert B. Boylston, v.  
 1842—Wm. P. Starke, s.; J. M. Landrum, v.  
 1843—S. J. Barnett, s.; C. D. Melton, v.  
 1844—P. H. Nelson, s.; J. H. Carlisle, v.  
 1845—Robert Garlington, s.; Thomas B. Fraser, v.  
 1846—E. L. Patton, s.; A. A. Morse, v.  
 1847—Thomas Frost, s.; John S. Green, v.  
 1848—James P. Adams, s.; L. S. Blanding, v.  
 1849—C. H. Simonton, s.; T. J. Glover, v.  
 1850—J. H. Rion, s.; Robert W. Barnwell, v.  
 1851—J. H. Elliott, s.; J. R. Chalmers, v.  
 1852—J. H. Hudson, s.; D. H. Porter, v.  
 1853—J. I. Middleton, s.; C. E. Leverett, v.  
 1854—James Lowndes, s.; Benjamin R. Stuart, v.  
 1855—C. W. Boyd, s.; W. L. Trenholm, v.  
 1856—G. M. Fairlee, s.; H. Covington, v.  
 1857—W. H. White, s.; E. L. Rivers, v.  
 1858—Edward H. Buist, s.; Grimke Rhett, v.  
 1859—Wm. Thomas Cleveland, s.; Wm. E. Boggs, v.  
 1860—Thomas M. Logan, s.; Alexander C. Haskell, v.  
 There were no commencement exercises in December, 1861.

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RECIPIENTS OF THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN THE ANTE-  
 BELLUM COLLEGE.

This list of the recipients of the second degree, with the year in which it was conferred, is taken from the minutes of the board of trustees and of the faculty.

- 1812, Robert W. Gill, 1809.  
       Benjamin F. Whitner, 1809.

- 1814, William Brantley, 1808.

- 1836, Napoleon Gustavus Rich, 1833.  
William Blanding, 1835.  
Mathias Clark (graduated in 1835, so that he must  
have taken the degree in residence).  
David Johnson, Jr. (who also graduated in 1835).
- 1837, C. K. Johnson (?)  
William E. Martin, 1834.  
Peter C. Gilliard, 1834.  
Frederick Belser, 1834.
- 1839, James A. Marshall, 1838.  
Isaac Foreman, 1836.
- 1840, Charles Kershaw, 1835.  
John D. Wilson, 1837.  
James N. Frierson, 1837.  
Edwin DeLeon, 1837.  
John A. Leland, 1837.  
James W. McCants, 1837.  
Samuel J. Chapman, 1837.
- 1841, David J. Williams, 1837.
- 1842, John Jacob Seibles, 1836.
- 1843, Six resident graduates, but the minutes of the  
trustees are silent in regard to those who  
received the A. M. degree, and the minutes  
of the faculty are lost.
- 1846, Robert Boyce, 1845.  
James H. Carlisle, 1844.  
J. Thornton Carpenter, 1845.  
Henry C. Davis, 1844.  
Wyatt J. Goin, 1845.  
Theodore S. Gourdin, 1845.  
Thomas B. Fraser, 1845.

William J. Hand, 1829.  
Arthur P. Hayne, 1841.  
George W. Landrum, 1845.  
John H. Logan, 1844.  
William J. Rivers, 1841.  
Thomas J. Workman, 1843.

1847, Julius Anderson, 1846.  
William B. Carlisle, 1841.  
Henry McIver, 1846.  
Henry T. Moore, 1846.  
Christopher G. Hume, 1845.  
Robert H. Reid, 1846.  
Ephriam M. Seabrook, 1844.  
William B. Wilson, 1846.

1849, William H. Talley, 1848.  
William B. Telford, 1847.

1850. William H. Parker, 1846.  
Paul H. Seabrook, 1847.

1851, S. M. G. Gary, 1847.  
Robert Henry, Jr., 1848.  
John K. Jackson, 1846.  
Rufus K. Porter, 1849.  
Henry S. Williams, 1850.

1852 John Douglass, 1843.  
Thomas T. Dill, 1845.

1853, James H. Rion, 1850.  
Horace H. Sams, 1850.

1854, Henry Buist, 1847.  
E. S. J. Hayes, 1850.  
Eugene McCaa, 1852.  
J. Felix Walker, 1850.

1855, Alfred B. Brumby, 1851.  
 James C. Calhoun, 1852.  
 J. Wood Davidson, 1852.

1856, H. Walker Adams, 1852.  
 Josiah Bedon, 1855.  
 Henry M. Clarkson, 1855.  
 William B. Culp, 1854.  
 Charles E. Fleming, 1855.  
 Alfred Wallace, 1855.

1857, John G. Scarborough, 1854.

1858, Alexander C. Elder, 1855.

1859, George E. Coit, 1856.  
 Harris Covington, 1856.  
 George M. Fairlee, 1856.  
 William Royal, 1841.

1860, Henry C. Mitchell, 1857.

#### COMPARATIVE ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

Year.	Graduates.	Students.
1805.....	..	30
1806.....	1	57
1807.....	4	93
1808.....	31	107
1809.....	18	92
1810.....	25	105
1811.....	25	118
1812.....	34	171
1813.....	33	141
1814.....	44	149
1815.....	38	134
1816.....	37	108
1817.....	27	113
1818.....	35	107

Year.	Graduates.	Students.
1819.....	30	107
1820.....	28	110
1821.....	27	88
1822.....	24	76
1823.....	8	65
1824.....	19	108
1825.....	32	115
1826.....	28	114
1827.....	13	114
1828.....	20	87
1829.....	28	97
1830.....	37	115
1831.....	38	114
1832.....	33	108
1833.....	37	86
1834.....	22	52
1835.....	12	70
1836.....	11	114
1837.....	40	155
1838.....	37	153
1839.....	22	160
1840.....	37	168
1841.....	51	169
1842.....	42	150
1843.....	30	134
1844.....	37	134
1845.....	33	122
1846.....	31	137
1847.....	35	171
1848.....	32	221
1849.....	64	237
1850.....	63	195
1851.....	46	184
1852.....	46	199
1853.....	24	122
1854.....	21	190
1855.....	66	195

Year.	Graduates.	Students.
1856.....	33	180
1857.....	21	158
1858.....	44	201
1859.....	39	184
1860.....	38	170
1861.....	31	143
1862 (Open to the end of June).....	..	72
1863.....	Closed	
1864.....	"	
1865.....	"	
1866.....	..	48
1867.....	..	108
1868.....	12	113
1869.....	8	65
1870.....	11	53
1871.....	6	88
1872.....	16	68
1873.....	8	62
1874.....	Radical	
1875.....	"	
1876.....	"	
1877.....	"	
1878.....	Closed	
1879.....	"	
1880.....	" (to Oct. 5)	
1881.....	..	66
1882.....	..	72
1883.....	11	185
1884.....	13	202
1885.....	21	184
1886.....	26	213
1887.....	32	192
1888.....	31	170
1889.....	49	235
1890.....	32	226
1891.....	46	182
1892.....	25	98

Year.	Graduates.	Students.
1893.....	25	72
1894.....	12	68
1895.....	14	160
1896.....	10	184
1897.....	18	162
1898.....	28	189
1899.....	23	184
1900.....	38	212
1901.....	32	227
1902.....	46	215
1903.....	40	226
1904.....	33	214
1905.....	46	296
1906.....	45	301
1907.....	46	285
1908.....	60	278
1909.....	47	298
1910.....	71	339
1911.....	52	416
1912.....	56	443
1913.....	63	513
1914.....	103	551
1915.....	105	511

Graduates to 1865.....1,762

Graduates since 1865.....1,350

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Total.....3,112

## TRUSTEES.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1801-1865.

**EX-OFFICIO: Governors:** James H. Adams, 1854-56; William Aiken, 1844-46; R. F. W. Allston, 1856-58; Joseph Alston, 1812-14; Thomas Bennett, 1820-22; M. L. Bonham, 1862-64; Pierce M. Butler, 1836-38; John Drayton, 1801-2; 1808-10; John Geddes, 1818-20; W. H. Gist, 1858-60; James Hamilton, Jr., 1830-32; Paul Hamilton, 1804-06; James H. Hammond, 1842-44; Robert Y. Hayne, 1832-34; David Johnson, 1846-48; George McDuffie, 1834-36; A. G. McGrath, 1864-65; John L. Manning, 1852-54; Richard I. Manning, 1824-26; John H. Means, 1850-52; Henry Middleton, 1810-12; Stephen D. Miller, 1828-30; Patrick Noble, 1838-40; J. L. Orr, 1865; B. F. Perry, 1865; Andrew Pickens, 1816-18; Francis W. Pickens, 1860-62; Charles Pinckney, 1806-08.

*Lieutenant Governors:* Henry Bradly, 1822-24; William A. Bull, 1824-26; William Cain, 1846-48; Gabriel Cannon, 1856-58; M. E. Carn, 1856-60; W. K. Clowney, 1840-42; Cuthbert, 1816-18; Richard De Treville, 1854-56; William DuBose, 1836-38; John F. Ervin, 1844-46; Samuel Farron, 1810-12; W. H. Gist, 1848-50; W. W. Harlee, 1860-62; B. K. Henagan, 1838-40; John Hopkins, 1806-08; J. H. Irby, 1852-54; Frederick Nance, 1808-10; Patrick Noble, 1830-32; Ezeckiel Pickens, 1802-04; C. C. Pinckney, 1832-33; William C. Pinckney, 1820-22; W. D. Porter, 1865; White-marsh B. Seabrook, 1834-36; Eldred Simkins, 1812-14; Thomas Sumter, Jr., 1804-06; Joshua J. Ward, 1850-52; Plowden C. J. Weston, 1862-64; Thomas Williams, 1828-30; Richard

Winn, 1801-02; Isaac D. Witherspoon, 1842-44; James H. Witherspoon, 1826-28; Thomas Wright, 1833-34; William Youngblood, 1818-20.

*Presidents of the Senate:* R. F. W. Allston, 1850-56; Robert Barnwell, 1805-06; James Chestnut, Jr., 1856-58; Henry Deas, 1828-36; Benjamin Huger, 1819-22; Jacob B. Ion, 1822-28; Patrick Noble, 1836-38; Angus Patterson, 1838-49; W. D. Porter, 1858-65; James R. Pringle, 1814-19; J. B. Richardson, 1813; Savage Smith, 1813-14; William Smith, 1806-08; John Ward, 1801-03; 04-05; Samuel Warren, 1808-13.

*Speakers of the House of Representatives:* A. P. Aldrich, 1862-64; Joseph Alston, 1805-10; Thomas Bennett, 1814-18; W. F. Colcock, 1841-48; Benjamin F. Dunkin, 1828-30; Theodore Gaillard, 1801-02; John Geddes, 1810-14; Robert Y. Hayne, 1818; J. Izard Middleton, 1848-50; Patrick Noble, 1818-24; 1832-36; J. B. O'Neill, 1824-28; Henry L. Pinckney, 1830-32; William C. Pinckney, 1804-05; James Simons, 1850-62; C. H. Simonton, 1865; Robert Stark, 1802-04; David L. Wardlaw, 1836-41.

*Associate Judges:* Elihu H. Bay, 1801-25; Joseph Brevard, 1801-15; Langdon Cheves, 1816-21; Charles J. Colcock, 1813-25; Richard Gantt, 1815-25; John Foucheraud Grimke, 1801-21; Daniel E. Huger, 1821-25; David Johnson, 1817-25; William Johnson, 1801-08; Abram Nott, 1810-25; John S. Richardson, 1818-25; William Smith, 1808-15; Lewis Trezevant, 1801-08; Thomas Waties, 1805-13; Samuel Wilds, 1805-10.

*Equity Judges:* Henry William DeSaussure, 1808-25; Theodore Gaillard, 1808-25; William Dobein James, 1801-25; William Marshall, 1801-05; Hugh Rutledge, 1801-11; Waddy Thompson, 1805-25; Thomas Waties, 1813-25.

*Judges of Court of Appeal:* Charles J. Colcock, 1825-33; William Harper, 1833-37; David Johnson, 1825-37; Abram Nott, 1825-33; John Belton O'Neill, 1833-37.

*Chancellors:* James J. Caldwell, 1846-50; James P. Carroll, 1860-65; George W. Dargan, 1847-59; Henry W. DeSaussure, 1825-37; Benjamin F. Dunkin, 1837-65; William Harper, 1828-47; J. A. Inglis, 1860-65; David Johnson, 1837-46; Job Johnston, 1830-60; Waddy Thompson, 1825-28; Francis H. Wardlaw, 1850-59.

*Circuit Law Judges:* Elihu H. Bay, 1825-37; Andrew P. Butler, 1833-37; Baylis J. Earle, 1830-37; Josiah J. Evans, 1829-37; Theodore Gaillard, 1825-29; Richard Gantt, 1825-37; Daniel E. Huger, 1825-30; William D. James, 1825-28; William D. Martin, 1830-33; John Belton O'Neill, 1828-30; John S. Richardson, 1825-37; Thomas Waties, 1825-29.

*Law Judges:* Andrew P. Butler, 1837-41; Baylis J. Earle, 1837-41; Josiah J. Evans, 1837-41; Richard Gantt, 1837-41; John Belton O'Neill, 1837-41; John S. Richardson, 1837-41.

*Judges:* Andrew P. Butler, 1841-60; Baylis J. Earle, 1841-43; Josiah J. Evans, 1841-43; Edward Frost, 1841-53; Thomas W. Glover, 1853-65; R. Munro, 1853-65; John Belton O'Neill, 1841-60; John S. Richardson, 1841-51;

David L. Wardlaw, 1841-65; Joseph N. Whitner, 1850-64; Thomas J. Withers, 1846-65.

*Chairmen of Committee on Education of the Senate:* James P. Carroll, 1858-60; Edmund Rhett, 1860-64; J. F. Townsend, 1853-58.

*Chairmen of Committee on Education of the House of Representatives:* Samuel McGowan, 1858-64; C. P. Sullivan, 1853-58; William Whaley, 1864-65.

**ELECTIVE:** James H. Adams, 1841-54; 1857-61; Isaac Alexander, 1801-04; R. F. W. Allston, 1840-50; 1858-64; Edward H. Anderson, 1837-41; Robert W. Barnwell, 1835-65; Edmund Bellinger, Jr., 1841-53; Abram Blanding, 1815-21; 1837-41; Joseph Blythe, 1805-09; Christian P. Bookter, 1833-37; John Brown, 1801-04; John G. Brown, 1817-21; John Buchanan, 1845-62; W. A. Bull, 1821-24; 1825-29; Andrew P. Butler, 1829-33; Pierce M. Butler, 1833-36; John Caldwell, 1813-17; John C. Calhoun, 1809-10; Robert B. Campbell, 1830-33; Zachariah Cantey, 1805-09; Merritt E. Carn, 1857-59; John J. Chappell, 1809-13; James Chestnut, Jr., 1853-56; John Chestnut, 1801-05; W. F. Colcock, 1837-41; William Crafts, 1821-25; Walter Crenshaw, 1813-17; William F. Davie, 1833-37; 1845-49; Warren R. Davis, 1817-25; Thomas N. Dawkins, 1839-65; Henry Deas, 1805-09; James S. Deas, 1821-33; Henry W. DeSaussure, 1801-05; William F. DeSaussure, 1833-65; D. E. Dunlap, 1801-04; Baylis J. Earle, 1825-30; Stephen Elliott, 1820-29; Benjamin F. Elmore, 1821-25; Franklin H. Elmore, 1825-37; James Ervin, 1809-17; David R. Evans, 1805-13; Josiah J. Evans, 1818-29; William Falconer, 1801-05;

James Farrow, 1857-65; John M. Felder, 1812-13; Edward Fisher, 1816-17; 1833-37; Richard Gantt, 1805-15; Robert W. Gibbes, 1847-49; 1850-57; James Gillespie, 1839-57; Joseph Gist, 1809-21; Thomas W. Glover, 1833-37; William J. Grayson, 1821-29; James Gregg, 1821-25; 1829-49; Benjamin Haile, 1809-13; James Hamilton, Jr., 1832-33; 1834-41; James H. Hammond, 1840-42; Wade Hampton, Sr., 1801-09; Wade Hampton, Jr., 1826-57; Wade Hampton, 1861-65; William Harper, 1813-21; Robert Y. Hayne, 1834-39; William Edward Hayne, 1816-17; 1818-25; Robert Henry, 1843-45; James Hibben, Sr., 1809-17; John Hooker, 1813-17; Alfred Huger, 1825-33; Daniel E. Huger, 1813-17; 1818-21; 1830-37; 1841-45; Francis K. Huger, 1817-21; John A. Inglis, 1857-60; Jacob Bond Ion, 1817-25; 1828-33; Joseph E. Jenkins, 1837-41; David Johnson, 1849-57; W. D. Johnson, 1863-65; Job Johnston, 1829-30; John Keitt, 1817-21; Maximilian LaBorde, 1837-42; Hugh S. Legare, 1829-33; Samuel McAlilley, 1857-65; David J. McCord, 1829-41; George McDuffie, 1818-21; 1836-41; William McWillie, 1841-45; John L. Manning, 1841-52; Richard I. Manning, 1826-37; Jonathan Maxcy, 1804-20; David H. Means, 1836-41; John H. Means, 1853-63; C. G. Memminger, 1837-65; John I. Middleton, 1850-65; Stephen D. Miller, 1825-28; Franklin J. Moses, 1850-65; John Murphy, 1809-17; Abram Nott, 1803-10; John Belton O'Neill, 1817-21; 1822-24; Philip E. Pearson, 1830-37; Thomas C. Perrin, 1857-65; B. F. Perry, 1845-49; 1859-65; James L. Petigru, 1835-41; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 1801-05; Henry L. Pinckney, 1829-30; Thompson T. Player, 1829-37; John S. Preston, 1849-65; William C. Preston, 1822-25; 1829-33; 1843-45;

1851-57; John Ramsay, 1821-25; James B. Richardson, 1801-02; 1809-13; John S. Richardson, 1809-13; James Rose, 1833-37; Whitmarsh B. Seabrook, 1829-37; 1841-48; James Simons, 1863-65; Bartlee Smith, 1801-02; Thomas Smith, 1830-33; 1836-65; William Smith, 1805-06; Robert Stark, 1802-17; John Taylor, 1802-05; 1806-13; 1817-25; Thomas Taylor, Sr., 1801-09; Waddy Thompson, 1830-37; James H. Thornwell, 1857-62; J. Townsend, 1863-65; Henry Dana Ward, 1801-05; 1812-17; John Ward, 1805-09; David L. Wardlaw, 1828-36; Francis H. Wardlaw, 1849-53; William Whaley, 1863-65; Joseph Newton Whitner, 1836-45; David R. Williams, 1817-29; John Lide Wilson, 1821-22; Thomas J. Withers, 1833-46; Isaac D. Witherspoon, 1845-57; Richard Yeadon, 1863-65; Samuel Yongue, 1801-04; Henry C. Young, 1845-53.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865-73.

EX-OFFICIO: *Governors*: James L. Orr, 1865-68; R. K. Scott, 1868-72; Franklin J. Moses, Jr., 1872-73.

*Lieutenant Governor*: W. D. Porter, 1865-68.

*Honorable*: A. P. Aldrich, 1865-69; James P. Carroll, 1865-69; T. N. Dawkins, 1865-69; Thomas W. Glover, 1865-69; J. A. Inglis, 1865-69; W. D. Johnson, 1865-69; J. B. Kershaw, 1865-67; H. D. Lesesne, 1865-69; T. P. Mikell, 1865-67; F. J. Moses, 1865-69; C. H. Simonton, 1865-67; John Townsend, 1865-67; D. L. Wardlaw, 1865-69.

ELECTIVE: E. J. Arthur, 1865-67; Robert W. Barnwell, 1865; M. L. Bonham, 1866-69; B. A. Bozeman, 1869-73; F. L. Cardozo, 1869-73; James H. Carlisle, 1865-69; William F. DeSaussure, 1865-69;

James Farrow, 1865-69; J. N. Frierson, 1865-69; Robert W. Gibbes, 1865; Wade Hampton, 1865-69; J. K. Jillson, 1869-73; J. B. Kershaw, 1867-69; Samuel McAlilley, 1865-69; Henry McIver, 1865-69; John L. Manning, 1865-69; C. G. Memminger, 1865-69; J. I. Middleton, 1865-69; F. J. Moses, Jr., 1869-73; J. L. Nagle, 1869-73; T. C. Perrin, 1865-69; B. F. Perry, 1865-69; F. W. Pickens, 1865-69; John S. Preston, 1865-69; T. J. Robertson, 1869-73; James Simons, 1865-69; Thomas Smith, 1865-69; R. Tomlinson, 1869-73; Richard Yeadon, 1865-69.

In February, 1869, the board had been reconstituted to consist of seven members with the governor as chairman *ex-officio*. Four years later a new set of trustees was elected. They were J. K. Jillson, D. H. Chamberlain, L. C. Northrop, white, and Samuel Lee, J. A. Bowley, D. A. Swails, W. R. Jervay, negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS,  
1880-82.

EX-OFFICIO: *Governors*: Wade Hampton, 1877-79; Thomas B. Jeter, 1880; W. D. Simpson, 1879-80; John-son Hagood, 1880-82.

*Superintendent of Education*: Hugh S. Thompson, 1877-82.

*Chairman Senate Committee on Education*: John H. Kinsler, 1877-82.

*Chairmen House of Representatives Committee on Education*: J. E. Bacon, 1877-80; Andrew Crawford, 1880-82.

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*: W. D. Simpson, 1881-82.

*Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:* Samuel McGowan, 1881-82; Henry McIver, 1881-82.

**ELECTIVE:** James D. Blanding, 1877-82; R. W. Boyd, 1877-82; J. F. J. Caldwell, 1877-82; Samuel Dibble, 1877-81; J. F. Izlar, 1881-82; F. W. McMaster, 1877-82; E. J. Meynardie, 1877-78; B. F. Perry, 1877-78; J. S. Preston, 1878-80; James H. Rion, 1877-82; Charles H. Simonton, 1877-82.

**SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1882-1888.**

**EX-OFFICIO:** *Governors:* John P. Richardson, 1886-88; John C. Sheppard, 1886; Hugh S. Thompson, 1882-86.

*State Superintendents of Education:* Asbury Coward, 1882-86; J. H. Rice, 1886-88.

*Chairmen Senate Committee on Education:* G. L. Buist, 1884-88; D. S. Henderson, 1882-84.

*Chairman House of Representatives Committee on Education:* C. J. C. Hutson, 1882-88.

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:* W. D. Simpson, 1882-88.

*Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:* Samuel McGowan, 1882-88; Henry McIver, 1882-88.

*Presidents of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society:* D. P. Duncan, 1882-87; J. B. Humbert, 1887-88.

*Masters of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry:* J. N. Lipscomb, 1882-87; W. K. Thompson, 1887-88.

ELECTIVE: James D. Blanding, 1882-86; R. W. Boyd, 1882-86; John Bratton, 1886-88; W. H. Brawley, 1887-88; J. F. J. Caldwell, 1882-86; W. C. Coker, 1886-88; Paul Hammond, 1886-87; A. C. Haskell, 1886-88; Robert Henry, 1886-88; J. F. Izlar, 1882-88; F. W. McMaster, 1882-86; James H. Rion, 1882-86; Charles H. Simonton, 1882-88.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1888-91.

EX-OFFICIO: *Governors:* J. P. Richardson, 1888-90; B. R. Tillman, 1890-91.

*State Superintendents of Education:* J. H. Rice, 1888-1890; W. D. Mayfield, 1890-91.

*Chairmen Senate Committee on Education:* G. L. Buist, 1888-90; R. R. Hemphill, 1890-91.

*Chairmen House of Representatives Committee on Education:* C. J. C. Hutson, 1888-90; James Simons, 1890-91.

*Chief Justices of Supreme Court:* Henry McIver, 1890-91; W. D. Simpson, 1888-90.

*Associate Justices of Supreme Court:* Henry McIver, 1888-90; Samuel McGowan, 1888-91; Young J. Pope, 1890-91.

*President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society:* J. B. Humbert, 1888-90.

*Master of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry:* W. K. Thompson, 1888-90.

*Members State Board of Agriculture, 1888-90:* W. A. Ancrum, H. L. Buck, B. F. Crayton, D. P. Duncan, John Lawton, R. A. Love, James McCutchen, T. J. Moore, J. Stoney Porcher.

ELECTIVE: R. W. Boyd, 1890-91; J. Bratton, 1888-90; W. H. Brawley, 1888-90; W. A. Clark, 1890-91; W. C. Coker, 1888-90; W. D. Evans, 1890-91; D. E. Finley, 1890-91; J. W. Ferguson, 1890-91; A. C. Haskell, 1888-90; Robert Henry, 1888-90; J. F. Izlar, 1888-90; Ira B. Jones, 1890-91; E. B. Murray, 1888-90; John T. Sloan, Jr., 1890-91; A. T. Smythe, 1890-91; J. W. Stokes, 1890-91.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1891-1906.

EX-OFFICIO: *Governors:* W. H. Ellerbe, 1896-99; John Gary Evans, 1894-96; Duncan C. Heyward, 1902-06; Miles B. McSweeny, 1899-1902; B. R. Tillman, 1891-94.

*Superintendents of Education:* O. B. Martin, 1902-06; W. D. Mayfield, 1891-98; John J. McMahan, 1898-1902.

*Chairmen Senate Committee on Education:* G. W. Brown, 1902-06; W. A. Brown, 1894-1900; R. R. Hemphill, 1891-94; D. S. Henderson, 1900-02.

*Chairmen House of Representatives Committee on Education:* Absolom Blythe, 1898-1900; J. E. Ellerbe, 1894-96; Frank B. Gary, 1893-94; B. A. Morgan, 1902-06; James Simons, 1891-93; Huger Sinkler, 1900-02; John P. Thomas, Jr., 1896-98.

*Chief Justice of Supreme Court:* Henry McIver, 1891-1899.

*Associate Justices of Supreme Court:* Eugene B. Gary, 1894-99; Ira B. Jones, 1895-99; Samuel McGowan, 1891-94; Young J. Pope, 1891-99.

**ELECTIVE:** T. W. Bacot, 1895-96; W. T. C. Bates, 1896-1906; R. W. Boyd, 1891-92; W. A. Clark, 1891-96; James Q. Davis, 1898-1906; W. D. Evans, 1891-98; J. W. Ferguson, 1891-96; D. E. Finley, 1891-1900; R. P. Hamer, Jr., 1904-06; Ira B. Jones, 1891-95; August Kohn, 1900-1906; Robert Macfarlan, 1896-1906; John J. McMahan, 1902-06; Miles B. McSweeney, 1894-99; Julian Mitchell, 1896-1904; B. M. Shuman, 1896-1900; John T. Sloan, Jr., 1891-1902; A. T. Smythe, 1891-96; C. E. Spencer, 1899-1906; J. W. Stokes, 1891-94; Francis H. Weston, 1892-98; Isaac L. Withers, 1898-1900.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1906—.

**EX-OFFICIO:** *Governors:* Martin F. Ansel, 1906-10; Cole L. Blease, 1910-14; D. C. Heyward, 1906; Richard I. Manning, 1914—.

*State Superintendents of Education:* O. B. Martin, 1906-08; John E. Swearingen, 1908—.

*Chairmen Senate Committee on Education:* G. W. Brown, 1906; W. N. Graydon, 1908-10; T. M. Raysor, 1906-08; Huger Sinkler, 1910—.

*Chairmen House of Representatives Committee on Education:* T. P. Cothran, 1906-10; Joseph A. McCullough, 1914—; B. A. Morgan, 1906; C. T. Wyche, 1910-14.

**ELECTIVE:** W. T. C. Bates, 1906—; David R. Coker, 1911—; James Q. Davis, 1906—; R. P. Hamer, Jr., 1906-12; W. M. Hamer, 1912—; August Kohn,

1906—; Robert Macfarlan, 1906-1911; C. E. Spencer, 1906—; Julius H. Walker, 1906-13; Philip A. Willcox, 1913—.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1801-1915.

*South Carolina College*, 1801-1865:

Jonathan Maxcy, 1804-1820; Thomas Cooper, 1820 (*pro tem.*), 1821-34; Robert Henry, 1834 (*pro tem.*); Henry Junius Nott, 1834-35 (chairman of faculty); Robert W. Barnwell, 1835-41; Robert Henry, 1841-45; William C. Preston, 1845-51; James H. Thornwell, 1851-55; Charles F. McCay, 1855-57; Augustus B. Longstreet, 1857-61; Maximilian LaBorde, 1861-65 (chairman of faculty, a position filled by Dr. LaBorde the latter half of the year 1857).

*University of South Carolina*, 1865-1873:

Robert W. Barnwell, 1866-73 (chairman of faculty).

*Agricultural and Mechanical College*, 1880-82:

William Porcher Miles, 1880-82.

*South Carolina College*, 1882-88:

John M. McBryde, 1882-83 (chairman of faculty, 1883-88).

*University of South Carolina*, 1888-91:

John M. McByrde, 1888-91.

*South Carolina College*, 1891-1906:

James Woodrow, 1891-97; Frank C. Woodward, 1897-1902; Benjamin Sloan, 1902-03 (acting president), 1903-1906.

*University of South Carolina*:

Andrew C. Moore, 1908-09 (acting president); Samuel Chiles Mitchell, 1908-09 (on leave of absence), 1909-13; Andrew C. Moore, 1913-14 (acting president); William Spenser Currell, 1914.

## PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1801-1915.

*South Carolina College, 1801-1865:*

Enoch Hanford, Languages, 1804-06; Clement Early, 1805; Elisha Hammond, Languages, 1805-06; Thomas Park, Languages, 1806-35; Paul H. Perrault, French, 1806, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1807-11; John Brown, Logic and Moral Philosophy, 1809-11; Charles D. Simons, Chemistry, 1811-12; B. R. Montgomery, Logic and Moral Philosophy, 1811-18; George Blackburn, Mathematics and Astronomy, 1811-15; Edward D. Smith, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 1812-19; Christian Hanckel, Mathematics, 1815-20; Robert Henry, Moral Philosophy and Logic, 1818-35; 1839-45; Greek Literature, 1845-56 (Dr. Henry taught Metaphysics after 1820, and Rhetoric and Belles Lettres after 1839); Thomas Cooper, Chemistry, 1819-34 (assisted by Robert W. Gibbes as adjunct professor after 1827; Dr. Cooper also taught Geology and Mineralogy, and Political Economy); James Wallace, Mathematics, 1820-34; Lardner Vanuxem, Geology and Mineralogy, 1821-27; Henry J. Nott, Criticism, Logic and Philosophy of Languages, 1824-34; Logic and Belles Lettres, 1834-37; Robert Gibbes, see under Cooper; in 1834-35, held chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Lewis W. Gibbes, Mathematics, 1834-35; William H. Ellet, Chemistry, 1835-48; Francis Lieber, History and Political Economy, 1835-56; I. W. Stewart, Greek and Roman Literature, 1835-39; Thomas S. Twiss, Mathematics, 1835-46; William Capers, Sacred Literature, 1835; Stephen Elliott, Sacred Literature, 1835-40; James H. Thornwell, Logic and Belles Lettres, 1837-1840; Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity, 1840-1855; Maximilian LaBorde, Logic and Belles Lettres, 1842-1865; Matthew J. Williams, Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, 1846-53; Charles P. Pelham, Roman Literature, 1846-1856, History and Political Economy in 1857; Richard T. Brumby, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, 1848-1856; James L. Reynolds, Belles Lettres and Elocution, 1851-57; Roman Literature, 1857-65; Charles T. McCay, Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy,

1853-57; John LeConte, Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, 1856-1865; William J. Rivers, Greek Literature, 1856-65; Joseph LeConte, Chemistry and Geology, 1856-65; Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., History and Political Economy, 1856-63; Charles S. Venable, Mathematics and Astronomy, 1857-62.

*Tutors:* Edward Hooker, Mathematics, 1807-08; Nicholas Herbemont, French, 1807-18; James Gregg, Mathematics, 1808-12; Phillips, Languages, 1811; John Reid, Mathematics, 1813-15; Christian Hanckel, 1815-17; James Camack, Mathematics, 1817-18; Hugh McMillan, Mathematics, 1818-20; Timothy D. Porter, Languages, 1819-23; William K. Clowney, Mathematics, 1820-24; Alpheus Baker, Languages, 1823-27; James Divver, Mathematics, 1824-27; John R. Davis, Classics, 1827-30; Isaac W. Hayne, Mathematics, 1827-31; Lewis R. Gibbes, Mathematics, 1831-34; James W. Wilkinson, Classics, 1835-36; William Blanding, Mathematics, 1835-37; Charles K. Johnston, Classics, 1836-39; George E. Hawes, Mathematics, 1838; Charles P. Pelham, Classics, 1840-43; R. W. Denton, Classics, 1844.

*University of South Carolina, 1865-73:*

R. W. Barnwell, History, Political Philosophy and Political Economy, 1865-73; W. J. Rivers, Ancient Languages and Literature, 1865-73; M. LaBorde, Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution and English Language and Literature; James L. Reynolds, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity, 1865-73; E. P. Alexander, Mathematics, and Civil and Military Engineering and Construction, 1865-70; John LeConte, Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, 1865-1869; Joseph LeConte, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology, 1865-70; A. Sachtleben, Modern Languages, 1867-70; A. C. Haskell, Law, 1867-68; John T. Darby, Anatomy and Surgery, 1867-72; A. N. Talley, Principles and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics, 1867-73; E. D. Smith, Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1867-72; C. D. Melton, Law, 1869-75; J. C. Faber, Modern Languages, 1870-73; T. E. Hart, Mathematics, and Civil and

Military Engineering and Construction, 1870-72 (taught Natural Philosophy and Astronomy 1870-71); James Woodrow, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology, 1870-72; John Lynch, Physiology and Materia Medica, 1870-76; B. B. Babbitt, Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, 1871-76; A. W. Cummings, Mathematics, and Civil and Military Engineering and Construction, 1872-76; T. N. Roberts, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology, 1872-73; R. W. Gibbes, Anatomy and Surgery, 1872-73; John A. Watson, Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1872-74.

*Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, 1880-82:*

William Porcher Miles, English Literature, 1880-82; James Woodrow, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology, 1880-82; Benjamin Sloan, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1880-82; William Burney, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Agriculture, 1880-82.

*South Carolina College, 1882-88:*

*Professors:* J. M. McBryde, Agriculture and Horticulture, 1882-83, Agriculture and Botany, 1883-1886, Botany, 1886-88; James Woodrow, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology, 1882-83; Natural Philosophy and Geology, 1883-88; Benjamin Sloan, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1882-83; Pure and Applied Mathematics, 1883-88; W. B. Burney, Chemistry, 1882-88 (Mineralogy also from 1883 to 1886); E. L. Patton, Ancient Languages, 1882-88; E. S. Joynes, Modern Languages and English, 1882-88; W. J. Alexander, Moral Philosophy and English Literature, 1882-88; R. M. Davis, History and Political Science, 1882-88; J. D. Pope, Law, 1884-88; G. W. McElroy, Mechanical Engineering, 1886-88; R. H. Loughridge (Asst. Prof.) Agriculture, 1886-87, with Mineralogy in 1887-88; R. J. Davidson (Asst. H. C. Patton, Ancient and Modern Languages, 1882-84; I. C. Buchanan, Mathematics, 1883-84; W. D. Simpson, Jr., English, 1883-85; M. L. Harrill, Chemistry, 1883-85; E. A. Simp-

son, Mathematics, 1884-85; J. B. Davies, Ancient Languages, 1884-85; Latin, 1885-86; W. C. Whitner, Mathematics, 1885-87; R. M. Kennedy, English and French 1885-87; R. J. Davidson, Chemistry, 1885-87; D. R. Towers, History, 1885-86; J. A. Rice, Greek, 1885-87; J. J. McMahan, Latin, 1886-87; English and French, 1887-88; S. R. Pritchard, Mathematics, 1886-88; D. F. Houston, Ancient Languages, 1887-88; I. L. Withers, History, 1887-88.

*University of South Carolina, 1888-1891:*

*Professors:* James Woodrow, Geology and Mineralogy and Dean of College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1888-91; Benjamin Sloan, Physics and Civil Engineering, and Dean of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1888-91; W. B. Burney, Chemistry and Dean of the College of Pharmacy, 1888-91; E. L. Patton, Greek, 1888-91; E. S. Joynes, Modern Languages, 1888-91; W. J. Alexander, Logic and Rhetoric, 1888-91; R. M. Davis, History and Political Science, 1888-91; J. D. Pope, Law and Dean of the Law School, 1888-91; R. H. Loughridge, Agricultural Chemistry, 1888-90; J. W. Flinn, Mental and Moral Science, 1888-91; F. C. Woodward, English Language and Literature, 1888-91; E. E. Scheib, Pedagogics and Dean of the Normal School, 1888-91; B. M. Bolton, Physiology, Hygiene, and Bacteriology, 1888-89; E. W. Davis, Mathematics and Astronomy, 1888-91; G. F. Atkinson, Botany and Zoology, 1888-89; J. S. Murray, Latin, 1888-91; Milton Whitney, Agriculture, 1888-91; W. B. Niles, Veterinary Science, 1888-91; J. R. Edwards, Mechanical Engineering, 1888-91; R. J. Davidson, Asst. Prof. of Analytical Chemistry and Materia Medica, 1888-91; E. A. Smyth, Jr., Adjunct Prof. of Biology, 1889-91.

*Instructors:* W. G. Randall, Drawing, 1888-89; J. J. McMahan, Modern Languages, 1888-91; S. J. Duffie, Pharmacy 1888-91; S. R. Pritchard, Mathematics and Bookkeeping, 1888-90; Thorburn Reid, Shop and Machine Work, 1888-89; F. W. Pickel, Bacteriology, 1889-91; C. W. Hutson, English, 1889-90; G. B. Green, Shop and Machine Work, 1889-90; Williams Welch, Drawing, 1889-91.

*Tutors:* T. P. Bailey, English and History, 1888-89; W. D. Douglass, Latin and Greek, 1888-89; J. M. McBryde, English, 1890-91; J. W. Simpson, Latin and History, 1890-91; A. W. Thompson, Mathematics, 1890-91.

*South Carolina College, 1891-1906:*

*Professors:* James Woodrow, Biology, Geology and Mineralogy, 1891-97; Benjamin Sloan, Physics and Astronomy, 1891-1906 (became president in 1902 and taught part of the physics); W. B. Burney, Chemistry, 1891-1906; E. L. Patton, Ancient Languages, 1891-1898; E. S. Joynes, Modern Languages, 1891-1906; R. M. Davis, History, Political Economy and Civics, 1891-1904; J. D. Pope, Law, 1891-1901; Emeritus Professor of Law, 1901-06; J. W. Flinn, Mental and Moral Science, Logic and Evidences of Christianity, 1891-1905; F. C. Woodward, English Language and Literature, and Rhetoric, 1891-1902; E. W. Davis, Mathematics, 1891-93; J. J. McMahan, Adj. Prof. English Language and Literature and Rhetoric, 1891-92; T. P. Bailey, Jr., Adj. Prof. Biology, Geology and Mineralogy, 1891-92; Alfred Bagby, Jr., Adj. Prof. Ancient Languages, 1891-94; Patterson Wardlaw, Pedagogics, 1894-1906 (Adj. Prof. Ancient Languages, 1894-1898); F. H. Colcock, Asst. Prof. Mathematics, 1894-1899, Professor of Mathematics, 1899-1906; C. W. Bain, Ancient Languages, 1898-1906; G. A. Wauchope, Associate Professor of English Language and Literature, 1898-1902, Professor, 1902-06; W. S. Leathers, Adj. Prof. Biology, Geology, and Mineralogy, 1898-99; L. C. Glenn, Associate Professor of Biology, Geology, and Mineralogy, 1899-1900; A. C. Moore, Associate Professor of Biology, Geology, and Mineralogy, 1900-03; Professor of Biology, Geology and Mineralogy, 1903-05; Biology, 1905-06; E. L. Green, Adj. Prof. Ancient Languages, 1900-06; M. H. Moore, Adj. Prof. Law, 1901-06; Gordon B. Moore, History and Political Science, 1904-05; Philosophy, 1905-06; H. C. Davis, Adj. Prof. English, 1904-06; Yates Snowden, History and Political Science, 1905-06; M. W. Twitchell, Geology and Mineralogy, 1905-06.

*Instructors:* John S. McLucas, Mathematics, 1893-94; James R. Rayhill, Elocution, 1892-94; George McCutchen, History and Political Science, 1900-06; Herman Spahr, Modern Languages, 1900-06; A. C. Carson, Physics, 1902-06; E. D. Easterling, Mathematics, 1905-06.

*University of South Carolina, 1906—:*

*Professors:* President Sloan had ceased to teach before his resignation in 1908; Professor Joynes became professor emeritus in 1908; Professor Bain resigned in 1910; Professor G. B. Moore resigned in 1911; Professor M. H. Moore died March 1, 1910; Professor M. W. Twitchell resigned in 1912; Professor F. H. Colcock resigned in 1915; Professor Joseph D. Pope died March 21, 1908. Professors Burney, Wardlaw, Wauchope, A. C. Moore and Yates Snowden occupy the same chairs as before 1906. John P. Thomas, Jr., Law, was added to the faculty in 1906; in the same year also came W. H. Hand, Pedagogics, and Leonard T. Baker, Asso. Prof. Pedagogics (professor, 1907). Adj. Professor Green became associate in 1906 and professor in 1910; Instructor McCutchen became adjunct in 1906, associate in 1909, and professor of economics in 1910; Instructor Carson was made associate in 1906 and professor in 1908; Adj. Professor Davis was promoted to associate in 1909, professor in 1912; Instructor Easterling became adjunct in 1908, associate in 1911. Oscar L. Keith was elected to succeed Dr. Joynes in 1908; Lewis Parke Chamberlayne was elected professor of Ancient Languages in 1910; J. Nelson Frierson became professor of Law in 1908; E. Marion Rucker, having completed the remainder of the session after the death of M. H. Moore, succeeded him (1910); William Knox Tate, Elementary Education, taught from 1911 to 1914; Josiah Morse acted as professor of Philosophy during the absence of Professor G. B. Moore, 1910-11; Philosophy and Psychology, 1911; Reed Smith, acting adjunct professor of English, 1907-08; acting professor of English, 1910 (second term); associate, 1910; professor, 1912; Stephen Taber, Geology and Mineralogy, 1912; M. Goode Homes, adjunct professor of Civil Engineering and

acting adjunct professor of Mathematics, 1909; associate professor of Civil Engineering, 1910; professor, 1914; James E. Mills, lecturer in Chemistry, 1911, professor of Industrial Chemistry, 1913; J. Bruce Coleman, adjunct professor of Mathematics, 1910, associate professor of Physics, 1913; professor of Mathematics, 1915; Francis W. Bradley, Instructor in Modern Languages, 1906 (also taught English, 1907-1910); adjunct professor of Modern Languages, 1912; Frank G. Potts, Instructor in Modern Languages, 1906-1913; adjunct, 1913; James Woodrow, adjunct professor of Mathematics, 1912; Wilson P. Gee, acting professor of Biology, 1913-14; Lueco Gunter, succeeded Professor Tate in 1914.

*Instructors:* F. G. Potts and F. W. Bradley, see Professors; Park Powell, Modern Languages, 1910-11; Robert F. Bradley, 1911-12; Sidney Cohen, History, 1911-1914; J. Stuart Dudley, History, 1914; Edward C. Seibert, Engineering, 1914; T. A. M. Cook, Manual Training, 1912.

*Assistants:* Wilson P. Gee, Biology, 1908-09; Lewie M. Griffith, 1908-09; Albert V. Parrott, 1909-1912; James W. Rhea, 1912-13; B. A. Vandiver, 1913-14; W. F. Witescarver, 1914-15.

*Tutors:* F. W. Bradley, Modern Languages, 1906-07; W. E. Fendley, Mathematics, 1906-07.

*Lecturers:* Dr. Asbury Coward, Bacteriology, 1909—; J. W. Bauer, Metereology, 1909-1910; C. F. Williams, Hygiene and Public Health, 1910-11; J. A. Hayne, Hygiene and Public Health, 1911-12 (with LaBruce Ward, 1912-14).

#### PHYSICAL DIRECTORS.

Alfred Bagby, Jr., 1892-94; William A. Wynne, 1894-95; Paul H. Youmans, 1895-99 (position abolished; student was in charge); Eugene McCarthy, 1903-09; S. E. Schofield, 1909-11; James G. Driver, 1911-13; John A. Blackburn, 1913—

#### PHYSICIANS IN CHARGE OF THE INFIRMARY.

B. W. Taylor and A. N. Talley, 1888-1898; B. W. Taylor and E. J. Wannamaker, 1898-1905; E. J. Wannamaker and William Weston, 1905-08; William Weston and J. J. Watson, 1908-13; J. J. Watson, 1913—

## SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1804, Benjamin Haile; 1805, Clement Early; 1806, Anderson Crenshaw; 1808, Walter Crenshaw; 1813, J. J. Goodwyn; 1813, W. F. DeSaussure; 1826, Ezek H. Maxcy; 1834, Edward W. Johnston; 1836, Alester Garden; 1843, James D. Blanding; 1854, L. L. Frazer; 1862, C. Bruce Walker; 1869, B. A. Boseman; 1880, Nathaniel B. Barnwell; 1882, Miss Eliza W. Barnwell; 1887, John G. Barnwell; 1888, Isaac H. Means; 1898, Miss M. H. Rion; 1907, Miss S. F. Fickling.

## SECRETARIES OF THE FACULTY.

1805, Enoch Hanford (?); 1807, Edward Hooker; 1808, James R. Gregg; 1813, John Reid; 1813, E. D. Smith; 1819, Robert Henry; 1833, Minutes lost; 1836, Thomas S. Twiss; 1839, William H. Ellet; 1843, Thomas S. Twiss; 1847, Francis Lieber; 1848, F. W. McMaster; 1856-62, B. W. Means; 1862-73, C. Bruce Walker; 1880-82, Benjamin Sloan; 1882-83, R. Means Davis; 1883-84, H. Cowper Patton; 1884-85, W. D. Simpson, Jr.; 1885-86, D. R. Towers; 1886-87, R. J. Davidson; 1888-89, C. H. Barnwell, Jr.; 1889-92, T. P. Bailey, Jr.; 1892-94, Alfred Bagby, Jr.; 1894-99, F. Horton Colcock; 1899-1904, G. A. Wauchope; 1904-06, Henry C. Davis; 1906-08, L. T. Baker; 1908-13, George McCutchen; 1913— Frank G. Potts.

## TREASURERS AND LIBRARIANS.

1805, Enoch Hanford, Treasurer.  
Elisha Hammond, Librarian.  
1806, Thomas Park, Treasurer.  
Joseph Lowry, Librarian.  
1808, Thomas Park, Librarian.  
1823, James Divver, Treasurer and Librarian.  
1824, John A. Black, Treasurer and Librarian.  
1829, M. Michaelowitz, Librarian.  
1829, Ezek H. Maxcy, Treasurer.  
1834, Edward W. Johnston.  
1836, Elias Hall, Librarian.

- 1839, Thomas Park, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1844, Henry C. Davis, Librarian.  
1844, Thomas E. Peck, Treasurer.  
1845, G. W. Landrum, Treasurer.  
1847, A. D. Goodwyn, Treasurer.  
1848, John S. Green, Treasurer.  
1848, F. W. McMaster, Librarian.  
1850, F. W. McMaster, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1856, B. W. Means, Librarian and Treasurer.  
(William E. Boggs acted for Mr. Means during his absence in Virginia in 1861-62).  
1862, C. Bruce Walker, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1880, Robert W. Barnwell, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1882, Miss Eliza Barnwell, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1887, John G. Barnwell, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1888, Isaac H. Means, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1898, Frank C. Woodward, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1899, Frank C. Woodward, Treasurer.  
1899, Miss M. H. Rion, Librarian.  
1902, Miss M. H. Rion, Librarian and Treasurer.  
1907, Miss M. H. Rion, Librarian.  
1907, Miss S. F. Fickling, Treasurer.  
1912, Robert M. Kennedy, Librarian.

#### GARNET AND BLACK.

The colors of the University, garnet and black, were selected, it is said, by Dr. J. William Flinn's family and came to be generally accepted without any definite act of adoption. In November, 1895, a banner composed of the colors garnet and black was presented by a member of Dr. Flinn's family to the football team; caps of these colors are said to have been worn by students two or three years before this time. The annual, Garnet and Black, first appeared in 1899. Shortly after 1900 there was an unsuccessful attempt to change the colors.

## STUDENT SELF-HELP.

From Bulletin No. 33, II, April, 1913.

To aid worthy men who are struggling to get an education the University has organized a Bureau of Employment, under the direction of a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. The purpose of this Bureau is to keep in touch with business houses in Columbia that may need young men, to keep lists of students who desire work, and to seek to bring together such students and the employers having positions to offer. No charges are made. No positions are guaranteed to any student; but every effort is put forth to aid the young man in search of work.

These self-supporting young men are among the best students in the University, and are held in esteem by their fellows. The rank a young man holds in the student body depends entirely upon his personal worth.

There are 510 enrolled as students in the University. Of these more than 100, or over 20 per cent., are earning part or all of the money necessary to carry them through the session. Columbia offers many opportunities, and the business men of the city have been most co-operative and helpful. A careful reckoning of the amount earned by students this session gives a total of more than \$10,000, which averages about \$100 a man. This does not include earnings during vacation.

The following list indicates students' ways of making money:

Agents for clothing, furniture, insurance, magazines, etc.	14
Bookkeepers, cashiers .....	4
Clerks in hotels and in stores, chiefly Saturday after- noons .....	26
Clerks in law offices .....	15
Collectors for laundries, newspapers, Fair Week, etc...	16
Surveying, drafting, etc. ....	12
Reporters, newsboys .....	4
Musicians in church choirs, concerts, etc.....	5
Managers pressing clubs, restaurants, etc.....	5

Readers to persons with poor eyes.....	2
Tutors, plant-breeders, janitors, sign designers, etc.....	14
Messengers, bell-ringer .....	3

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 120

Twenty-five law students earned \$3,600 in law offices, etc. Nearly all of the engineering students have earned something by surveying, bridge-building, road-making, etc.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

The first mention of a catalogue is in the year 1807; but none seems to have appeared before 1809; one of this date has been preserved. The early catalogues were in the form of a single large sheet and were spoken of as "broadsides". They contained only the names of the faculty and the students. There was no catalogue issued in 1828 on account of the small student body. The first catalogue in pamphlet form was printed in 1836 and contained the names of the trustees, faculty and students arranged by classes and the course of studies. No copy of the catalogue of 1837 is known; but all succeeding catalogues have been preserved. The librarian reported in 1853 that the library had copies of the catalogues of 1809, 1820, 1834, and thereafter except 1837. No catalogues were issued in 1863, 1864, 1865. There was a triennial catalogue for the years 1866-67, 1867-68 and 1868-69 and biennial numbers for 1870-71 and 1871-72 and for 1872-73 and 1873-74. When the negroes were in possession catalogues were issued through 1875-76. Through the efforts of Dr. J. M. McBryde the University has manuscript catalogues of every year before 1836 and of the year 1837.

The practice of illustrating the catalogue was begun by Dr. Woodrow and was discontinued with the issue of 1912-13. For some unknown reason the size of the catalogue was changed from 1898 to 1909 from octavo to duodecimo.

In February, 1814, the trustees ordered the preparation of a catalogue to contain the names of all trustees and graduates; no copy is known. James D. Blanding compiled a list of the alumni, which was published in 1854. The two literary societies published catalogues of their members in 1847 and in 1853. A list of all students who had attended the University was published in 1905 by Professor Andrew C. Moore, who had taken up the work of preparing a complete record of all the alumni which had been started by Professor R. Means Davis.

A catalogue of the books in the library was published in 1807; the arrangement was by size, quarto, octavo, etc. E. W. Johnston, the librarian, prepared a catalogue, which appeared in 1836, but was so faulty that the faculty offered to prepare another. In this the compiler made use of an "analytical arrangement", by subjects. A third catalogue was printed in 1849. Here the titles are arranged in the order of the alphabet.

The bylaws are represented by editions of the years 1805, 1807, 1836, 1848 (amendments appeared in 1851), 1853, 1867, 1880, 1882, 1892, 1902, 1912. Laws were ordered printed in 1811 and 1822. There was an edition in 1875 during the negro regime; an edition of 200 was ordered in 1869, of which no copy is accessible. The laws since 1836 have prefixed to them the act of incorporation and subsequent acts passed in amendment thereof. With the laws of 1848 were printed various resolutions of the legislature, extracts from governors' messages and other important matters relating to the college. The laws of 1853 had annexed to them regulations of the faculty, of the library committee, of the executive committee and resolutions of the legislature relating to the college. Regulations of the faculty and of the library committee appear in the laws of 1867 and also in those of 1880, which also contained the curriculum. To all subsequent editions only the regulations of the library committee have been annexed.

The college and the university have printed treasurers' reports since 1844; reports of the boards of visitors occa-

sionally appointed; addresses and sermons; inaugural addresses of professors (ante-bellum); proceedings of the centennial; bulletins, of which the list to the close of 1915 is here given :

LIST OF BULLETINS ISSUED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

No.	Part.	Date.	Subject.
1,		April 1905,	Information for Accredited Schools.
2,		July, 1905,	Catalogue, 1904-05.
3,		October, 1905,	Law Lectures. (Out of Print.)
4,		January, 1906,	Museums.
5,		April, 1906,	Catalogue, 1905-06.
6,		June, 1906,	Announcement, 1906-07.
7,		October, 1906,	Library.
8,	I,	January, 1907,	Report on Secondary Schools.
8,	II,		War Records.
9,		April, 1907,	Catalogue, 1906-07.
10,		July, 1907,	Summer Bulletin.
11,		October, 1907,	High School Manual.
12,		January, 1908,	War Records.
13,	I,	March, 1908,	Catalogue, 1907-08.
13,	II,		High School Monograph.
14,	I,	July, 1908,	Summer Bulletin.
14,	II,		School of Law.
14,	III,		High School Report.
15,		October, 1908,	Alumni Addresses.
16,	I,	January, 1909,	Our Schools.
16,	II,		Requirements for Admission.
17,		June, 1909,	Catalogue, 1908-09.
18,		July, 1909,	School of Law.
19,		October, 1909,	Report of High School Inspector, 1908-09.
20,		January, 1910,	Good Roads.
21,	I,	April, 1910,	Catalogue, 1909-10.
21,	II,		Founders' Day, 1910.
22,	I,	July, 1910,	High School Report.
22,	II,		School of Law.
23,	I,	October, 1910,	The Graduate School.
23,	II,		"Opportunity and Duty."

No.	Part.	Date.	Subject.
24,	I,	January, 1911,	Report of High School Inspector, 1909-10.
24,	II,		A Statement of Rural School Problems.
24,	III,		Some Educational and Legislative Needs of South Carolina Mill Villages.
25,	I,	April, 1911,	Catalogue, 1910-11. (Wrongly numbered 24.)
25,	II,		How the Sunday School Can Assist in Village Welfare Work. (Wrongly numbered 24.)
26,		July, 1911,	Founders' Day, 1911. (Wrongly numbered 23, Part I.)
27,		October, 1911,	Participle and Infinitive in <i>-ing</i> .
28,	I,	January, 1912,	Extension Lectures.
28,	II,		Lectures on Agriculture.
28,	III,		State and County Athletics.
28,	IV,		Good Roads.
28,	V,		Report of High School Inspector, 1910-11.
28,	VI,		Suggested Solutions for Some Rural School Problems in South Carolina.
29,	I,	April, 1912,	Catalogue, 1911-12.
29,	II,		Teachers' Scholarships.
30,	I,	July, 1912,	Announcement, 1912-13.
30,	II,		Founders' Day, 1912.
31,		October, 1912,	The University and the State.
32,	I,	January, 1913,	The School of Law.
32,	II,		College Education for Men of Business.
32,	III,		Report of High School Inspector, 1911-12.
32,	IV,		Special Supervision of County Schools in South Carolina.
32,	V,		State and County Athletics for High Schools.
33,	I,	April, 1913,	Catalogue, 1912-13.
33,	II,		Student Self-Help.

No.	Part.	Date.	Subject.
34,	I,	July, 1913,	The Graduate Engineer.
34,	II,		Teachers' Scholarships.
34,	III,		The Ideal of the State University.
35,	I,	October, 1913,	Founders' Day, 1913.
35,	II,		The School as a Social Center. (Out of Print.)
36,	I,	January, 1914,	Report of High School Inspector, 1912-13.
36,	II,		Country School Movements and Ideals in South Carolina.
36,	III,		Athletics for High Schools.
37,	I,	April, 1914,	Public Libraries.
			Syllabus of 19th Century Literature. G. A. Wauchope. Price, 25 cents.
36,	III,		Athletics for High Schools.
37,	I,	April, 1914,	Public Libraries.
37,	II,		Dr. Edward Southey Joynes.
37,	III,		State Summer School for High School Teachers.
37,	IV,		Catalogue for 1913-14.
37,	V,		Teachers' Scholarships.
38,	I,	July, 1914,	Founders' Day.
38,	II,		Alumni Record.
38,	III,		Simpler English Grammar.
38,	IV,		Labor Organizations in South Carolina, 1742-1861.
38,	V,		Alumni Record.
39,		October, 1914,	Torrens System of Land Registration.
40,	I,	January, 1915,	Report of High School Inspector, 1913-1914.
40,	II,		Athletics for High Schools.
41,	I,	April, 1915,	State Summer School for High School Teachers.
41,	II,	April, 1915,	School Libraries.
41,	III,	April, 1915,	Catalogue.
41,	IV,	April, 1915,	Henry Timrod.
41,	V,	April, 1915,	Teachers' Scholarships.
42,	I,	July, 1915,	Founders' Day.

No.	Part.	Date.	Subject.
42,	II,	July, 1915,	Three Notable Ante-Bellum Magazines.
43,	I,	October, 1915,	General Extension Bulletin.
43,	II,	October, 1915,	Some Suggestions for Moral Betterment.
43,	III,	October, 1915,	University Research.
43,	IV,	October, 1915,	German Word Formation.
43,	V,	October, 1915,	The Case for Cotton.

Four numbers of "bulletin" to be placed in the usual correspondence envelope were published in 1904-05.

## HONORARY DEGREES.

1807.

John Drayton, LL. D.  
 William Percy, D. D.  
 Richard Furman, D. D.  
 Joseph Alexander, D. D.  
 Moses Waddle, D. D.

1808.

Edward Hooker, A. M.  
 Thomas Park, A. M.  
 Daniel McCalla, D. D.  
 Benjamin Allen, LL. D.

1809.

B. R. Montgomery, D. D. (?)  
 Thomas Mills, D. D.  
 Henry Holcombe, D. D.

1812.

Andrew Flinn, D. D.  
 Solomon Holling, D. D.

1813.

Nathaniel Brown, D. D.

1814.

Joseph Summer, D. D.  
 Aaron W. Leland, D. D.  
 James Ramsay, A. B.  
 Samuel Caldwell, D. D.

1815.

Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D.  
 Jas. White Stephenson, D. D.  
 Christopher Gadsden, D. D.  
 John M. Roberts, D. D.

1816.

Rene Godard, A. M.

1817.

John Waldo, A. M.

1818.

William Capers, A. M.

1819.

Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.

1833.

Thomas Cooper, LL. D.

1834.

Robert Henry, D. D.

1837.

Reuben Post, D. D.  
P. C. Gaillard, A. M.

1838.

Joseph Henry, LL. D.

1839.

Samuel A. Marshall, A. M.

1840.

James W. McCants, A. M.  
James Smith, A. B.

1841.

William H. Prescott, LL. D.

1842.

Robert Barnwell, LL. D.

1846.

W. J. Hand, A. M.

1850.

John Bachman, LL. D.

1852.

John Douglas, A. M.

1853.

J. B. Adger, D. D.  
Henri Harrisse, A. M.

1858.

Gessner Harrison, LL. D.  
Samuel Tyler, LL. D.

1859.

Alexander Gregg, LL. D.

1868.

Charles S. Venable, LL. D.

1871.

Octavius T. Porcher, A. M.  
Peter J. Shand, D. D.  
John T. Wightman, D. D.

1872.

W. W. Legare, A. M.

1873.

Franklin J. Moses, Sr., LL. D.  
R. Withers Memminger, A. M.  
William D. Martin, A. M.

1884.

C. G. Memminger, LL. D.  
F. Louis Soldan, LL. D.

1885.

A. G. Magrath, LL. D.

1886.

Thomas G. Clemson, LL. D.

1888.

Ellison Capers, D. D.  
G. W. Holland, D. D.  
W. D. Simpson, LL. D.  
C. H. Simonton, LL. D.

1889.

R. N. Wells, D. D.  
Edward Atkinson, LL. D.

1890.

Lewis R. Gibbes, LL. D.

1891.

Francis P. Porcher, LL. D.  
William R. Atkinson, D. D.

1892.

Julian J. Chisolm, LL. D.

1893.

William H. Campbell, D. D.

Joseph B. Kershaw, LL. D.

1894.

Lucius Cuthbert, D. D.

John A. Rice, D. D.

1896.

Asbury Coward, LL. D.

1900.

Henry McIver, LL. D.

Hugh S. Thompson, LL. D.

Wm. A. Courtenay, LL. D.

1901.

J. H. Elliott, LL. D.

1903.

Joshua H. Hudson, LL. D.

Edward McCrady, LL. D.

Henry N. Snyder, Litt. D.

1905 (Centennial).

Brown Ayres, LL. D.

J. W. Babcock, LL. D.

William A. Barber, LL. D.

Theodore G. Barker, LL. D.

Paul B. Barringer, LL. D.

William H. Brawley, LL. D.

James L. Coker, LL. D.

Barnett A. Elias, LL. D.

R. B. Fulton, LL. D.

Harry Hammond, LL. D.

Walter B. Hill, LL. D.

David B. Johnson, LL. D.

W. H. Kirkpatrick, LL. D.

John W. Abercrombie, LL.D.

J. Mark Baldwin, LL. D.

Franklin Carter, LL. D.

Albert Lefevre, LL. D.

A. Ross Hill, LL. D.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.

F. L. Parker, LL. D.

B. L. Wiggins, LL. D.

Jos. A. McCullough, LL. D.

P. H. Mell, LL. D.

Julian Mitchell, LL. D.

William G. Neville, LL. D.

Young J. Pope, LL. D.

Edwin M. Poteat, LL. D.

F. Y. Pressley, LL. D.

Harrison Randolph, LL. D.

Andrew V. V. Raymond,  
LL. D.

John A. Rice, LL. D.

James A. B. Scherer, LL. D.

James Simons, LL. D.

Andrew Sledd, LL. D.

Henry Louis Smith, LL. D.

Henry N. Snyder, LL. D.

John P. Thomas, LL. D.

Francis P. Venable, LL. D.

Leroy F. Youmans, LL. D.

E. L. Hughes, Ped. D.

1908.

E. O. Watson, D. D.

1909.

John Brown Gaston, LL. D.

Newton F. Walker, LL. D.

1910.

C. A. Woods, LL. D.

1911.

W. M. Riggs, LL. D.

Charles Woodward Hutson,  
LL. D.

Hamilton A. Hymes, D. D.

1912.

O. J. Bond, LL. D.

Charles H. Barnwell, LL. D.

Gaillard Hunt, LL. D.

1913.

Charles W. Bain, LL. D.

1914.

Gordon B. Moore, LL. D.

1915.

Eugene B. Gary, LL. D.

A. G. Rembert, Litt. D.

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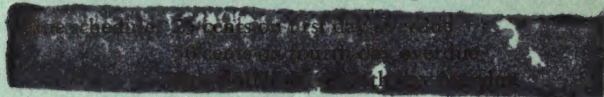


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